

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

No. 31.

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

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

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

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

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-  
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner  
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 2-ly

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**  
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-  
ment large and attractive.  
J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,  
202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.  
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  
STAIN WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,  
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,  
1-ly 27 1/2 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'  
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and  
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now  
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers  
East and West. To meet the requirements of the  
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the  
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-  
ican Foremen. 23-ly

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

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

**HUGHES BROTHERS,**  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
431 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-ly

**CAMPBELL, BRYSON,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
9 and 11 L'Esplanade Street,  
MONTREAL. 19-ly

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

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

**BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,  
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.  
CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market,  
MONTREAL. 35-6-m.

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
166 hhd. Choico Sugar, ex "Empress," from Bar-  
badoes.  
ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE  
238 hhd. } Choico Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.  
189 brls. }  
103 puns do. Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses.  
25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.  
9 hhd. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863.  
94 brls pure Cod Oil.  
80 bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Montreal 4th June, 1868. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W. J. STEWART,**  
MACHINE THREAD  
43 ST. PAUL STREET, 9-ly

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
1 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,  
33 COLBORN STREET, TORONTO.  
TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES,  
PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.  
Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
23-6m

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
123 & 125 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

**W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
334 and 336 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 30-ly



**CANADIAN NAVIGATION COY**

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 last, Montreal, EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at NOON, for the above Ports, as under, viz.:

SPARTAN	Capt. FAIRBRIEVE	on Mondays.
PASSPORT	" SINCLAIR	" Tuesdays.
KINGSTON	" FAURELL	" Wednesdays.
GLACIAN	" KELLY	" Thursdays.
MAGNET	" SIMPSON	" Fridays.
COLUMBIAN	" DUNLOP	" Saturdays.

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

At TORONTO and HAMILTON, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Pauls, &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 McKean, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

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

THE MONTREAL

PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late M. Longmoore & 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,

CAIALOGUES, &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, Harronn & 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.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and would particularly call the attention of buyers to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS. 5

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

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

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 35-1y

B. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE. CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST., Montreal. 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

W. & R. MUIR

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 168 McGill Street, Montreal. Our Stock of Spring and Summer 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. 51-1y

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, and Small Wares, No. 465 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street, 35-1y Montreal.

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIST, OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN, Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859. 49-3m

OSHAWA.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has a limited quantity of Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale. Address, EDWD. MIALI, JR., 21 Oshawa, C.W.

BOSTON.

W. C. WILLS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange, BOSTON. 11

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY HUN STREET, MONTREAL, Importers of PIG AND BARRIRON, BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Fire Covers, 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

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks, Denims, Silicas, Cobourgs, Orleans, M de Lince, White Muslins, Jeans, Moleskins, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons, Laces, Blondes, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Table Oil Cloths, Yarns, Battings, Silks, Velvets, Linen Threads, Playing Cards, Jewellery, Tea Trays, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Toys, Bag Purses, Pencils, Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Cologne, Soaps, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chaplets, Crosses, Marbles, Slates. And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE. Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province. 364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

THOS. D. HOOD, FIRST PRIZE

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, MONTREAL. Show Room—79 Great St. James Street. Factory—63 Champ-de-Mars Street. Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

JOHN WATSON & CO.,

Importers of GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE WHOLESALE, 5 and 7 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL. 21-1y

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 20th day of June, 1863.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic., Cap 9, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation: In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the undermentioned Port shall be, and it is hereby included in the Lists of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz.:

Province of Nova Scotia.

The Port of Londonderry.

Wm. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

**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, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Elm & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, F.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Hiven, Mead & Co.) New York.  
 N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand. 33-ly

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETs,  
 TUMBLERs,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c., &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.  
 FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 333 St. Paul Street.  
 41-ly 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-ly

**PHOENIX**  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 HARTFORD, CONN.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - OVER \$2,000,000.  
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.  
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,  
 AND,  
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,  
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent., or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.  
 ANGUS R. BETHUNE,  
 General Agent  
 104 St. François Xavier Street.  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.  
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.  
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.  
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

**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-ly

**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 Hallfax.  
 Montreal, Canada. | Nova Scotia. 15-ly

**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.  
 3d. 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. ROUTE,**  
 Agent.  
 W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.  
 ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 20.

