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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

No. 39.

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

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

HAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-
ment large and attractive.
J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,
222 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lanes.
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-ly

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 6 and 7 Beccollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Ameri-
can Foremen. 23-ly

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

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

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

W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
234 and 236 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 23-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Lenthor, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the
Brig "SIX FRERES,"
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)
CONSISTING OF:
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Tboxes }
Bbls }
Pans Molasses.
ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-ly

JAMES MITCHELL.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
165 hhd. Choice Sugar, ex "Empress," from Bar-
badoes.
ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE
233 hhd. } Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.
139 brls. }
163 puns do. Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses.
25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.
9 hhd. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863.
84 brls pure Cod Oil.
80 bags Fino Jamaica Coffee.
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal 4th June, 1868. 1-ly

A. GIBERTON,
No. 7 Custom House Square,
MONTREAL,
IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHIP
TWINES. Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, French
Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy
Bronzes, Files, &c., &c. 27

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
65 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
28-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

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

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

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

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

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

I. L. HANGE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c. Office, No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-ly

W. J. STEWART,
MANUFACTURER AND FREIGHT AGENT,
LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL. 9-ly

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,
1 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,
33 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.
TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES,
PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.
Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.
28-6m

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 15-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.
 Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.
 Accumulated Funds, over.....\$10,000,000
 Policies issued in 1897.....15,251
 Amount insured in 1897.....44,733,322
 Receipts for 1897.....6,129,447
 Surplus Fund (over all liabilities).....1,834,763
 Deposited with Canadian Government.....100,000
 Daily income in 1893, 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, 16th August, 1893. 2-ly

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street,
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JAMES ROBERTSON,
 128, 123, 180 and 133, Queen Street, Montreal,
 METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty
 1-ly

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

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

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,
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 MONTREAL. 8.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,
 GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
 Builder of Marine and Stationary
 STEAM ENGINES,
 STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
 MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
 All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
 LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
 PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
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 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
 References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank
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 " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
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 Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.
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GREENE & SONS
 WHOLESALE
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
 of all descriptions of
FURS, FELT HATS, &c.
 FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
 Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.
 New styles in
FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.
 Large assortment of
KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.
BUFFALO ROBES.
 17, 519, 521, St Paul Street,
 1-ly Montreal.

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 No 2 Ontario Chambers, Corner Front & Church Sts.,
 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 mercantile 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,
 corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather carefully realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal 22-ly

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

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IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. Kinloch, W. B. Lindsay, D. L. Lockery.
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GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
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 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
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 Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1835. 45-52

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 Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C. W. 34

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

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

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THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,
 Wholesale Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.
 A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-ly

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LANE, GIBB & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Importers of East and West India Produce, General Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.
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 Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-ly

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 QUEBEC.
 Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
 QUEBEC.
 Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs, &c., &c., &c.
 Advances made on consignments. 132a

J. & W. REID,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-ly
J. BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,
 12 St. Peter Street, Quebec. 41-ly
 Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-ly

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO'Y

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

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT



THIS Magnificent Line, composed of the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachue on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at NOON, for the above Ports, as under, viz.:

SPARTAN	Capt. FAIRGRIEVE	on Mondays.
PASSPORT	" SICLAIR	" Tuesdays.
KINGSTON	" FARRELL	" Wednesdays.
GRECIN	" KELLY	" Thursdays.
MAGNET	" SIMPSON	" Fridays.
CORINTHIAN	" DUNLOP	" Saturdays.

Connecting at PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kempsville, Perth, Araprior, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

ALEX MILLOY, Agent.

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

THE MONTREAL

PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late H Longmore & Co.)

Every kind of work done in the very best manner forwarded by mail or express.

Orders from the country filled without delay, and forwarded by mail or express.

BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

CATALOGUES, &c.

neatly and expeditiously printed.

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM BOAT Printing.

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford, Harnon & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the

Manager of the Printing Department, Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

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

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credit, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1863, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as may be deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a *Necessary Directory* containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2568) New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO IMPORTERS & CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.

The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic. Cap 44, having repealed Sec. 133 of 31 Vic. Cap 7, relating to Customs forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec 133. All bonds, documents, and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or Ports of Entry in Canada, shall be in such form as the Minister of Customs shall from time to time direct."

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

For the present the forms can be obtained at any Custom House by payment of the cost of printing.

Blank bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

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

Customs Department, Ottawa, 1st September, 1863.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

ARE NOW REMOVING to their New Warehouse Corner of *Recollet* and *St. Helen Streets*, and have their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1863, to 1st of May, 1869.
Montreal, July 23, 1863.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 12-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100, GREY, NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
Importers of
PIG AND BAR IRON,
BOLT & NUTS,
HOLLER PLATES,
GAS TUBES,
ROD & NAILS,
PAINTS & PUTTY,
FINE COVETS,
FIRE CLAY,
FIRE BRICKS,
DRAIN PIPES,
ROMAN CEMENT,
QUEBEC CEMENT,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
PAVING TILES,
GARDEN VASES,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
&c., &c., &c.
Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 6-1y

\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED.

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for the purchase (for exportation from Canada) of TWO MILLION DOLLARS of American Silver Coin, large and small, at 2 per cent. discount.

For particulars apply personally, or by letter to
W. WEIR,
Exchange Broker,
MONTREAL.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
351 & 353 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-1y

FOULDS & McCURBIN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal. 38-1y

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
459 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 61-1y

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 22-1y

W. J. McMASTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 16 LeMoine Street,
Montreal. 25-1y

WADDELL & PEAROE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF:
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
27 St. John Street, Montreal.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:
 Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Ablion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hookley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Bilven, Mead & Co.,) New York.
N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-anted Cast Steel for Toots, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" files always on hand. 33-17

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLETS,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS, &c.
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 388 St. Paul street.
 41-17 A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953
This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.
 W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.
EVERY information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 17

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 60 per cent, or half their premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.
ANGUS B. BETHUNE,
 General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvasers are ad throughout the Dominion. 40

F. SHAW & BROS.
TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER,
 Importers of
ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP
BUTTS for Belting
 Agents in Canada for sale of
MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-17

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
 John Streets, Halifax,
 Montreal, Canada. | Nova Scotia. 15-17

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - £800,000

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

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

BOOKS TO LIFE ASSURERS.
 The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:
 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
 5th. Profits divided every five years.
 All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
H. L. BOUTH,
Agent.
W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.
ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 20.

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL
 Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
 Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.
 Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage.
 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 43

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
MONTREAL,
 Are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
 which will be fully completed by the
 20th INSTANT,
 When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
 5-17

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 St. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL. 9-17

LEWIS, KAY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
 100 Pieces HOP SACKING.
 50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.
 500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.
 500 " DARK Madder PRINTS.
 300 " LILAC PRINTS.
 Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete, and we intend REMOVING there about the first week in August.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 389, 391, 393, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET,
 (near the Custom House)
MONTREAL,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.,
 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1875 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR
 Ch. DeRancourt - - Bordeaux - France.
 Gustave Gibert - - Reims - do.
 Boord & Sor - - London - England.
 S. H. Harris - - do. - do.
 James Kenyon & Son Bury - - do.
WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 1-17 389, 391, 393 and 396 St. Paul Street.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Goutman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
 Duval & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadia) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 F. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

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

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 8-ly

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

DRY GOODS
 Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection
 by
TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST,
 Every department fully represent'ed.
 We request careful inspection and comparison.
 1-ly **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**
 Also, in Kegs, Qt-Casks and Hhds,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WEST BROTHERS,
 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 14-ly

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL, 8-ly

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

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL 36-ly

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

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

It will be seen by a comparison of the table of Bank circulation, elsewhere published, with the returns of the corresponding period of last year that the fall expansion has fairly commenced. The circulation for August is \$300,000 in excess of that for July, and the discount nearly a million. The effect of this is to make business a little more brisk and money a little more plentiful in this country.

Statement of the Post Office Savings Banks account, for the month of August, 1868, published in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 72:

Amount on deposit as per last statement (July 31st).....	\$ 291,359 44	\$
Withdrawal cheques then outstanding.....	1,204 68	292,564 32
Amount received from depositors during the month.....	\$57,021 00	
Interest accrued on acc'ts. closed.....	12 00	57,033 00
Amount withdrawn by depositors during the month.....	\$11,842 04	
Add outstanding cheques (August 31st).....	1,661 34	13,403 38
		43,629 62
Due to depositors at 31st August, 1868.....	306,223 94	
Bearing interest at 4 per cent.....	189,193 94	
Bearing interest at 5 per cent.....	117,100 00	306,223 94

JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.
 Audit Office, September, 1868.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.
TELEGRAMS by the Atlantic Cable—as well as intelligence by private sources—serve to awaken fears that the peace of Europe may be disturbed almost any week. One of the leading London journals recently stated that rumours of war at an early day were current in every capital in Europe. It is not disguised that the combatants are expected to be France and Prussia, whose relations have been in-

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLX, Sec etary.
 Inspector of Agencies—F. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
 8-ly

creasingly unsatisfactory since the conclusion of the Austria war and the extension of Prussian territory and power. France does not like the idea of Prussia as a rival, and if by a short war the latter could be humbled, and French territory extended to the Rhine, the volatile Parisians would be in ecstasies.

It is not a little singular from an historical point of view, that two of the famous allies who overthrew the first Napoleon, have already been humbled by France. On the plains of the Crimea, the memory of Moscow and the carnage of death which followed, were avenged; on the plains of unsway Italy, at Magenta and Solferino, France settled accounts with Austria for her share in sending the great Emperor to St. Helena's barren rock. Is it not a little remarkable, to say the least of it, to find France now menacing Prussia, which held the place next to England in crushing Napoleon's power in 1815?

Respecting the probabilities of war, we are free to admit that where there is so much smoke there generally is some fire. France and Prussia are both ready and in temper for hostilities; but we can hardly bring our mind to believe that they are about to bring such a calamity on Europe, particularly when both Governments are proclaiming their peaceful intentions from the house-tops. Should our hopes be disappointed, however, and the predictions of war come true, not only Europe, but this Continent—particularly the United States—will be immensely affected by it. Even the cable rumours about war, as we saw last week, affected the gold market in New York—what would be the result if hostilities really began? Immense numbers of United States bonds are held in Germany, and not a few in France also: trouble between these two powers might create a calamity in America by causing them to be sent in thousands across the Atlantic for redemption. On the other hand, war would cause breadstuffs to rise rapidly, which would advantage both the United States and Canada. The gain to our neighbours from this cause, however, would be trifling compared to the dire financial evils which a disturbance of the peace of Europe would cause them. So far as Canada is concerned, we dare say we have more to gain than to lose. But it is earnestly to be hoped that France and Prussia will spare Europe and the world the dire calamities which would flow from even twelve months' hostilities between them.