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**  
**MONTREAL,**  
 Have just received and will sell low  
 200 Bales HASTINGS CANADIAN COTTON YARN  
 50 " MONTREAL do. do. do.  
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN do.  
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.  
 Montreal, 22nd May, 1868. 5-ly

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 St. HELEN STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 6-ly

**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, 394, 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.,**  
 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.  
**SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA**  
 FOR  
 Ch. DeRancourt - - Bordeaux - France.  
 Gustave Gilbert - - Reims - do.  
 Beard & Son - - London - England.  
 S. H. Harris - - do. - do.  
 James Kenyon & Son Bury - - do.  
**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
 1-ly 389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,  
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,  
 Danville & 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,  
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,  
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, &c. 1-ly

**LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE.**  
**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
 Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.  
 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.  
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.  
**HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.**  
 9-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

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

1868. SPRING. 1868.  
**DRY GOODS**

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 Are now receiving,  
 Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"  
 42 PACKAGES,  
 And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"  
 84 PACKAGES.  
 These, with their former large stock, completes their  
**SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**  
 Inspection and careful comparison invited.  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 ST. PETER STREET,  
 1-ly **MONTREAL.**

2,080 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**  
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**  
 Also, for Kegs, Or-Casks and Hhds,  
**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**  
**WEST BROTHERS,**  
 14-ly **144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.**

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

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 450 ST. PAUL STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 6-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 & LQCKE,**  
**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.  
**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Fubs, 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, JULY 31, 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.

**DEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION.**  
 SOME time ago, in terms of an Act passed during  
 the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, a  
 Commission was appointed to examine into and sug-  
 gest reforms in the working of the public departments.  
 This Commission has had several meetings, but little  
 has transpired as to what they have accomplished, or  
 even recommended to be done. Great good might be  
 done by the gentlemen called to the performance of  
 this duty, and we hope when their labours are con-  
 cluded, important reforms will be proposed and  
 carried out. We are not of those who hold that the  
 departments are crammed with lazy and useless offi-  
 cials at Ottawa. Nor do we believe they are all over-  
 paid for their services. There are many valuable pub-  
 lic servants in the employ of the Government, men  
 whose labours are fully worth every cent they are  
 paid; but, at the same time, we are equally well con-  
 vinced that the public service could be quite as effi-  
 ciently performed with a smaller staff, provided the  
 departments were all managed in the way they ought  
 to be. Great looseness confessedly exists in their  
 management. A few industrious, conscientious men,  
 do the great bulk of the work. From the Bureau of  
 Agriculture up to the Department of Justice, there  
 are to be found drones—individuals appointed on ac-  
 count of political services, family relationship, and  
 similar causes, who do little or nothing, shirking all  
 they can. Irregular attendance is also among the  
 abuses in the public offices, subordinates taking ad-  
 vantage of the absence or irregularity of their chiefs,  
 to put in as few hours each day as possible. The re-  
 sult of this state of things is simply this: the Domi-  
 nion has to pay much more than it should to sustain  
 these departments, whilst the work is done after the  
 circumlocutionary fashion. It is a disgrace to our  
 Government that such long delays take place in the  
 transaction of business with the public departments.  
 If a man applies for a patent, it is often three months  
 before he obtains his papers, whilst it should oc-  
 cupy but a few days. So is it with almost any busi-  
 ness which individuals have to transact with the Gov-

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

**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. I. S.  
 9-ly

ernment, and this, too, whilst the country annually  
 pays more than sufficient to ensure the almost prompt-  
 ness. It is time this state of things should terminate,  
 and the people have a right to expect that the Depart-  
 mental Commission will prove faithful to its duty, and  
 introduce such reforms as will place matters on a  
 proper footing. We are aware that it is somewhat  
 difficult to effect reforms in this direction. But let  
 the Commissioners, at least, do their duty. Let them  
 fearlessly declare what changes are necessary for the  
 efficient and economical performance of the public  
 business, and then the people will be able to see where  
 the responsibility rests if their recommendations are  
 not carried out. If the Commission fails to fulfil its  
 mission, its members will deserve to be held to a strict  
 account. They are paid for their services, and should  
 do something in return.

**THE HARVEST.**  
 —"And sickles gleaming in the sun,  
 Tell jocund harvest is begun."

**THE** harvest may now be said to be general. Two  
 weeks ago, the fall wheat was ripe in many sec-  
 tions, and harvesting begun. This was unusually  
 early, even for the most advanced districts, and arose  
 from the almost unparalleled drought and heat which  
 we have experienced. The advantages arising from  
 agricultural machinery have been greatly felt this  
 season. So rapidly did the fall wheat ripen under the  
 scorching rays of the sun, that the old mode of cradling  
 would have been altogether too slow to enable the  
 farmer to cut his grain before it became too ripe. The  
 difficulty would have been aggravated by the scarcity  
 of labourers. Although the improvements in mowers  
 and reapers render fewer hands necessary, many farm-  
 ers had been unable this season to procure sufficient  
 harvesters, even at greatly advanced wages. It is to  
 be hoped the scarcity of men will not be felt in the  
 back Townships, where they are just commencing  
 upon their spring wheat and barley. The farmers are  
 having a busy time of it just now, which is greatly in-  
 creased by the intense heat; but in four weeks more  
 their hard work will be past, their barns will be cram-  
 med with produce, and peace and plenty smile on all  
 around.