It will be well for those in Canada who would be affected by such a war, either from European or American connections, to be prepared for whatever may turn up. Holders of American bonds are undoubtedly interested. Judging by outward professions and appearances, we would have few fears of peace. But these ever-recurring rumours—those frequent reviews of soldiers in France and Prussia—the expectations of war indulged at most of the European capitals, may mean far more than appears on the surface. Let us hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst.

A CONTRAST.

THE New York "Shoe and Leather Reporter," has been publishing for some time short biographical sketches of the men noted in the leather and tanning business, and for the last few weeks, an autobiographical sketch of the early life of Jesse Grant, father of the candidate for the Presidency. The letters are readable, as showing how he persevered almost against all hope of success, and by industry and economy obtained a comfortable independence. In the last number of the "Reporter" to hand, Mr. Grant writing of his early married life, tells us how he was passing rich on what would now a days be looked on as a very moderate income indeed, on which to commence house keeping. He says:—

"For rent of the house, with lot of half an acre of excellent bottom-land for garden, I paid two dollars per month; now, such a house here, would readily bring \$25 per month. Flour, \$1.50 per barrel, now \$1.3; hams, 2c, now 20c per lb; butter, 6c, now 55c to 60c per lb; eggs, 2c to 4c, now 20c to 40c per doz; potatoes, 12c to 18c, now \$2 per bush; oats, 10c to 12c per bush; corn, 12c to 17c per bush, now 75c to \$1 per bush; dressed hogs and quarter of beef, 1c, now 8c to 15c per lb; cows, \$7 to \$8, such as will now bring \$60 to \$80; an extra cow, that would then bring \$10 to \$12, would now bring \$100 to \$120; chickens, 37c to 62c per doz, now 50c to 60c apiece. Groceries and dry goods were just about as high then as now, and yet it did not cost one-sixth part as much for such articles as it does now, for then we had not learned to be so foolishly extravagant as at present. Leather was about as high then as now, and with such prices for living, paying \$6 to \$8 per month to a journeyman, working 12 to 14 hours per day, and with chestnut oak bark at \$4 per cord, it would be supposed a tanner might live and afford to support a wife, especially one that it could do her own work."

The contrast between the cost of living forty-seven years ago and the cost of supporting existence now in the United States is very great, and to thoughtful men ought to teach a very important lesson. What has caused this extraordinary increase in the price of so many articles produced not out of but within the country? Money to-day it is true is not of the same value it was in those days of which Mr. Grant speaks; a dollar now is only worth 69c. in gold, yet this depreciation in the value of the currency is by no means sufficient to fully answer our question. But the solution of the problem seems to us tolerably simple. Taxation to some extent, of course, but we imagine in a much greater degree the absurdly high duties imposed on all foreign goods. This may not be apparent at first, but let us see what the inevitable result of a high protective tariff must be, and compare this to-be-expected result with the actual facts. The immediate result of a tariff which secures to the home manufacturer a large profit is a rapid development of manufacturing enterprise, necessitating the employment of many workmen, skilled and unskilled. The demand for labour for a time is in excess of the supply, and wages at once advance, until more labourers are attracted to the country. Wages should then gradually fall, but meanwhile manufactured goods have become dear, and farmers having to expend more, both for their own wants and for the hire of labourers, are no longer able to produce grain as cheaply as before, so that the labourer now finds it impossible to live on an income formerly sufficient for his wants. High wages are thus perpetuated, and the cost of production of every single article of manufacture becomes very greatly enhanced. The farmer especially feels the weight of the advanced price of everything he uses, but for a while (so long as he is not driven by the growing settlement of the country further and further from the manufacturing centres) he obtains a good profit on his crops and his cattle. When the number of farmers increases largely and new lands are taken up, the production of food is very greatly increased, and prices would again be low, but the distance grain has to be carried to market prevents the consumer from benefiting by the abundance, even as much as he would do were manufactures untaxed. The railways and their rolling stock are more costly than they should be, so in the labour employed in carrying on the daily work of the road, and so if the grain is to be brought to market at all it is only at a very serious expenditure for freight, which tells on every bushel. Of course we are now supposing that no grain is raised beyond what the people themselves are able to consume. If there is a surplus for export, the price will to some extent be regulated by the wants of foreign consumers, and the prices ruling in their markets.

Now it seems to us that the course of manufactures and production in the United States, has for some years during the existence of a protective tariff been

much in the fashion we have shown would be likely to follow high duties. The average wages paid for labour have increased enormously, the remuneration now paid to many workmen of ordinary skill, being more than equivalent to what can be commanded by well educated young men of a much higher standard of intelligence in stores and offices. No manufactures worth speaking of but those cut off from foreign competition by high duties can possibly exist, while some classes of manufacture—ship-building notably—have almost become obsolete. The statement of Mr. Grant that \$318 a year when he commenced house-keeping was equal to \$2,000 at the present day, may be a very little exaggerated, but is not very far from the truth, and it is a statement of a kind that should lead those dissatisfied with Canada, to think well before making up their minds to seek their fortunes in the land of high prices.

ONE-SIDED AND UNFAIR.

PRINCE Edward Island has just been doing a little in the Reciprocity business on its own account. General Butler, of New Orleans fame, was the contractor on the opposite side, but whether he was authorised so to act by the American Government may be open to doubt. However this may be, it was given out some time ago, that the renowned General was about to visit the island—some were shabby enough to hint with an idea of annexing or buying it—but professedly, it now appears, to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a better footing. In other words, a sort of Reciprocity Treaty was to be negotiated. Possibly the General thought the negotiations regarding trade might lead to proposals of a political and more delicate nature, and that on his return to Washington he would be able to say, like the Roman General of old, *veni, vidi, vici*.—I came, I saw, I conquered. With true American tact, however, he evidently determined to make a good commercial bargain first, for we learn from the American press that his proposals to the Prince Edward Government were as follows:—

PRINCE EDWARD "BILL OF FARE."

"That the products of the mines, forests, fields and fisheries of the island, except live stock, salmon, mackerel, herring, cod and canned fish, be admitted free into the United States, and that the duties on the excepted articles shall not exceed \$7 per head on horses and mules, and \$5 per head on cattle, and 50c per head on calves, sheep and swine, nor exceed 50c per 100 lbs on codfish and mackerel, and 25c per 100 lbs on salmon, herring and shell fish. That all charges for light money, compulsory pilotage, anchorage and Coasting fees be abolished, and that certain manufactures of the island, such as ale, beer, boats, casks, &c., should be admitted at duties not to exceed 10 per cent, to be fixed by joint commissions."

UNITED STATES "BILL OF FARE."

"That all the natural productions of the United States, except cane, sugar, molasses and tobacco, be admitted free, and that all their manufactures also, except spirits and patent medicines, be admitted at duties not to exceed 10 per cent, to be fixed by a joint commission, and that the same right to fish within the three-mile line be conceded to our vessels that is given to the vessels of the island."

Now, my hearties, "you pays your money and takes your choice!" For our part, we should greatly prefer to sit down at the American table, for its "bill of fare" far exceeds that set before the Islanders. In fact, the terms of the general are very much like the handle of a jug all on one side! There are three main points in this so-called Reciprocity arrangement. First—the material products of both countries are to be admitted free, but then the live stock and fish of the island are excepted the very commodities they particularly require to export; these exceptions are far more important to Prince Edward than "cane, sugar, molasses and tobacco," the exceptions against the United States. Second—all American manufactures (except spirits and medicines) to be admitted into Prince Edward at duties of not more than 10 per cent, whilst only the island's beer, boats and casks, &c., are to enter the States on the same terms! Third—as a quid for these great concessions on the part of Uncle Sam, the latter wants to be allowed to fish within three miles of the Prince Edward coast! General Butler may be a poor soldier, as his enemies charge him, but evidently he knows how to ask enough in making a bargain. Our readers need not be astonished to hear that the wide-awake islanders have not jumped like a trout at a fly at this impartial offer of Reciprocity, and that like the general's long-expected capture of Richmond, the bargain "hangs fire." We have a better opinion of the good sense of the Government of Prince Ed-

ward than to believe that they will ever agree to terms so one-sided and unfair.

Did Prince Edward Island consent to Gen. Butler's proposals, we hardly think the Imperial Government would give its assent. Besides objections to the arrangement on its own merits, it would become a question whether a treaty should be countenanced which embraced one British Province and left out the others. We hardly think any offer of reciprocity with the United States which did not include the Dominion of Canada, would be affirmed by Great Britain. The reasons which would favour this course are so obvious that they need not be dwelt upon.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BUILDING.

CITIZENS of Montreal are proud, and have some reason to be proud, of the handsome appearance which their city is assuming, as gradually old structures are being pulled down, and lofty and ornamental buildings reared in their stead; but while the immediate results from this spirit of improvement are very pleasant to the eye of the dweller in or the visitor to this city, we are not quite sure that evil may not spring from it if allowed to be carried to too great an extent.

There are several reasons which lead us to consider the investment of much money in costly warehouses as unwise.

The first that occurs to us lies in the fact that capital invested in a building to an extent greater than is necessary, is forever lost to the community. The individual may receive a fair or even large profit from his investment, but the capital which previously existed is gone. It can no longer be employed either in commerce, or in giving profitable employment to labour; and it is destroyed without adequate return. Capital may be profitably invested in time and labour-saving machinery, which enable productive work to be done more rapidly and economically than by hand; but even in this case, there is usually at first hardship caused to the laborers thrown out of employment, while, at the same time, by the greater demand caused for cheapened productions, the original or even greater number of laborers find employment. For the destruction of capital invested in buildings, there is no such after-compensation, but rather a reverse operation. And this brings us to our second, and perhaps more generally understood objection.