Much interest is felt in regard to the extent of the  
 harvest now being reaped. Four weeks ago the pros-  
 pect was unusually good; we regret to say that the  
 intense heat, and the absence of rain since that time,  
 have considerably dimmed the prospect. There can  
 be no doubt whatever about this so far as spring crops  
 are concerned, and not a little injury has also been  
 done to the winter grain. If it had not been that the  
 latter was exceedingly strong and luxuriant before

the heat began, the heat might have been very disastrous; even as it is, the ripening process has been too rapid. This must deteriorate the quality of our wheat crop for 1868, but we still feel convinced that, in point of quantity, the present yield of fall wheat is decidedly above the average. In some parts samples have already been brought to the mill, and these fully bear out our views. The spring crops—such as barley, oats and peas—are, we hear, seriously injured in many counties, in some of which there has not been a shower for a month. We hope for the best, but short crops are to be feared in some or all of the above products. The same remark also applies to garden stuffs, which have been almost burnt up, when not daily watered. This has been impossible in all cases, and much injury has undoubtedly resulted. The hot weather of this summer is not only likely to be long remembered on account of its disagreeableness, and even fatality, to our inhabitants, but also for marring, to some extent, one of the finest harvest prospects which ever gladdened the hearts of the people of this country.

## OUR NORTH-WEST COUNTRY!

ARTICLE I.

THE TRADE REVIEW has frequently directed attention to the importance of the North-Western country belonging to our Dominion, particularly that portion of it which hems in the clear and sparkling waters of Lake Superior. We recently enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to that "hyperborean region," as Colonel Prince (now judge of the Algoma district) used to call it, and can now speak with more confidence of its appearance and capabilities.

As a summer trip, we predict that this route will soon become most popular. It possesses many attractions for tourists. The entire distance from Collingwood to the Western shores of Lake Superior can be traversed by steamer, passing over the finest body of water in the world; cool breezes fan the cheek on that lake during the hottest of the "dog days," and grand old bluffs, innumerable picturesque islands, beautiful bays and rapid rivers, line the coasts. To Canadians, in particular, this should, and we believe will, become the popular summer trip, not only on account of its many natural attractions, but also because it is Nature's highway towards that great North-West Territory, to the possession of which we look forward with so much hope.

Killarney! This is the first stopping place of the steamer after leaving Owen Sound, and is 120 miles distant. It can hardly claim to be designated a village, as it consists only of a small store and Post Office, and a few scattered habitations of Indians and fishermen. The water channel is not over 100 yards wide at this point, both sides being studded by rocks, surrounded by stunted vegetation. Several villages most of them similar to Killarney, lie between there and the Sault Ste. Marie. Their names, and the distances from each other, are as follows:—

To—	Miles.
Little Current.....	27
Spanish River.....	30
Bruce Mines.....	100
Hilton, St. Joseph's Island.....	7
Garden River.....	35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12

Little Current is situated on the Mantoulin Island. It boasts of two stores and a church, and there are a considerable number of white settlers back of it, who are said to be succeeding very well. Mr. John White, M.P., and others, have purchased extensive limits in this neighborhood, and are about to commence lumbering on an extensive scale. Messrs. A. M. Smith and Wyatt, of Toronto, have a very large and well equipped steam saw-mill at Spanish River, giving employment to a large number of workmen. It is very rocky and barren where the mill is situated. The timber is procured up the Spanish River and floated down.

At all the stopping places, and frequently paddling from island to island, the unfortunate but contented "red man," with his squaws and papooses may be seen in all his aboriginal glory.

Bruce Mines is the largest village in this part of our North-West country. It is important, also, as being the most extensively worked, and the most successful copper district of which we can boast. The village is situated on a very pretty little bay, and contains about 1,300 inhabitants. The whole support of the inhabitants comes from the mines, which give employment on an average, to 400 men during all the year round Taylor & Sons, of London, England, and the Messrs.

Baring, are said to be principal proprietors. The works of the Company must cover nearly 50 acres of ground—which is, however, but a small part of their claim, which embraces several thousands of acres.

Great indignation is felt at Bruce Mines, as indeed all over the Lake Superior region, at the Royalty tax imposed by the Ontario Government, and all engaged in or connected with mining are not slow in expressing their feeling. It is to be hoped this folly will be remedied next Session, and that the development of the vast Mineral resources of this part of the Dominion will not be retarded by an exploded system of restrictive legislation. When a wiser policy is pursued, we hope to see smart, prosperous villages like Bruce Mines springing up at many points in the "North-West."

The country behind Bruce Mines is utterly unfit for agricultural purposes. But at St. Joseph's Island, a few miles further on, there is some good farming land, and several farmers who have settled upon it are doing well. The land on this island has been surveyed, and settlers can obtain it, we are informed at 20c. per acre. At the present time it looks quite attractive, whatever it may do at other seasons of the year. The agent for the sale of Crown Lands in this district, is Mr. Wilson, Customs-officer at the Sault Ste. Marie, who can furnish any information which may be required.

Garden River contains three churches, and is very pleasantly situated, the surrounding country appears well adapted for settlement. From there to the Sault Ste. Marie, and beyond it, the rocks become scarcer, and it requires no very fertile imagination to picture the Canadian side of the St. Mary River dotted with farm houses, flocks, and crops. At present, neither the American nor Canadian side is settled as they ought to be. We are sure the future will—at no distant day—change all this. The sooner the better.

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

NEW ST. SPRING GARDENS, S. W. }  
London, June 2, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of the 23rd May last, upon the subject of emigration with much satisfaction, and had pleasure in getting it published in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 27th last.

It appears to me that there is no subject of greater importance to the welfare of the poor amongst our population than that of emigration under proper management.

I have had a great deal to do with the poorer class in this country, and from the time I have spent in Canada, I cannot be struck with the immense difference in their condition which must follow upon the emigration of the family of a labouring man and their settlement in Upper Canada.

I think that the proposals contained in your letter are thoroughly practical, and the publication of the matter will tend very greatly to bring the subject prominently forward.

No effort shall be wanting on my part to carry out your suggestions on this side so soon as the necessary initiative has been taken in Canada.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES DOUGLAS FOX.

G. LAIDLAW, Esq.

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(From the *London Telegraph*.)

THE following letter on the important subject of emigration, has been addressed to Sir Charles Fox by a friend in Toronto:—

TORONTO, May 23, 1868.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your enquiry with reference to the question of emigration considered in relation to the extension of our railway system and the opening up of the back country, and your desire that I should suggest some plan by which a class of emigrants who would or could not otherwise emigrate, could be assisted to come here and work on the railroads and settle in the country. I have in the following communication given the result of much consideration upon this most important subject. To create a self-sustaining system of emigration of the poor laboring classes from the United Kingdom to Canada would be to accomplish the solution of a problem perhaps not so difficult as to deter the Governments of both countries from taking it up and giving it a fair trial. The consequences of the successful working of such a scheme on the destinies of the Dominion must be carefully weighed to be fully appreciated.

There exists at the present moment both here and in Great Britain, various conditions eminently favorable to a consideration of the most prudent and effective means whereby the surplus labourers or the industrious poor who desire to emigrate to the Dominion should be enabled to do so. On the one hand, in Britain the "very poor" as a class see nothing before them but continued comparative poverty, unfavourable prospects for marriage, in fact, lives of toil, without more than five chances in a hundred of gaining an independence, in the humblest acceptance

of the term. It is needless to refer to the times of great depression and want which are inevitable in a densely-peopled country relying so much on the success of its traders for the food of its population; such times stimulate the desire but decrease the power to emigrate.

It may be said that passages are so cheap as to be within the reach of everybody now-a-days. They are cheap; but it takes a long time to save enough to pay off all the little scores, buy clothes, and make a fair start with a family of young or grown children. Many young men work for years before they can finally leave home and their parents in a creditable manner, and pay all the expenses incidental to a change of residence from Britain to Canada. On the other hand, those who have been able to emigrate to the United States and Canada, and who have means to buy comparatively cheap farms, send back to their relatives and former acquaintances accounts which never fail to awaken the desire to share in such plenty and prosperity. Even this condition of affairs has been greatly modified in favor of the poor and indigent emigrants by the adoption of the Free Grant system by the Government of Ontario, under which not only does every actual settler get a farm of 100 acres of land—his own choice—of the public domain set apart for free grants, but he is freed from seizure for debt. The shield of a liberal homestead law is thrown over these free grants, so that neither the sheriff nor hunger can assail those who will till enough ground to grow food for themselves and families. This must be joyful news to all "poor Britishers;" now indeed may they congratulate themselves on being Britons, since every one can have a farm in Canada at the price of living and working on it. This is a very substantial proof of the advantage of belonging to the "Flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Bread and cheese as well as glory. Now is the opportunity for the poor husbandmen and labourers of the United Kingdom. Send them here, and, so to speak, their fortune is made. The poorer they come the more certain their ultimate success. There is more faith here in "brains, bones and muscle," than in "blood lineage or education." There is an overstock of clerks, lawyers and doctors; many mechanics earn a good deal more than do one half of those in the professions. Those who fail at home are welcome here to a free homestead.

Besides the inducements offered by the Free Grants, there are great public works in operation, or about to be commenced. The most important is the Inter-colonial Railway, to connect the Province of Quebec with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are also the fortifications at Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. There are also the railways with which you are connected, one of which is destined to penetrate through the country set apart for free grants. Suppose that our local government should grant every alternate 100 acres for a reasonable distance on either side of the railways. Companies undertaking to build these roads would be empowered to issue stock, with land warrants attached, the proceeds of the sale of which would be the means employed to build the roads into the heart of the new country, with the help of the emigrants, who would take the money acquired by payment for their labour and settle down alongside the railway, thus provided by their summer's earnings, with a fund to sustain them while clearing land in winter to grow crops the following summer. In many cases the wood thus cut near the line would be bought for fuel for the cities. In this way the "opening up" and "settlement" of the country would be simultaneous.