It is this. Every unnecessary expense added to the cost of carrying on business, as, for instance, by increased rents following the erection of expensive stores and warehouses, is so much dead weight carried by the merchant in his competition for trade. Any one will admit that if A pays \$4,000 a year rent for the premises in which he places his goods for sale, and B pays only \$1,500 a year, B can undersell A, provided they do an equal amount of business with equally safe customers, the difference between the rents alone being a sufficient income to support B, so that he can afford to give his customers their goods lower than A can, at a rate equivalent to whatever percentage \$2,500 may be on the year's business. The same argument precisely applies to the erection of costly dwelling houses and living in an extravagant style. Merchant princes, when they have made fortunes, probably conceive they have a right to spend their money as they please, and we suppose they have this right. But their example induces others who have only partially made fortunes in the spirit of emulation to go and do likewise, and it becomes necessary for a merchant to put a very heavy advance on his goods in order to cover his annual expenditure. If business is being carried on on a very extensive scale, this percentage will be less, of course, perhaps trifling; but in the case of one who has not as yet a very large connection, it becomes a serious impediment, and where competition with other cities is close, it helps to reduce the natural advantages of location.

Montreal has not as yet suffered to any extent worth speaking of by the increased expense of carrying on business, but we have some fears that the trade of the city may suffer detriment before very long, unless the spirit of extravagance displayed in the erection of costly buildings—more so, perhaps, this year than during any previous year—be immediately checked. We, as well as others, admire handsome structures, but we may pay too dear for our whistle, and we should be content to see the external progress of the city more gradual, while we knew its trade was increasing, and its means accumulating to a degree that would prevent a liberal expenditure from being any longer a great commercial blunder.

RENEWAL OF RECIPROCITY

The recent petition of the Quebec Board of Trade to the Governor-General, *apropos* of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, expresses, we fully believe, the calm, deliberate sense of three-fourths of the community. A treaty on any other basis than that advocated by the petitioners would be forever injurious to the important interests of the Dominion. The text of the petition is as follows:—

The petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, humbly sheweth:—That your petitioners are informed that a new Treaty of Reciprocity is about to be negotiated for the mutual exchange of products and manufactures between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada; that during the past seventeen years, vessels built in the United States have been admitted to registry in all ports of the British Empire upon the same terms and conditions as vessels built in these Colonies, and they have also been admitted to the coasting trade of Great Britain on equally favourable terms;

That the principal industry of the city of Quebec is that of shipbuilding, which is now in a very depressed state, and the artisans and labourers connected therewith almost totally deprived of employment, for want of new markets for shippers.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that no Treaty of Reciprocity be concluded without a provision giving the vessels built or owned in the Dominion of Canada the right of registration in the United States, and free access to the coasting and lake trade in the United States, as is now enjoyed by the vessels of that nation in all the ports of the British Empire.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE BRITISH TEA MARKET.

In their last circular (Sept. 10) Littledale & Co., of London and Liverpool, refer thus to the British Tea Market:

During the latter part of the past month there was a little better tone in our tea market, but on receipt of a further telegram, dated Hong Kong, 6th August, advising a total export of 71,600,000 lbs, the improved tendency was checked. The chief feature has been the large simultaneous arrivals of new season's Congous, the quality of the Kaisows being very unsatisfactory. The first rates made were from 1s 8d to 2s, and up to 2s 6d for Kaisows, and 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb for Paklings in boxes, but these rates are not maintained. Business has also been done in the black leaf, viz., at 2s 1d to 2s 3d for fine Oonams and Oopacks, and 2s 4d to 2s 6d per lb for fine Monings and Oopacks, exporters bring the chief operators: the quality of the Monings is most generally approved. We estimate the total imports into London to the 31st ult. at 75,952,000 lbs against 2,172,000 lbs in 1867. We estimate the stocks in the United Kingdom at 52,000,000 lbs, against 34,000,000 lbs, at the same period last year.

Black Teas. Siftings have been sold at a further decline of fully 1/2 per lb: broken leaf-kinds are also lower. Fair to good common is worth 1s 1d to 1s 1 1/2 per lb. Fair to good red leaf and Kaisow kinds are very difficult of sale. The new season's Kaisows realized from 1s 8d for second-class teas to 2s 2d for fine, and 2s 5d to 2s 6d per lb for finest. Some sales of Pakling, in boxes, have been made from 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb. Common to fair blackish-leaf kinds at one time sold as low as 1s 6d to 1s 1 1/2, but an export demand having set in, they have recovered fully 1/2 per lb, and there is now little offering under 1s 1 1/2 per lb. Good old season's Moning is in request from 1s 4d to 1s 6d, at rather better prices. The new season's to hand per steamer have been rather freely taken from 2s 1d to 2s 3d for fine and 2s 4d to 2s 6d for finest per lb. Current new-make Congous have sold at rather low prices by public auction, and are still very much depressed. Sou-chongas and flowery Pekoes show little alteration, the demand being limited. Oolongas are rather neglected even at the low price now ruling. Scented orange Pekoes have been freely offered, a good many having been imported overland, and sold by public auction from 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb, showing heavy losses to importers. Scented Capors have been fairly saleable in India teas continuing to sell irregularly between 1s. There has been a moderately fair business done in Young Hysons and Imperials for exports, but without alteration in quotations. Cauton-made kinds remain much as before. Comparing prices with those ruling on the 13th ult., there is no material change in the value of Congous, although prices are rather in favour of buyers. Scented orange Pekoes are about 1d to 2d per lb lower.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—During the first seven months of the present and two previous years, the total value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was as follows:

1876	£107,815,664
1867	103,175,914
1868	100,349,426
In July only the shipments were:—	
1866	£14,957,834
1867	15,632,439
1868	15,748,269

The computed real value of the principal articles imported in the first six months of 1868, thus compared with 1867 and 1867.—

1867	£122,903,195
1867	103,720,057
1868	110,736,174
In June only, the imports were:—	
1866	£24,637,369
1867	21,172,746
1868	20,623,657

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT PRIZE LIST. FIRST CLASS—HORSES.

CLYDES.

Sec. 1—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, Brodies and Macdougall, N. G. Glasgow, 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, J. P. and T. A. Dawes, Lachine, 3rd do, 10, Matthew Moody, Terrebonne; 4th do, honorable mention, Society de Beauharnois, extra for 2 years old, Ag. Society Beauharnois, and Ag. Soci. Montmagnon.

PERCHERONS.

2nd—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, Ag. Soc. L'Assomption, 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, J. B. Scott, St. Timothee; 3rd do, 10, L. B. Massue, Verence; 4th do, honorable mention on Ag. Soc. Quebec.

SUFFOLK.

3—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; extra, one year old stallion, M. H. Cochrane, Compton.

STALLION (CANADIAN BREED).

4th—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, S. L. David, Longueuil, 2nd do, bronze medal and 26, C. Arreche, St. Kamil, 3rd do, 10, Noel Dufrene, 4th do, honorable mention, Joseph Perrault, Chambly.

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

5—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, Carlos Pierre St. Jean, 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, H. Brodie, Lanery West, 3rd do, 10, C. W. Alloway, Montreal; 4th do, honorable mention, S. G. Smith, Montreal.

BROOD MARE AND FOAL.

6—3rd do, \$5, Thos. Brown, Montreal.

Heavy Draught Stallions (1330 lb. and over)

7—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, Louis Sarrazin, St. Hyacinthe, 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, B. Verdon, St. Laurent; 3rd do, 10, Pierre Dawe, St. Urbain; 4th do, honorable mention, Auguste Choquette, Verence.

Middle Draught Stallion Weighing 1200 lb. and over.

8—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, A. Cunningham, Huntingdon; 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, J. L. Loughnan, Aylmer; 3rd do, 10, Amable Roy, St. Pie; 4th do, honorable mention, W. Rodden, Montmagnon.

Light Draught Stallion Weighing 900 lb. and over.

9—1st prize, silver medal and \$35, Wm Robertson, Dalkeith; 2nd do, bronze medal and 20, L. C. Lefevre, St. Kamil; 3rd do, 10, A. Teneyck, Moore station; 4th do, honorable mention, P. DeMontenach, Montreal.

Three Year Old Stallion of any Breed.

10—1st prize, silver medal and \$15, Victor Rochon, St. Estache, 2nd do, bronze medal and 10, M. More Faquet, St. Louis de Guayac; 3rd do, 5, I. A. Miles, Compton; 4th do, honorable mention, Alex. Crawford, Petit Cote.

Brood Mare and Foal, Heavy Draught.

11—1st prize, silver medal and \$15, Donald Mackintosh, St. Azimette; 2nd do, bronze medal and 10, F. Irvine, Montreal; 3rd do, 5, S. McVoy, Long Point; 4th do, honorable mention, Alex. Crawford, Petit Cote.

Brood Mare and Foal, Light Draught.

12—1st prize, silver medal and \$15, Michael Raymond, Long Point; 2nd do, bronze medal and 10, W. Nelson, Montreal; 3rd do, 5, L. Matthew, Lachenais; 4th do, honorable mention, H. Allan, Pointe aux Trembles.

Three Year Old Filly of any Breed.

13—1st prize, silver medal and \$12, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd do, bronze medal and 8, J. Monteith, Montreal; 3rd do, 4, Louis Brousseau, St. Hubert; 4th do, honorable mention, A. B. Foster, Waterloo.

Pair Draught Horses.

14—1st prize, silver medal and \$15, A. W. Ogilvie, Montreal; 2nd do, bronze medal and 10, M. H. Cochrane; 3rd do, 5, John Shedden, Lachine.

Pair of Matched Carriage Horses.

15—1st prize, \$8, Geo. Winks, Montreal; 2nd do, 6, F. Daekus, Montreal; 3rd do, 4, Jas. Evans, Montreal.

Saddle Horses.

16—1st prize, \$8, R. A. Smith, Montreal; 2nd do, 6, W. A. Phillips, Montreal; 3rd do, 4, A. Maxwell, Montreal; 4th, hon. men., Osborne Morton, Montreal.

SECOND CLASS—CATTLE.

DURHAMS.

1—Bull 3 years old and upward—silver medal and \$30, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 2nd, bronze medal and 20, Andrew Leclair, Compton; 3rd, 10, none; 4th, hon. men., none.

2—Bull 2 year old—silver medal and \$20, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, Adolphe St. Marie, Laprairie; 3rd, 5, Robert Kinnie, Aylmer; 4th, hon. men., Carlos Pierre, Stanstead.

3—One year old bull—silver medal and \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, none; 3rd, none; 4th, hon. men., none.

4—Cow 3 years old and upwards—silver medal and \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, do; 3rd, do; 4th, hon. men., do.

5—Two year old cow—silver medal and \$12, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, Peter Robinson, Lacole; 3rd, 6, none; 4th, hon. men., none.