There can be no objection to a large emigration to Canada on the score of decreasing manufactures or their consumers in the United Kingdom, as every labourer, carpenter, coal-beaver, &c., converted into a prosperous Canadian settler, the owner of his own freehold, would be a source of greater gain to Britain here, as himself and family could consume ten times as much British manufactures as they or the average of their class consume at home.

Now, if the British Government would organize an "Emigrant Transport Service" out of idle passports or old wooden men-of-war, and give free passages, less cost of food, to decent labourers, artisans, &c., to the colonies, the fare on board such ships to be reduced to the plainest necessities of life, the colonies could then make arrangements to meet this plan half way, and pay for the food, the cost of which from Britain to Ontario would not exceed 14s. sterling, which together, with half as much more for inland transport, could be met on behalf of the emigrant by his employer in the Dominion. Requisitions from municipal authorities, such as wardens and mayors, and from railway companies, for so many labourers, mechanics and maid-servants, boys and girls, could be sent home through the local agent here to the Dominion emigration agent, who could in winter advertise particulars of such requisitions, including the kind of employment and wages offered, the authorities making such requisitions in all cases guaranteeing employment for at least one year. An active agent during the winter months would be able to select and engage many parties who could not emigrate unless under conditions of secured employment and assisted passages.

The emigrant agent at the port of Toronto, for instance, would hold to the credit of each municipality or railway company the amounts paid in with the requisitions, which would pay, say, the cost of food on the Atlantic passage—say 14s. sterling—and 6s. for passage from Montreal to Toronto; the local agents would then forward the emigrants to their destination in accordance with their engagements. One month's or at least two month's wages would reimburse to the requisitionists the amount of their expenses in connection with the emigrants, who would, except in rare cases, if the business were properly managed, undoubtedly carry out their engagements. This is merely the crude outline of a principle upon which our emigration might be based, and which if properly developed and judiciously administered, would lead

to a great increase of our producing population, and secure to the emigrants such an accession of comfort and prosperity as few of them can ever hope to experience at home; while I think our companies could then build the lines required to open north and west, getting their own and the Government lands settled as they progressed with the work.

The advantages which would accrue to the Dominion if such a system was put into successful operation there would be a rapid increase of population and of our exports, and, as a natural consequence, of the imports and revenue, as well as the spread and consolidation of British power over the great country to the north and west.

At our present rate of progress it will be a long time before our people overrun the country between here and the Saskatchewan Valley. The country is being approached more rapidly from the south by the settlers of the United States who will not recognise any frontier line, and who will enter in and occupy the soil, and in a few years will be a community numerous and strong enough to seek and obtain the control of their own affairs. I consider it of the utmost importance to British interests on this continent that a bolder and more effective policy should be immediately inaugurated with reference to the north-west territory, to be followed by the construction of the necessary railways to open up that most important country.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

(From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

I WAS glad to find that the members of the Commercial Convention in Boston of last February, were generally readers of this Magazine. Having had the privilege of presenting a few remarks, as an outsider, to the Committee on Currency and Finance of that Convention by their courtesy, I would like to offer through your pages to the gentlemen who composed that committee, and to your readers generally, some further explanation of the views which there was not time to elaborate on that occasion.

Several members of the Committee having urged the need of a lower rate of interest at the West, as a reason for the increase of banks and currency there, I took occasion to say that to increase currency in relation to capital is a sure way to increase the rate of interest, as well as general prices, and that even the supply of money itself does not change this law, because interest is not a price for the loan of money merely; it is the rent of capital. It is not, therefore, currency that is needed at the West to reduce the rate of interest, but capital, since the more capital there is the less is its rent, and capital can only be obtained by labor, or it is the fruit of labor wherever and however obtained.

In support of this doctrine, as to the rate of interest, I presented the example of California, and stated that money runs away from a high rate of interest all the world over, as it runs away from that State, where it is 24 to 30 per cent per annum, to New York, where it is 6 to 9 per cent; thence to London, where it is 4 per cent; and thence to Paris, Hamburg, &c., where it is only 2 or 3 per cent. The question was asked why, under these circumstances, does money leave California? I could only reply, because of the deficiency of other capital there, California is too poor to retain the great amount of money she produces, the pressure of business before the Committee precluding any further explanation.

The question of interest is closely connected with the policy of expanding the currency, and is important for a reason the reverse of that contemplated by the advocacy of that policy in the Convention. To give the subjects of interest and currency, therefore, proper consideration, let me repeat that interest is the rent of capital—loanable capital—and capital is as effectually loaned in wheat, or iron, or groceries, or dry goods, or in any other form, as in money. When goods are bought and sold on credit, obviously the rent of the capital is considered in the price of the goods. Interest includes, always, more or less of guarantee against bad debts; hence a debt currency, which is a fruitful source of bankruptcy, is a powerful agency in raising the rate of interest where from the abundance of capital, it would be naturally low. There can be nothing more absurd, as the matter presents itself to my mind, than to expel and repeal money with a debt currency, and thus force the business of the country into the credit system, with all its needless embarrassment and direct cost, and an increased rate of interest besides.