6—One year old cow—silver medal and \$10, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, do, do; 3rd, 4, do, do; 4th, hon. men., none.

AYRSHIRES.

7—Bull 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$10, Jean Baptiste Scott, St. Timothee; 2nd, bronze

medal and 20, G. Smith, Lachine; 3rd, 10, W. Rodden, Montmagnon; 4th, hon. men., Wm Darling, Montreal.

8—Bull 2 year old—silver medal and \$20, M. McNaughton, Godmanchester; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, Louis Barotte, I. Idora; 3rd, 5, Alexander Somerville, Lachine; 4th, hon. men., Felix Scullion, St. Foyes.

9—One year old bull—silver medal and \$15, Drummond, Montreal; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, J. Irvine, Montreal; 3rd, 4, do, do; 4th, hon. men., J. M. Brown, Ing, Beauharnois.

10—Cow 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$15, J. Irvine, Montreal; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, do, do, 3rd, 4, do, do; 4th, hon. men., James Lawrie, Scarbow.

11—Two year old cow—silver medal and \$10, J. Irvine, Montreal; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, J. P. & A. C. Dawes, Lachine; 3rd, 4, 4th, hon. men., Charles Hogrove, Petit Cote.

12—One year old cow—silver medal and \$10, A. Somerville, Lachine; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, J. P. & A. T. Dawes, Lachine; 3rd, 4, G. West, St. Foye; 4th, hon. men., J. Irvine, Montreal.

HEREFORDS.

13—Bull 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$30, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 20, none; 3rd, 10, none; 4th, honorable mention, none.

14—Bull two year old—silver medal and \$20, E. Longley, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, none; 3rd, 6, none; 4th, honorable mention, none.

15—One year old Bull—silver medal and \$15, A. P. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, none; 3rd, 4, none; 4th, honorable mention, none.

16—Cow 3 years old and upwards—silver medal and \$5, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, Ditto; 3rd, 4, R. Kimpton, Stanstead; 4th, honorable mention, none.

17—Two year old cow—silver medal and \$10, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 3rd, 4, 10; 4th, honorable mention, none.

18—One year old cow—silver medal and \$10, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 6, do; 3rd, 4, none; 4th, honorable mention, do.

DEVONS.

19—Bull 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$30, E. Longley, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 20; 3rd, 10, none; 4th, honorable mention, do.

20—Cow 3 year old and upwards—silver medal \$15, F. Longley, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal 10, do; 3rd, 4, none; 4th, honorable mention, do.

GALLOWAYS.

21—Bull 3 years old and upwards—silver medal \$30, Corp du College St. Laurent, St. Laurent; 2nd, bronze medal and 20, J. Morris, St. Therese; 3rd, 10, Baroisse Gravel, St. Martin; 4th, honorable mention, J. Ashworth, Belmont; extra prize Corp du College St. Laurent.

22—Cow 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$15, J. Morris, St. Therese; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, Corp du College St. Laurent, St. Laurent; 3rd, 4, J. Morris, St. Therese; 4th, honorable mention, J. Ashworth, Belmont.

GRADE CATTLE.

23—Bull 3 year old and upwards—silver medal and \$30, P. Uclide Roy, St. Pie; 2nd, bronze medal and 20, D. A. P. Belais, St. Rose; 3rd, 10, M. Gromier, St. Gerolome; 4th, honorable mention, Jas. Caruthers, North Georgetown.

24—Bull 2 year old—silver medal and \$20, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, D. Laird, Laprairie; 3rd, 5, W. Taylor, St. Foye; 4th, honorable mention, C. Groux, St. Laurent.

25—One year old Bull—silver medal and \$15, George Boyx, Granby; and 10, John Scott, Montreal; 2nd, bronze medal and 4, W. Taylor, St. Foye; 4th, honorable mention, none.

26—Cow 3 years old and upwards—silver medal and \$15, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 3rd, 4, Charles Leger, Lachine; 4th, honorable mention, John Shedden, Lachine.

27—Two year old Cow—silver medal and \$10, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, Corp du College St. Laurent, St. Laurent; 3rd, 4, James Drummond, Petit Cote; 4th, honorable mention, do.

28—One year old Cow—silver medal and \$10, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 2nd, bronze medal and 6, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 3rd, 4, James Drummond, Petit Cote; 4th, honorable mention, P. Uclide Roy, St. Pie.

FAT AND WORKING CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

29—Fat Ox or Steer—silver medal and \$15, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 3rd, 5, none; 4th, honorable mention, none.

30—Fat Cow or Heifer—silver medal and \$15, M. H. Cochrane, Compton; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 3rd, 5, Carlos Pierre, Stanstead; 4th, honorable mention, T. Frazer, Quebec.

31—Pair of working Oxen—silver medal and \$25, A. B. Foster, Waterloo; 2nd, bronze medal and 10, W. H. Kraus, St. Armand; 3rd, 5, do; 4th, hon. mention, S. Foyer, Quebec.

THIRD-CLASS—SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

1—Eam, two shears and over—silver medal and \$10, Robt. Kenny, Aylmer; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, John Dagenais, St. Rose; 3rd, 6, Chas. Robinson, Lacolle.

2—Shearing Ram—silver medal and \$10, D. Benning, St. Louis Gonzas; 2nd, bronze medal and 8, T. B. Dagenais; 3rd, A. St. Marie, Laprairie.

3—Eam Lamb—\$8, Chas. Dagenais, St. Terronelle, 2nd, 4, Chas. Robinson, Lacolle; 3rd, 2, Jas. Godelox, Terrebonne.

4—Two Ewes, two shears and over—silver medal and

\$10, M. H. Cochrane; 2nd bronze medal and 8, Mdo. Masson, Terrebonne; 3rd 5, M. H. Cochrane

OTTAWOLDS.

7-Rams two shears and over-silver medal and \$10 M H Cochrane, Montreal; 2nd bronze medal and 8, do 3rd 5 do

OTHER LONG WOOLLED SHEEP

13-Rams, two shears and over-silver medal and \$10 M H Cochrane 2nd bronze medal and 8, do 3rd 5, A B Macfar, St. Rose

SOUTH DOWNS.

19-Rams, two shears and over-silver medal and \$10 M H Cochrane 2nd bronze medal and 8, do 3rd 5, E Longley, Waterloo and 5, M H Cochrane

CHEVIOTS.

25-Rams, two shears and over-silver medal and \$10 D Elliott, Griffon, 2nd, bronze medal and 8, do 3rd 5, do

MERINOS AND SAXONS.

31-Rams, two shears and over-silver medal and \$10 P H Moore & Son, Nova Scotia

FAT SHEEP OF ANY BREED

37-Best two wethers-\$12, D Elliott, Griffon, 2nd 8, do; 3rd 4, D Laird, Latorvue

FOURTH CLASS-SWINE

LARGE BREED (pure)

1-1st prize, boar 1 year and over-silver medal and \$12, T Irvine, Montreal, 2nd, bronze medal and 8, W Bennett, Montreal, 3rd 5, none

ALL OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

3-1st boar 1 year and over-silver medal and \$12, F H Archambault, L'Assomption, 2nd bronze medal and 8, 3rd 5, T Irvine, Montreal

SMALL BREEDS (pure)

5-1st boar 1 year and over-silver medal and \$12, J D & T E Dawes, Lachine, 2nd, bronze medal and 8, T Irvine, Montreal, 3rd 5, Sheldon Stephen, Montreal

ALL OTHER SMALL BREEDS.

7-Boar 1 year and over-silver medal and \$12, F X Beaudry, Point aux Trembles; 2d bronze medal and 8, W Rodden, Plantagenet; 3rd 5, T Faver, Quebec

SIXTH CLASS-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

GRAIN, SEEDS, &C.

1-White winter wheat, 4 minots-\$10, T Irvine, 2nd do, A F Perrault

SEVENTH CLASS,

ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

Potatoes-One bag of each, not less than 1 1/2 minot. 1-Pluk-od potatoes, 1 1/2 min W Taylor, St Foye

EIGHTH CLASS.

1-Kings of butter (66 lbs)-\$12, E McMartin St Andrews, 2nd, 10, R Crozier do, 3rd, 8, N Allright, do

TENTH CLASS.

PRIZES OF WALES' PRIZE.

For the best imported stallion, prize presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales-1st prize, M H Cochrane, \$50.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

PRIZE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

For the best stallion born in the country, prize presented by the Board of Agriculture-1st prize, Ed Sadler, Ormstown, \$50.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

CLASS 1.

Cabinet and other Wood Work. Manufactures of Hair, Surgical Appliances, Musical Instruments, &c. 1-Best set of bed-room furniture-\$10, W Union & Co

- 83—Best splints, bandages, and other surgical appliances an assortment—\$6, F Gross
- 84—Best artificial limbs—\$10, do
- 85—Best hernia and other trusses, an assortment—\$6, do
- 86—Best models of steam and sailing vessels, a collection—\$8, F H Vautier
- 87—Best fancy pleasure skiff—\$10, A McConkell
- 88—Best square piano—\$15, J F Rauber
- 45—Best church organ—\$50, S R Warren
- 46—Best miniature organ for the use of schools—\$15, S R Warren.

Extra Prizes.

- Drawing-room furniture, W Hilton & Co
- Carved wood gilt frames, A J Pell
- Glass show cases and plate chest J D Bennet
- Assortment of bedsteads D & J Tees
- Dining-room table, Noel Pratt
- Wood carving for castings, W Clendenning
- Wardrobe, W Hilton
- Parlour desk, D & J Tees
- Gymnastic implements, W Peacock
- Model of a horse, Felix Menard
- Manufactured corks, Otha, Knapp & Co
- Hand looms, Worthen & Baker
- Quilting frames Robert Gage
- Wringing, washing, and mangling machine combined, G Appleyard
- Artificial eyes, W Hunter
- Respiratory apparatus, T Gallibert
- Violas, Pierre Martel
- Choral organ, S R Warren
- Invalid chair, F Gross

Honourable Mention.

- Box of croquet and set of ten pins, J McClure
- Spinning wheel, Chas Regenbal
- Balcony seat, G T Cook
- Watch guards made from plum seeds, Jos Pinson-nault
- Square piano, Wm Muth

CLASS II.

- Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof, &c.
- 1—Best two-horse family carriage, three seats, covered or half-covered—\$16, N & A C Lariviere
- 2—Best two horse carriage for public use, three seats, covered or half-covered—\$10, F X Roy
- 3—Best one-horse carriage for family use, covered or half covered—\$10, N & A C Lariviere
- 4—Best two-seat rockaway, for one or two horses—\$10, do
- 5—Best dog cart waggon, one or two horses—\$8 Bruno Ledoux
- 8—Best trotting buggy—\$6, Denis Gervais
- 9—Best single seated buggy, covered—\$8, N & A C Lariviere
- 10—Best single seated buggy, uncovered—\$8, A Verrat
- 8—Best trotting sulky—\$4, Denis Gervais
- 12—Best express waggon for one or two horses—\$8, N & A C Lariviere
- 13—Best three seat family sleigh for two horses—\$8, do
- 14—Best two seat family sleigh, one or two horses—\$8, do
- 15—Best tandem or dog-cart sleigh, one or two horses—\$6, do
- 16—Best Victoria sleigh, one or two horses—\$8, do
- 17—Best one seat sleigh \$6, D Gervais
- 18—Best trotting sleigh—\$4, do
- 21—Best cariole—\$6, N & A C Lariviere
- 22—Best express sleigh—\$6, do
- Carriage wheels—Thomas Smart
- Spokes, rims, fellows, &c, R McKinley & Co
- 24—Best bent shafts, top covers, seat rails, &c., an assortment—\$8, R McKinley—Evans & Son, agent

Extra Prize.

- One horse rockaway, for public use—F X Roy
- One horse rockaway, three seats, do
- Two seated buggy—J W Buckingham & Co
- Victoria phaeton—Bruno Ledoux

CLASS III.

- Machinery Castings, Manufactures of Metal, Tools, Fittings, &c.
- 1—Best steam engine, stationary, not less than ten horse power, \$50, G Brush
- 3—Best donkey engine, for hoisting purposes, \$20, G Brush
- 4—Best steam or power fire pump for steamboat or factory use, \$15, W B Bartley & Co
- 10—Best brass finishers lathe, with iron shears, R Millard
- 19—Best Dowell pin and rod machine, \$6, R Gardiner
- 20—Best cracker machine, \$10, do
- 21—Best hoemakers' rolling machine, \$6, do
- 32—Best tobacco knife \$4, J B DeGuisse
- 37—Best spangling and clasp machine for hoop skirt manufacture \$4 R Gardner
- 41—Best steam fitters vice, \$5, do
- 43—Best bark mill, \$6, G Brush
- 44—Best machine for making wool cards special \$8, A Becker
- 46—Best sewing machine for family use, with fittings complete, \$15, C W Williams & Co
- 47—Best cheap sewing machine for family use, price and simplicity considered, \$10, C W Williams & Co
- 48—Best rewing machine for manufacturing purposes, \$10, J D Lawlor
- 49—Best specimen of ornamental iron railings, \$8, Rogers & King
- 50—Best assortment of cast iron furniture, \$10, W Clendenning
- 51—Best cast iron bedstead, \$6, do
- 52—Best wrought iron bedstead, \$6, do
- 53—Best composite bedstead, wrought iron and cast iron and wire, \$6, Ives & Allan
- 54—Best coal burning cooking stove, \$10, Prowse Bros., agents
- 55—Best wood burning cooking stoves, \$8, Crevier & Poitras

(To be Continued.)

NATURE IN REBELLION.

“REPLENISH the earth and subdue it,” was the prophetic command, the primal benediction, with which the Creator introduced man upon the planets. But how like a cruel sarcasm the motto seems as we think of it in comparison with the accounts which have reached us from Equador and Peru. One heave of volcanic passion, one throes of fiery agony, flings into fragments the massive structures which her Divinely appointed masters have imposed upon the earth's breast, and makes of the builder and the building one undistinguished heap. Nor is this an exceptional instance of a solitary class. The year has been full of disastrous uprisings of the natural forces of this continent against man and his works. Few can have forgotten the tornado which in the spring swept whirling over the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, and with that infusion of the ludicrous which mingling in all extensive human catastrophes, makes them yet sadder by its humiliating presence—caught suddenly up from the earth an Adventist church with its congregation, and made the terrified assembly believe that the final day of which their preacher was warning them had really come. And not a few have cause to remember the lesser whirlwinds that, starting up here and there in East or West, have within more limited ranges wrought a destruction scarcely less complete. Too often have showers of ice, bursting from the sudden clouds, turned to utter despair the large hopes of the farmer. While one large tract has been parched almost to barren ashes, in another everything has been sodden and rotted with immoderate rain. Hardly a Western river but has transgressed its bounds and become an illimitable curse to the fields it was ordained to bless, while in extensive regions of our Southern Atlantic States the floods have reduced to starvation a people struggling bravely with the miseries which four years of war, and three more of social disorganization had caused them; so that the inundated valleys and ruined roads and bridges of which we now hear again along the northern and western diameters of our own State seem a mischief insignificant in comparison. Nor is this all, though one might be pardoned for thinking it quite enough. We fell with some pride how the wolves and panthers and wildcats disappear before the front of our civilization. But what are wolves and panthers and wildcats to the noisome bugs that spring up in a night, no one knows how, all over wide fields of ripening grain, or to the armies of grasshoppers that sweep over States with a march as destructive, and seemingly as resistless, as Sherman's, or the caterpillars that keep large regions of the South in continual alarm for their cotton crop. Insignificant in comparison with these, but far from insignificant in itself, is the vexation, the dissipation of energy, the weariness, the sickness, caused by the hosts of mosquitoes that, “horsed on the slightest couriers of the air,” come yearly trooping over from the marshes to poison our blood, or by those more unmanageable pests which, in impudent defiance of Scripture, “come forth of the dust,” and, thriving by the negligence of the untidy, bring disgrace as well as discomfort to decent people. Add to these the rats and the mice that infest our houses and our orchards, and it will hardly seem too much to say that the more civilized we become the more are we overrun with wild beasts. And when we crown all with the murrains in cattle and the pestilences that assail man, we may see all the plagues of Egypt almost yearly sent upon us, from the rivers stained with our blood to the sudden unseen messenger that slays our first-born. Subdue the earth! It rather seems as if our Titan subject with all her ferocious crew would altogether exterminate us.

Must we then conclude that the venerable and beloved record is a forgery, or that our Maker has sent us to the earth on an idle and disastrous errand with words of mockery? The facts shut us up to no such dilemma. The command to subdue the earth not only implies a promise of victory, but also a warning of hardship and conflict through which nothing but courage and industry and wisdom can make their way. The calamities which we have reviewed have but too amply made good the warning; they show that by far the greatest part of our work remains to do; but has the promise had no fulfilment? We have ennobled the expansive force of vapor to lift our burdens and bear us and them over land and sea whether we will. We have in large measure brought under our control the ebb and flow of the electric wave. The humane forecast of a physician has reduced the terrific slaughter of the smallpox to a minor element of destruction, and but for our stupid negligence would by this time have annihilated it altogether. The experience of last year in this city has gone far to prove that the question of cholera is only a question of good or bad government. These, to be sure, are but as little colonies planted on the shore of the vast region to be possessed, but their stability and intrinsic value give every encouragement to further inroads upon the barbarous region.

Erasmus Darwin was much satirized seventy years ago for his “receipts in verse to shift the north-east wind,” and his scheme to employ the combined navies of Europe in towing the icebergs to cool the torrid zone. But the man laughed at was wiser than those who laughed at him. Fanciful perhaps his individual projects might be, but he understood at least the mission of physical science to complete the subjugation of the earth and he understood, too, that the Ruler of Nature, like the ruler of a state, is not to suppress its multitudinous forces by his own main strength, but must set them to governing one another. It is insatiation, indeed to put hasty faith in untried contrivances, and we may be too ready to chant a *cure!* over every mare's nest; but let caution wait on our boldness. Let us feel every step solid beneath our feet before we mount to the next, and the ambitious hopes of physical science, however daring, cannot transcend the height of the Divine exhortation. May not some safety valve be found to give harmless escape to those pent up emotions whose terrible force is wit-

nessed by that geological French Revolution, the tidings of which have just come to our ears? May not those streams of internal fire be directed to bless the poles with the warmth of perpetual spring instead of blasting the equator by sudden infernal outbursts? May not the concentrated fury of the tornado be dissipated and spread wide over the fields in gentle airs? Why not take the word of the ancient prophet and “ask of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain” not alone by the pious violence of prayer, but as though this age of intellect must have the miracles which startled a people greatly given to a rude idolatry into some sense of spiritual powers but with that patient inquiry into the Divine methods which will find answers awaiting it? The half barbarous Mormons have taught us a lesson of no mean worth by the admirably concerted energy with which not many months ago they attacked and slaughtered the hosts of grasshoppers. And surely it cannot be beyond the reach of engineering skill to contrive us a system of dykes and sluices and reservoirs that shall abate the violence of our almost incessant floods—a system costly indeed, but far cheaper than such calamities as that which during the past summer devastated the valley of the Patuxco. We do not forget that it is much easier to propose the hardest of these things than to achieve the easiest. But that does not forbid that by patient toil, by thinking continually upon them,” as Newton said, even the hardest may be accomplished. And while we dare not look to avert that final catastrophe which the general belief of the Christian world, warranted as we think by Scripture, piously apprehends, we may yet hope to relieve ourselves from the recurrence of such awful foretastes of it as that which has suggested these remarks.

THE BARLEY CROP.

THE *Detroit Post* says that it has been particular in making enquiry as to the quality and quantity of the yield in about all the barley growing regions, with the following results:—

In Michigan, almost without exception, and all over Canada, except around Chatham, it is of light weight—43 to 44 lbs. to the measured bushel. In the best barley regions of Michigan the yield is poor both in quality and quantity. In Canada the yield upon threshing does not come up to expectation, but it is unusually bright in color.

In Iowa, as we learn from good authority, the deficiency is from five to ten bushels to the acre, and the quality is inferior.

In Illinois it is little better than Iowa in yield, and no better in point of quality.

Wisconsin does not raise much barley, but the quality appears to be much better than in Iowa or Illinois.

In Ohio the yield is small, and the product of light weight.

Pennsylvania does not raise a great deal comparatively speaking, but there is a very fair yield of good quality.

In New York there is a good crop, the best, doubtless, in the whole country.

From the above facts, the conclusion is reached that so far as the number of bushels is concerned, there is more barley than last year—which was a year of scarcity—but it is of inferior quality, a large proportion deficient in weight. Should the price sink to \$3 per 100, the probability is that a speculative feeling will be developed that will absorb all that can be obtained at about that figure.

MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

A LARGE and influential meeting of lumbermen in the Ontario District, was held at the Dafeo House, Belleville, on Friday afternoon, 18th inst. The meeting was called by the Department of Crown Lands, in compliance with a petition of the local mill owners on the Salmon River, and was presided over by J. C. Miller, Esq., an officer of the Department. A gentleman who was present furnishes the following respecting the meeting:—

The complaint of the petitioners called the large lumbering establishments a monopoly, and undertook to show that the local mills could not be supplied with timber for the use of the country on account of the larger mill owners monopolizing all the timber. It was shown by the returns from the Crown Timber Office that twenty per cent. of the saw logs got out on Salmon River were taken from lands not covered by lumberer's licenses. It was also shown that two sales of timber limits had taken place within the last seven years on the Salmon waters, that they were put up in small lots, sold at low figures, and within the reach of any person, and that there was not a local mill owner purchased at these sales—that they had always got their timber for nothing, and that they declined paying for it. It was also shown that two million five hundred and thirty two standard saw logs were got out in the Ontario Agency during the last four years, and that one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand of these logs were cut without authority of licenses, and open to all purchasers.

The local mill men it is said failed to make out a case in the opinion of the meeting, and went away quite dissatisfied.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

A man in Lynn, Mass., a few days ago made fifteen pairs of ladies' gaiters in less than ten hours, making \$750. This is the greatest feat known to be accomplished by any shoemaker.

A cotton press has been built in Nashua, whose compressive power is five thousand pounds to the square inch. The usual hydraulic power is increased very materially by a series of toggle joints, so called, which is a new feature and a decided improvement.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Valencia raisin crop is above the average in quality this year, but the size of the fruit is smaller than usual

A vessel chartered by a company of Italian silk-worm egg buyers recently left Yokohama for Neeo-gara the newly opened port of Japan on the West coast.

A decided improvement has taken place in the iron trade. Welsh iron-masters have now advanced the price from 7s 6d. to 10s per ton, and that one of the largest firms in Staffordshire have issued circulars to their correspondents that they cannot accept any further orders excepting subject to next quarter day's price.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1867-3.

FROM a compilation of the cotton movement of the United States just issued by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, we are enabled to present a statement of the details of the crop of 1867-3. It appears that the total receipts at the ports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1868, have been 2,240,282 bales, against 1,957,774 for the year preceding. The following is a statement of the receipts and exports at each port:

Ports—	Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 1868.	Exported, year ending Sept. 1, 1868 to all Foreign Ports.	Stock Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	584,240	581,477	1,959
Alabama	368,193	236,511	2,161
South Carolina	240,431	105,813	1,945
Georgia	495,069	259,604	696
Texas	114,166	68,695	166
Florida	38,593		
North Carolina	38,643		
Virginia	108,587	8,283	1,000
New York	106,973	374,734	23,440
Boston	34,862	1,441	2,500
Philadelphia	24,221	1,440	1,783
Baltimore	26,610	16,319	2,500
Portland, Me.	2,304	2,807	
San Francisco		1	
Total	2,240,282	1,657,015	38,130

It is necessary to add to the receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports, the shipments from Tennessee direct to the manufacturers, and the amount manufactured at the South, as follows:—

	Year ending Sept. 1, '68.
Receipts at the shipping ports	2,240,282
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers	198,613
Manufactured South, not included in above	60,000

Total cotton crop for the year, bales..... 2,498,895
It thus appears that the total crop for the past year reaches 2,498,845 bales, against 2,019,774 bales in 1866-7 an increase of 479,121 bales. The receipts from each state compares thus with the previous year:—

States—	1868.	1867.
Louisiana, bales	584,240	702,131
Alabama	366,193	230,516
South Carolina	240,131	162,217
Georgia	495,939	255,964
Texas	114,666	185,922
Florida	38,593	57,791
North Carolina	38,643	38,628
Virginia	106,287	127,867
Tennessee	303,583	249,712
Manufactured South*	60,000	No return.
Total crop	2,498,894	2,019,774

* Taken from different sources.
The portion of the crop consisting of Sea Island the past year has been as follows:—Florida, 10,314 bales; Georgia, 6,214 bales; South Carolina, 4,272 bales; Total 21,276 bales. Compared with former years, the crop of Sea Island is very light.

The consumption of cotton in the United States, a matter of considerable dispute, as between crop compilers and manufacturers, is thus arrived at:
Total crop of the United States as above stated 2,498,895
Stock on hand commencement of year (Sept. 1, 1867)
At Northern ports 56,497
At Southern ports 26,658 83,155
Total supply year ending Sept. 1, '68. 2,532,050
Of this supply there has been exported to foreign ports during the year 1,657,015
Burnt at New York 1,247
Burnt at the South less recovered 643
Now on hand, (Sept. 1, 1868)
At Northern ports 30,203
At Southern ports 7,927 1,607,035

Total consumption in United States year ending Sept. 1, 1868, bales. 885,015
Consumption in Southern States 61,000
Leaving con'n in Northern States 825,015

According to this reduction, the total consumption of cotton in the United States during the year, has been 885,015 bales; in the North, 825,015, and in the South, 60,000 bales.

We are hardly prepared to take direct issue with so careful an authority; but it appears to us that 60,000 bales for Southern consumption is an under estimate. The estimate, however, receives a certain degree of confirmation from the inquiries of the National As-

sociation of Cotton Manufacturers alluded to in the following remarks of the Chronicle.

According to this formula, the consumption the past year appears to have reached 825,015 bales in the North, and 60,000 bales in the South, or a total in the whole country of 885,015 bales. That our readers might see how this result tallies with the actual facts, we were making arrangements to obtain the returns from our different manufacturing establishments when we learned that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers were pursuing the same inquiries; and we have now received from their Secretary the result of their labours. The returns are not complete, (that is they are from only 465 mills,) but with the help of the census of 1860, we shall be able to reach satisfactory results. It appears, then, that the number of mills and consumption in the United States in 1860 and the consumption of 475 mills in 1868 were as follows:

States—	Census of 1860		
	No of Mills.	No of Spindles.	Consum'n Bales.
Northern & West'n	772	4,870,368	703,950
Southern	113	164,810	87,650
Total United States	885	5,035,178	791,600

It is important to notice that the consumption in the Southern States was only 87,650 bales (460 lbs each) in 1860, according to the census, and that this year the mills which have made returns have consumed only 38,990 bales. Further, it appears that the Northern States (as also given in the census) consumed 703,850 bales in 1860, and the returns of 423 mills in the same States this year show a consumption of 656,964 bales. Now if we estimate the mills which have not reported this year as having 1,200,000 spindles (making the total spindles for 1868, 5,395,602, against 5,035,178 in 1860), and as producing the average size yarn of those reporting, we shall find that the whole consumption of the country the past year has been about 890,000 bales, about the same total we have reached above.

The exports of cotton from the United States for the year amount to 1,657,015 bales, against 1,558,787 in 1866-7, and 1,562,467 in 1865-6 but are less than half the total of 1859-60.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

MESSRS. Edward Bell & Co., of New York, have furnished to the Times of that city some interesting statistics on the above subject. From them we learn that during the year ending September 1, 1868, there were exported to Great Britain 523,294 barrels of flour, against 179,990 barrels in the year preceding; 12,992,609 bushels of wheat, against 6,014,771 bushels in 1867, and 9,121,449 bushels of corn against 10,410,208 bushels in 1867. We are without the amount of other grains exported to England, but the following table shows the exports from the United States to all ports from Sept. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868:—

	Total year ending Sept 1, 1868.	Total preceding year.
Flour, bbls.	2,065,359	1,416,486
Rye flour, bris.	8,332	16,616
Cornmeal, bris.	281,577	551,014
Wheat, bush.	13,193,845	6,768,145
Corn, bush.	9,569,562	10,877,330
Rye, bush.	595,344	211,127
Oats, bush.	153,895	1,463,435
Barley, bush.	23,330	2,423,157
Peas, bush.	587,619	814,000

The exports from Canada to Great Britain, via the St. Lawrence, during the last three years, ending Sept. 1, are stated as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Peas, bush.
1868.	242,419	1,936,107	660,426	806,187	872,679
1867.	19,246	31,154	1,416,679	510,839	1,376,210
1866.	30,150	49,860	1,417,474	2,803,386	61,188,061

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

A FEW weeks ago, we presented some considerations, principally connected with the course of our foreign trade, tending to show that we were in danger of a heavy efflux of gold to Europe, additional to the large amounts sent there during the last few months. Luckily, it turns out that to be fore-warned is to be fore-armed. These anticipations at the time were the cause of an advance in the premium to 50. The rise in the premium, however, so far cheapened our securities to foreigners as to stimulate an extraordinary exportation of bonds and stocks. It is estimated among foreign bankers that not less than \$25,000,000 of Government bonds were shipped from New York in July and August, and some carry their estimates as high even as \$45,000,000; besides which a large amount of Erie and Illinois Central stocks were sent to London. These shipments of securities have supplied the market with exchange, and the result has been a comparative cessation of the exports of specie. These remittances of securities were, of course, almost exclusively on speculation; and it remains to be seen how far the European market will absorb them, or, whether a certain portion of them will be returned; for the present, however, they have served to set an adverse trade balance, and to check the outflow of gold.

The foreign trade movement has also become most conservative. The exports of domestic products have materially increased, principally owing to the scarcity of dairy products in England and the demand for our

breadstuffs. The imports also have contracted, apparently from a prudent regard, on the part of the importers, to the danger of a renewal of over-trading. In this way the trade movement is righting itself, which removes one important cause of apprehension of a further drain of specie. Again, more recent advices from the South encourage the expectation of a larger yield of cotton than was expected two months ago; while unfavorable reports from India hold out a prospect that our exportable surplus will realize good prices. The harvest is now placed beyond all doubt, leaving us a large surplus available for exportation. These are new elements bearing upon the prospects of the gold premium, and go far toward removing the apprehensions justified by the condition of things two months ago. Political affairs also have a more assuring aspect. There is less disposition in the South to encourage political disquiet, the Democratic leaders in that section being apparently careful to avoid any outbreak that could be used at the North against the success of their party. Under these changed circumstances, it is not surprising that the price of gold should have fallen to 144, nor would it be remarkable were the premium to go down still further when this improved course of affairs comes to be more generally comprehended. This change is but another illustration of the tendency of an extreme to beget a reaction, resulting in the restoration of the wonted equilibrium.

A telegram from Cape, published some time ago, stated that H. M. Ship "Doris" reported the great number of American fishermen in Bay Chaleur, of whom but very few have taken out a license. A correspondent writing to the Advocate, published at Clitham, the special organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, tells the following story:—

"One day last month an American fishing vessel was seen about two miles from our shore. Our fishery overseer went on board, and found her using a seine one hundred and twenty fathoms long, by eight deep. She had on board about seventy barrels of mackerel. Since then quite a number of American vessels have been at work close to our shore, and this evening, there are between one and two hundred of them within two miles, doubtless engaged in fishing."

Is this the kind of protection the Confederates promised our fishermen they were to receive from the Dominion Government under Confederation? - Halifax Citizen.

The following are the latest quotations of insurance stock in the Liverpool market. The first column represents the amount of the share; the second the amount paid:

20 2 British & For. Marine (lim)	25-16	27-16p
20 2 Launceston Insurance	13-16	15-16p
25 3 London & Lancashire Insur	21	27-16d
10 2 Liv. & L. & Globe Fire & Lt	4 1/2	5 p
10 2 Maritime Insurance (lim)	9-16	11 1/2 p
20 3 Mercantile Marine (lim)	1 1/2	1 1/2 d
100 5 Northern Assurance	4 1/2	4 1/2 p
10 1 Queen Insurance	1-16d	par.
30 3 Royal Insurance	3 1/2	3 1/2 p
20 2 Thames & Mersey Mar (lim)	2 1/2	2 1/2 p
50 5 Union Marine (limited)	4 1/2	4 1/2 p 4 1/2 p

MONEY MARKET.

AS will be seen from the bank returns published in other columns, there is greater activity in financial circles, and money is considerably more abundant, and can be borrowed easily on good securities.

Sterling Exchange is quiet; in New York the latest quotation is 109 for 60-day bills.

Gold in New York during the last week has remained quiet, the latest rate being 144. There is a fair supply of greenback and currency drafts on Boston or New York at 39 1/2 to 31 1/2 per cent discount.

There has been a considerable demand for Silver in order to move the grain in the country to market, and rates are now 3 1/2 for buying and 3 per cent discount for selling.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	108 1/2
" " " " " " " "	110
Private, " " " " " " " "	108 1/2 to 108 1/2
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	169 to 169 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	Par
Gold in New York	144 1/2
Silver, argo	3 1/2 to 3 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co. Clark, Jas. P. & Co. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Donnelly, James. Fraile & McQuibbin. Greenshield, S., Son & Co. Hughes Brothers. Lewis, Kay & Co. MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. May, Joseph. McLaughlin Bros. & Co. McMaster & Co., Wm. J. Moss, S. H., & J. Muir, W., & R. Plimsoll, Wmbeck & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Robertson, Stephen, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co.

DURING the past week a considerable number of buyers have been in the city, and large sales have been effected. Cottons and fancy goods are generally most in demand, to the neglect of woollens, which are hard of disposal, especially flannels and blankets. The arrivals of dry goods per steamers are considerable, but not more than sufficient to meet the demand.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tyee.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Frank, J. C., & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingua & Kirkch.

Mathewson, J. A.
Mitchell, James.
Robertson & Houston.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Bros.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Thompson, David, & Co.
Winnipeg, John & Warr.

DURING the past week we have had a fair amount of activity, though in consequence of holiday times and also coming trade sales, transactions have mostly been limited. In some articles however some large lots have changed hands, and the general feeling for almost all holders of staple goods is to hold on for full figures in preference to selling.

TEAS—Have had fair attention for all grades, though chiefly for Uncoloured Japans about 50c to 52c, of which about 2,000 half-chests have been placed, and prices may be quoted a full 1c to 1½c per lb. higher than last week. Twankays continue very scarce and much enquired for, also low and medium Young Hysons, but the market is almost bare of those teas, and prices in the old country will not lay down here to pay the importer. Nothing doing in Black

COFFEES—But little enquired for. No change in prices.

SUGAR—Has had a better demand, and the feeling of firmness in the New York market has caused a corresponding feeling on the part of holders here, some small lots were placed at auction, of fair grocery Porto Rico at \$7.40 to \$7.70, but sellers would not continue at those figures and withdrew, balance for \$8 and over. At private sale holders very firm. No change at the refinery.

MOLASSES—Has had fair attention, and buyers are more disposed to pay the figures required by holders. Lots now in markets are in most cases very fine samples. Clayed may be quoted at 30c to 30c Muscovado (bright) and Demerara 38c to 45c, very little Centrifugal in market.

RICE—Has been somewhat neglected, though some lots just arrived. Good Rangoon have been readily placed, and fine samples Arracan are better enquired for.

FRUIT—With the exception of raisins, has not been in demand. Layers are still confined to the small stocks (new not having yet arrived) and holders are firm in their demand at \$2 10 to \$2 15. Currants somewhat more enquired for.

SPICES—Very little doing and unchanged. **FISH**—In good demand, and full prices willingly paid for good lots, dry table cod say \$4.75 to \$5. Labrador herrings are also much enquired for, but really good No. 1 are hardly obtainable.

OILS—Some cod oil changed hands to speculators, held somewhat firm, now at 50c. Seal oils remain unchanged. Lard oil having run out, Sax's engine is in good demand

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

McLaren, W. & Co.

THIS week's operations were not opened out as anticipated, but will no doubt greatly improve the latter end of the season.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Cuthbert & Cavorthill.
Evans & Evans.
Evans, John Henry.
Hull, Ray & Co.
Irish, W. H.

Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Waddell & Pearce.

BUSINESS within the last week has fairly opened out, and is much larger than anticipated; prices of all goods are well maintained, and there is every prospect of advances in prices of iron, owing to advices from England where it is going up. Stocks of all kinds are well assorted, and probably larger than at this time last year, with every prospect of it all being required. There are not many buyers as yet in town, but we believe on the whole, a fair fall business will be done.

FIG IRON—Moving off more rapidly recently than it has been for some time, at remunerative prices.

BAR IRON—Stocks are large and in good demand. Prices unaltered.

HOOP AND BAR IRON—Good demand, at prices which have not changed since last week.

BOILER PLATES—Are inactive at unchanged quotations.

TIN PLATES—Stocks are not large and prices are consequently fair. Canada plates have been over-

done this season, and large lots have been forced on the market at and under cost

NAILS—Are still in a very unsettled state, the iron master's stocks being forced on the market at unprofitable prices.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Black & Locke.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Lawford, James.
Dawes Brothers & Co.

Hannon, M., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Rapin, Thomas W.

FLOUR—The market for the end of past week remained firm and steady, with a moderate consumptive and shipping business doing, absorbing the bulk of the receipts at rates mostly unchanged for good down to ordinary Supers. Choice and favourite brands alone being sought after at slightly stiffening prices. The large arrivals, near 15,000 barrels, for the first three days of this week have completely prostrated the markets, buyers having withdrawn for the most part; only a trifling business has been transacted notwithstanding that holders are in many instances offering at reduced rates. The tone of the market is weak and the feeling gains ground that prices of flour, wheat and breadstuffs generally, must settle down to shipping point at which operators can see their way clear to export to Britain with some reasonable prospect of profit. In Extras the demand is merely by retail, and the same may be also said of all grades below superfine.

GRAIN—Wheat—The advancing rates of freight both in New York and here have depressed the wheat market, and shippers are only willing to operate at reduced rates. Millers are buying cautiously and merely lay in stock from hand to mouth. **Peas**—Arrivals are limited to a few carloads which are taken ex-store at from 97c, to \$1 per 66 lbs. according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The demand continues the merest retail—prices are maintained with difficulty although stocks are small and in few hands. **Butter**—Little doing here this season in this article the sales range from 19c to 22c according to quality. The arrivals are mostly for direct shipment to Britain, where the price is well sustained hitherto.

BEANS—P's have declined slightly during the week and close quiet and steady. **Pearls**—The decline noticed still continues, and with heavy stocks both here and in Britain. The transactions are merely for small actual orders principally for export to the United States.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Black & Locke.
Bryson, Campbell.

Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.
Akin & Kirkpatrick.

THE business of the past week has been moderate; particular call being made for prime classes of Buff and Pebble; of this kind of stock the demand is far greater than the supply. Prices still continue as last quoted, with little prospect of an immediate advance.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Cown, A.	Ottawa	F. Clenow.
Davis, James.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Johnson, W.	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
McMahon, J.	Whitby	J. Holden.
Thompson, A.	Kingston	R. M. Rose.
Ward, James.	Toronto	Thos. Clarkson.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Arnold, W.	Brampton	Nov. 23
Brady, J.	Toronto	" 12
Burroughs, J. W.	Stanstead Plain	Dec. 21
Brethun H.	Naponee	Nov. 24
Brown, J.	St. Hubert	" 24
Bagnell, Thomas.	Mono	" 14
Coelin, J.	Stanstead Plain	Dec. 21
Hall, L. K.	Stanstead Plain	" 21
Hoskins, R. A.	Toronto	Nov. 23
Martin, J. D.	Berlin	" 25
McKinnon, A.	Annington	" 24
McBean, A.	Cobourg	" 21
McLeod, J.	Inglis	Oct. 5
Wilks, James.	Brantford	Nov. 26
Wilson, J.	Toronto	" 30

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	134	134 1/2
Bank of N. S. A.	102 1/2	103 1/2
City Bank	102	102 1/2
Banque du Peuple	100 1/2	101 1/2
Belmont Bank	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/2
Quebec Bank	97 1/2	97 1/2
Bank Nationale	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gore Bank	40	42 1/2
Banque Jacques Carder	106	106
Commercial Bank	95	95
Union Bank	101 1/2	102
Mechanics Bank	95	94
Royal Canadian Bank	88 1/2	88 1/2
Bank of Commerce	101 1/2	101 1/2
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	15	16
A. & St. Lawrence	16	17
G. W. of Canada	9	11
C. & St. Lawrence	6 1/2	6 1/2
Do. preferential	6 1/2	6 1/2
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Concessions	\$2 30	\$3 15
Canada Mining Company	25	50
Huron Copper Bay	25	50
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	133 1/2	133 1/2
Montreal City Gas Company	108 1/2	108 1/2
City Passenger R. Co.	112	108 1/2
Richelieu Navigation Co.	116	115
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	107	109
Montreal Elevating Co.	100	100
British Colonial Steamship Co.	59	60
Canada Glass Company	55	60
BONDS.		
Government Debenture, 5 p. c. 1877	89	90
" " 6 p. c. 1878	89	90
" " 7 p. c. 1879	100	100
Montreal Water Works 6 per cent.	92 1/2	93
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent.	92	92
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	100	100 1/2
Quebec City 6 per cent.	80	80
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1860	92 1/2	90
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1872	93	95
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1860	91 1/2	91 1/2
Champlain R. R., 6 per cent.	65	60
County Debentures	55	60
EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London, 60 days	108 1/2	108 1/2
Private do	108	108 1/2
Private, with documents	107 1/2	108 1/2
Bank on New York	31 1/2	31 1/2
Private do	31	31 1/2
Gold Drafts do	132 dis.	131 1/2 dis.
Silver	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold in New York	142 1/2	142 1/2

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 9th, 1868.