Money is but one of the exchangeable commodities of commerce, only that it possesses extraordinary utility as the common equivalent and recompenses in exchange, the demand for which is without limit. To this utility it owes its value, which varies with the needs and means of payment of all who desire it, differing in this respect not at all from every other exchangeable commodity. I agree perfectly with Professor Lieber, that money existed before government; that it is a commodity; and that, virtually, there are no such two words or acts as buying and selling; there is only exchange. The blindness of the public in regard to it seems to be owing to the interference of legislation in separating the unit of money from the ordinary weights of commerce by which it was formerly known and exchanged. Every student of the subject knows the British pound sterling was once a pound of silver, and the French *livre* the same. Cheating by the governments made these two units the meaningless things they are. Our dollar was formally an ounce of silver, and the German thaler the same.

Gold or silver offered in exchange, or buried in the miser's hoard, for its intrinsic value, is money. Who-

ever buys a barrel of flour for a gold eagle is at the same time buyer and seller; he buys flour and sells gold, and bargains as much for the value of the gold he sells as of the flour he buys. Whether in bullion or in coin, whether reckoned by ounces or dollars, until its value is augmented by labor in the arts, as plate, jewels, &c., gold is money.

The rate of interest is opposed to the value of money. That is to say, where the rate of interest is high, except momentarily sometimes in the crisis of a bank contraction, the value of money is low, and vice versa. Loss by the depreciation of the value of money is just the same in every respect to its owner, as the loss by the depreciation of the value of wheat to the owner of wheat. The value of money is as simple an expression as the value of wheat; it is, of course, its purchasing power, and that can only be expressed in the thing it purchases. If ten dollars of money purchased a barrel of flour, so much flour is the value of so much money. If a bushel of corn exchanges for a dollar, the value of a dollar is a bushel of corn. Where little money buys much of other things its value is high; where much money buys little of other things its value is low. Nothing can be plainer; yet, and although this fact, and the distinction between the rate of interest and the value of money, have been clearly set forth by the best scientific authority in England—John Stuart Mill—we find the *London Economist* habitually calling the rate of interest "the value of money." I can not suppose this to be the result of ignorance, but of the curious and unaccountable persistence with which the practical, so called, and the theoretical, in political economy refuse to become acquainted with each other. By this misuse of a significant term, the *Economist* helps to intensify the corruption of the nomenclature or that science which obscures the subject in the public mind.

Money is capital, if free of hoards. It is exchangeable or circulating capital, like every other thing that is offered for exchange, and it is wealth, not currency, to the miser. It is wanted everywhere, as capital, and wealth "to serve a purpose and satisfy a desire" for its purchasing and paying power, and for its security; functions which nothing else possesses in like degree or in like convenience and perfection. It finds customers without effort, wherever it is known to exist; it is the thing produced in debt, both in and out of the currency, and it makes payment in quality and value all the world over free from doubt or uncertainty. I say it is wanted as capital wealth, not as currency, because as currency it serves only to make price which adds nothing to value or to wealth. Had we but one-tenth of the currency that we have to-day in this country, other things being as they are, we should have but one-tenth the price of things in general, but not a particle less of value in our property and not a particle less of general wealth. We should have, in that case, simply ten times the value or purchasing power in every dollar of our currency, and, were such an extreme case possible, it would give us a wonderful advantage in commerce over every other people on the globe. Who could compete with us in the production and sale of anything that we have the natural soil and ability to produce, or the ability to procure? Who could make such profits in trade as we? The barrel of flour costing ten dollars now, would cost but one dollar then, and we could exchange it, say with England, for a yard of broadcloth of the present currency value of ten dollars, which, no matter what might be its price, would cost us but one dollar, because our imports cannot be any more than the exports that pay for them. Could we not then supply France and Germany with broadcloth cheaper than they could make it? Could we not build ships and sail them, and supply cargoes cheaper than any other people? Who then but we could cover the ocean with ships and steamers, and conduct the carrying trade of the world.

And what prevents us or any other people from realizing this imaginary advantage? Simply the irrevocable law of value in exchange, by which money, as capital, the great object as well as instrument of commerce to all nations, flows to the market where its value is the most; that is to say, where the least money will exchange for the most of other things. This being so, no folly can be greater than legislating for a supply of currency, since money itself is naturally in repetition everywhere to prevent any one country of people from having the advantage of others in international trade, except by the normal exercise of industry and intelligence in producing and cheapening capital.