Consols for money, 94; for account, 94; Exchequer Bills, 15 to 20 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec., 1872	100	to	100
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877	103	to	105
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	103	to	106
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	102	to	104 1/2
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July	90	to	92
Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock	90	to	92
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	102	to	104
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	100	to	102
Do 6 per cent., 1886	100	to	102

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence	57	to	59
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3	to	3 1/2
Do preference	5 1/2	to	6 1/2
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	—	to	—
Grand Trunk of Canada	15 1/2	to	16 1/2
Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.	80	to	83
Do 1st preference bonds	47	to	50
Do 2nd preference bonds	37	to	39
Do 3rd preference stock	26	to	28
Do 4th preference stock	18 1/2	to	19 1/2
Great Western of Canada	13 1/2	to	14 1/2
Do 6 without option, 1873	101	to	102
Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78	93	to	95
North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	80	to	83

BANKS.

British North America 40 to 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph	32	to	34
Do do 8 per cents	75	to	80
British American Land	15	to	17
Canada Company	67	to	72
Colonial Securities Company	—	to	—
Canadian Loan and Investment	2 1/2	to	1 1/2 dis
Hudson's Bay	14 1/2	to	15
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.	—	to	15
Telegraph Const'n & Maintenance (Lim)	—	to	—
Do do	—	to	—
Vancouver Coal Company	—	to	—

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, Oils, Paints, Wines, and Spirits.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Leather.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: MONTREAL, September 24, and various commodity prices including Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Sugar and Honey, and Havana Prices Current.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
 SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
 No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
 and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 28 St. Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Sole Agent for Canada
 For the **TROY HELL FOUNDRY.** 14-17

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
 Agent for French and German Manufacturers of
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 83-ly

MULHOLLAND & WAXER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-17

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
 Have now received their entire
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
 and would particularly call the attention of buyer
 to the large assortment of **FANCY GOODS.** 5

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.

Exchange Court,
 1-17 MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
 42 St. Sacramento Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandies.
 F. Mestreau & Co.
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-17

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,
OIL WAREHOUSEMEN, and Agents
 for the sale of Oil. Office—Richmond Street,
 opposite City Hall, London, Ontario.
FREDERICK ROWLAND. **JAMES JOHNSON,**
 43-ly Sunnyside.

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

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
TRADE.

DUH, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

44

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL



WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
 33-ly

Branch House—57
 King's Street, Toronto.
 W. Larimer, Agent,
 Montreal.
 R. H. Thompson,
 St. John, N. B.

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.
 Price reduced to 27 cents.
 These Bags are the product of the Streetville Linen
 Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.
 For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants,
 and by the subscribers.
GOODERMAN & WORTS,
 10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,
 City Toronto, Ont.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending 31st Aug, 1868, 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.	Provisionary Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Bank of Montreal	5,000,000	5,000,000	217,25	75,474 91	5,271,271 02	6,765,258 34	13,069,943 61	
Quebec Bank	2,000,000	1,670,250	261,250	39,217 91	2,261,250 00	2,261,250 00	2,028,047 91	
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	53,000	11,573 21	1,011,573 21	1,011,573 21	1,749,534 41	
Core Bank	1,000,000	800,000	370,000	19,217 08	1,119,217 08	1,119,217 08	414,833 00	
Bank of B. N. America	4,866,666	4,866,666	903,750	1,213 11	1,125,000 00	1,125,000 00	4,336,089 00	
Banque de Peuple	1,000,000	1,000,000	61,110	77,255 89	1,077,255 89	1,077,255 89	372,222 00	
Niagara District Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	127,000	62,900 25	1,129,900 25	1,129,900 25	419,413 00	
Milnes Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	80,000	12,000 00	1,012,000 00	1,012,000 00	829,901 00	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	745,891	11,287 75	2,747,178 75	2,747,178 75	2,297,178 75	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	237,450	123,681 00	2,231,131 00	2,231,131 00	2,230,168 00	
Eastern Townships Bank	800,000	600,000	167,500	8,213 00	775,713 00	775,713 00	327,092 00	
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	124,500	99,418 00	1,123,918 00	1,123,918 00	602,174 00	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	971,810	77,255	8,213 00	1,059,023 00	1,059,023 00	1,000,000 00	
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	2,112,800 13	700,113	12,000 00	3,824,913 13	3,824,913 13	2,527,773 00	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,100,000	1,112,000	24,014 00	2,236,014 00	2,236,014 00	2,237,773 00	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	200,000 98	80,000	24,213 00	2,204,213 98	2,204,213 98	228,222 00	
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	275,233 00	.....	1,282 00	1,283,233 00	1,283,233 00	218,123 00
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	926,153	784,623	24,504 75	2,710,727 75	2,710,727 75	2,272,263 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	409,668	60,844 00	1,070,512 00	1,070,512 00	1,235,076 00	
Commercial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's Bank	300,000	200,000	213,127	.....	513,127 00	513,127 00	251,018 00
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL LIABILITIES.	24,225,668	27,081,717 01	8,091,286	1,710,250 25	12,800,258 50	14,269,271 00	42,101,841 00	

NAME OF BANK.	ASSETS.							
	Gold Bullion and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Provisionary Notes or bills of other banks.	Balance due from other banks.	Notes and bills discounted.	Overdrafts due to the bank on the cleared notes of foregoing banks.	TOTAL ASSETS.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	2,000,144	25,000 00	3,043,833	67,121 00	1,713,170 00	12,086,112	1,000,000 00	21,870,239 00
Quebec Bank	221,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261,250 00	.....	2,482,994 00
City Bank	178,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011,573 21	.....	1,190,101 21
Core Bank	178,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119,217 08	.....	1,297,745 08
Bank of B. N. America	221,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125,000 00	.....	1,346,774 00
Banque de Peuple	11,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077,255 89	.....	1,088,365 89
Niagara District Bank	127,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129,900 25	.....	1,256,900 25
Milnes Bank	127,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012,000 00	.....	1,139,000 00
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,747,178 75	.....	4,747,178 75
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,231,131 00	.....	4,231,131 00
Eastern Townships Bank	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,713 00	.....	1,575,713 00
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123,918 00	.....	2,123,918 00
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,059,023 00	.....	2,059,023 00
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,824,913 13	.....	4,824,913 13
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,236,014 00	.....	4,236,014 00
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,204,213 98	.....	4,204,213 98
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,283,233 00	.....	2,283,233 00
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,710,727 75	.....	3,710,727 75
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,512 00	.....	1,670,512 00
Commercial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's Bank	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,127 00	.....	813,127 00
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ASSETS.	24,225,668	27,081,717 01	8,091,286	1,710,250 25	12,800,258 50	14,269,271 00	42,101,841 00	

AUDIT OFFICER, Ottawa, 1868.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

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

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

Address letters, Brown's Bank, Toronto

33-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES LEATHER & FINDINGS,

No. 8 Wellington Street West,

Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, Etc.,

Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

JOHN RISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

13 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

39-3m

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & GROMBIE,

(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

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, Purses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

42-3m

GROCCERS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships *Nova Scotia, Nestorica & Belgian*

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. & B. GRIFFITH,

Corner of Church and Front Street,

TORONTO.

37-ly

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front and Yonge Streets,

Toronto.

35-ly

JOHN BOYD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MORRO. C. W. BUSTING.

37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

CANADIAN FABRICS,

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,

MANCHESTER,

Alexandra Building, James Street,

LIVERPOOL,

ENGLAND

37-ly

NEW GOODS

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

EACH DEPARTMENT WELL ASSORTED.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

23 and 30 Front Street,

TORONTO.

Toronto, 15th June, 1882.

37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

MILLINERY, &c.,

44 Yonge Street, Toronto.

37-ly

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HENDERSON & EASTWICK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

MEN'S FELT HATS,

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

18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

and Manufacturers of

Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods.

23 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

44-ly

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu

facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission

Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, FREDERICK W. COATE.

37-ly

TORONTO.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCCERS

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published every Morning at \$6.00 a year in advance.

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

THE PATRIOT,

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

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches,

JAMES BEATY,

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,

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

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

NEW FAMILY MACHINE is the most desirable Machine now offered to the Public. Their Machines are the best for every purpose for which a Machine can be used.

Norris Black is also Agent for the **NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.** A supply always on hand.

Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

41-ly

LYMAN & MACNAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

36 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB

39-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

WHOLESALE,

64 Young Street, Toronto.

40-ly

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

39-ly

TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.

ROBERT H. GRAY,

Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 43 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

37-ly

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

AUTUMN 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS OF

BRITISH, CONTINENTAL,

AND

AMERICAN GOODS.

Hamilton, September, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
87 and 89 King Street East,
Hamilton, Ontario.
44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,
HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

Including

CANADIAN

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

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS, MANTLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURBER & CO.
Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.
R. MARTIN

J. W. FERGUSON.
22-ly

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,
HAMILTON,

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

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

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868. 44-ly

JAMES SIMPSON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-6m

G. J. FORSTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,
Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

PERKINS & CLARK,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,
45-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'
NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.
J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,
No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.
Machines repaired on short notice, corresponding parts always on hand. 48-ly

EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 38-ly

D. MOORE & CO.,
King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,
Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware.
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plates, Sheet-Iron, Wire,
Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets
and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and
Machines. 44-ly

W. H. GLASSCO,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, FURS, &c.,
46-ly King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

WOOL.
MCKENZIE & MACKAY,
8 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,
WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS.
Agents for:
The Queen Insurance Company.
Western Assurance Company of Canada.
Phoenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
27-ly

WOOL.
LONG & BISBY,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL
42 James Street, Hamilton, Ontario.
Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to. 33-ly

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