The more of anything there is produced the cheaper it is, of course; but this fall of specie value is nevertheless an increase of wealth. The miners and the State of California are enriched as much by producing money, although cheapening it all the while, as they would be by producing a like value of wheat. This fact stares us in the face in the rapid strides of that new State to wealth, and put to shame the speculative theory of certain scholars and writers that money is not capital. It would be as absurd to oppose the cheapening of money by its increase, as of Indian corn or wheat by an increase of the crops. But to cheapen money, as currency, without increasing it, as capital, to compensate the depreciation and supply the export demand which that depreciation creates, is quite another thing, that should be restrained as rigidly as counterfeiting, for it amounts to the same thing in its effect upon the wealth of the nation. A bank that has nothing to lend, and lends that nothing in a promise to pay on demand, creates a fiction, and puts it into the currency to the degradation of the value of money, and loss of capital to the community, as effectually as the counterfeiter who does the same thing, the difference being only in the intention, and in public credulity which believes in and accepts the one and rejects the other.

Private advices from Florida say the worm is doing great damage to cotton.

### RECENT FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

THE financial legislation of Congress increases in interest with the close of the session. The Tariff Bill, as we anticipated, has been withdrawn in consequence of the pressure of business. Its friends found that if it were pressed to a passage in the House it would be necessary to drop other important business, and even if it passed that body it was evident that it could not go through the Senate, so it was prudently resolved to postpone it for the present, with the advantage of having secured for it the precedence in the winter session of Congress.

The tax bill has been finally extricated from the committees of conference between the Senate and the House. It is now in the hands of the President and there are rumors of a veto on account of its taking the appointing power of certain officials out of his hands. The more important amendments effected are the rejection of the House proposition to increase bank taxes. The Senate manifested an unalterable opposition to this project, and between the choice of abandoning that section or losing the entire bill, its friends chose the former alternative.

The whiskey tax, notwithstanding vigorous efforts to change it in the Senate, remains at the House figure of 50c. a gallon. The tax is made a lien on distilleries, which are liable to confiscation, with heavy penalties on the owners in case of evasion. Wholesale dealers are to pay special taxes on sales, and other imposts are imposed which virtually bring the tax up to \$1 per gallon.

Tobacco pays 32c. per pound on chewing and half that amount on smoking. Cigars are taxed \$5 per thousand; snuff 32c. per pound. There are to be 25 Supervisors of Internal Revenue appointed with salaries of \$3,000 a year respectively. A special detective corps of 25 may also be appointed. The bill mainly relates to whiskey and tobacco, is very stringent in the penalties against fraud, and is expected to reduce the present number of revenue officers one-half.

The Senate Funding Bill emerges from the Committee of the whole of the House in a new shape. The Senate proposition to issue twenty, thirty and forty year gold bonds at four per cent. for the long, and five per cent. interest in gold, for the short is essentially modified. There is to be only a single issue of bonds to run forty years, at a uniform interest of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum. The principal and interest of these bonds are to be paid in gold, and they are to be exempt from state or federal taxation of any kind. The new bonds are to be exclusively applied to the redemption or purchase of the present interest bearing debt.

An important section of the Funding Bill added by the House, after an animated discussion, provides that hereafter, the tax on the income from the interest-bearing bonds other than those issued under this act shall be assessed by the Treasurer or other disbursing agents of the United States in the same currency in which the interest is paid, and shall be collected by deducting the amount from the coupons or interest payable on the bonds. This clause seems to look to a policy of taxation on the Five-Twenty bonds which shall make it the interest of the holders to exchange them for the new issue of forty year bonds at a reduced rate of interest. There is a wide margin between bonds at 3 65-100 per cent. and the old ones at six per cent. payable in coin, which the longer date and the guarantee of redemption of the principal in specie will not entirely cover. The attempt, however, to equalize them by taxation involves the adoption of a questionable policy that can scarcely add to the credit of the government.

### COPPER MINES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN his annual report to the Colonial Office, the Governor of Newfoundland says:—"In the past year the exportation of copper ore of a very superior quality was commenced, and at this time more than 2,000 tons have been shipped. On my recent visit to Labrador I stopped at Tilt Cove, in Notre Dame Bay for the purpose of seeing a mine which is now in most successful operation, and which, I trust, is only the first of many which will soon be worked with profit to the proprietors and great advantage to the population in offering new employment, which is so often sorely needed in the winter season. I was much interested in what I witnessed. The quality of ore is said to be equal to the best known from any other place. The fine kinds are worth as much as £20 per ton, and the average value of the sales of shipments to England is equal to about £10 per ton. Before the end of this year it is expected that a quantity worth from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds will be shipped, and the ore now being extracted is even better than that first obtained. One hundred and seventy men and boys are now on the time list, and about five hundred people altogether now reside at the settlement, which was not in existence three years ago. Some of the men make as much as seventeen pounds per month, the range being from ten to twenty-one pounds. Seventeen of the men employed, including the captain of the mine, are Cornish miners, but the remainder are Newfoundlanders. I spoke to several of them and found them well pleased with their position and circumstances, which are indeed greatly preferable to those in which they had frequently been placed in seasons when the fishery had been unsuccessful and their subsistence depended wholly on the result. If, as I believe will be the case in a very short time, many other mines equally productive should be worked, it will scarcely be impossible to overvalue the beneficial effects of this new industry upon the circumstances of the labouring population."



## ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

There was an extremely short supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday, which met a dull sale, as, owing to a small quantity offering, the factors seemed indisposed to accept lower prices, and much of the supply remained over unsold at the close of the market. The business transacted in foreign qualities was of a limited character, and prices generally in favour of buyers, but no forced sales were reported to. The imports consisted of 60 qrs from Colberg, 8,655 from Cronstadt, 1,000 qrs from Dantzic, 1,499 qrs from Montreal, 8,230 qrs from New York, 1,850 qrs from Odessa, 5,449 qrs from St. Petersburg, 2,920 qrs from Rostock, 1,018 qrs from Stettin, 450 from Stolpemuende, 1,115 from Stralsund, 8,735 from Taganrog, 1,981 from Wismar, and 1,194 from Wolgast, making a total of 84,001 qrs. The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday amounted to 77,766 qrs wheat, 778 qrs barley, 5,156 qrs oats, 9,410 qrs beans, 554 qrs peas, 10,883 qrs Indian corn, 338 loads oatmeal, 10,173 sacks and 4,118 bbls flour. The exports to Ireland were 2,201 qrs wheat, 156 qrs malt, 17,713 qrs Indian corn, 60 loads oatmeal, 243 sacks and 205 bbls flour. There was a good attendance of both town and country buyers, and a large business was transacted in wheat, more especially white kinds, at 1d per cental over the prices accepted on Friday, red descriptions about supporting the rates of that day. Flour was enquired for at previous values. Oats met a fair enquiry at former prices. Egyptian beans met a good sale at their previous values. Canadian peas were dull at 43s to 44s per qr. Barley in fair demand without any change in prices. Indian corn was 9d to 1s per qr dearer than on Friday last. The imports at Hull were 8,912 qrs wheat, 12,281 qrs barley, 4,746 qrs oats, 142 qrs beans, 4,823 qrs peas, 424 qrs tares and 174 qrs Indian corn. There was a short supply of wheat from the farmers, but more than sufficient for the requirements of millers, and the sale was slow at a reduction of 2s to 3s per qr, the best runs of red making 62s to 64s per qr to the growers. In foreign but little was passing, some choice red Banat offering at 55s per 480 lbs. This appeared rather to attract the attention of buyers. Barley sold in retail at former prices. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Oats moved off freely at prices in favour of sellers; choice qualities have become scarce. There were few sales of wheat at Leeds, and prices were nominally the same as previously. There was a moderate supply of wheat at Ipswich; steam millers only were buyers, and they obtained what they wanted at a reduction of 1s per qr on the prices of last week—average 66s 1d on 688 qrs. There was a limited quantity of wheat offered by the farmers at Lynn, which met a dull sale at 1s per qr under the prices paid last week—average 64s 11d on 1,066 qrs. At Mark Lane on Wednesday the arrivals of English grain were short, and there were only moderate imports of foreign articles of the trade. The scarcity of English wheat prevented any decline being accepted for good qualities. Very few transactions occurred in foreign descriptions; some low Russians were offered at 52s per qr 62 lbs. Grinding barley realised Monday's reduced value. Oats met a better sale at a slight advance on Monday's quotations. The Scotch markets have not been so much depressed this as last week. The supply of wheat from the farmers at Edinburgh was taken off steadily, best qualities at former prices, but secondary sorts sold in favour of the buyers—average 60s 8d on 876 qrs. Oats were 6d per qr dearer. Barley was unchanged in value. Beans were dull at late rates. Up the Clyde for Glasgow market the imports were 11,195 qrs wheat, 638 sacks and 356 bbls flour, 1,541 qrs oats, 142 loads oatmeal, 8,084 qrs beans, 2,932 qrs peas and 9,423 qrs maize. At Grange-mouth there were 1,500 qrs oats. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and foreign wheat was more inquired after, and the sales effected were at a decline of 1s per qr. Flour met with a slow sale, and was 6d to 1s per sack lower. Irish oats were dull, but Scotch and foreign fully maintained late rates. Barley, beans and peas, were firm. Indian corn was saleable at an advance of 6d to 9d per 280 lbs. The markets held on Thursday were only moderately supplied with wheat, which millers took off at 1s to 2s per qr under the prices of last week. For yesterday's market there were short fresh arrivals of English grain, but fair imports of foreign articles of the trade. The few parcels of home-grown wheat offering were taken off at previous rates. Foreign qualities were in retail demand. Low descriptions of Russian were bought rather cheaper, but finer qualities generally were held for as much money. Barley was bought slowly at Monday's reduced rates for grinding qualities. The sale of oats was good, and on the week Russian qualities sold at 1s per qr over the lowest rates previously accepted. Other sorts have advanced about 6d per qr since Monday. The weekly averages were 67s 7d on 26,645 qrs wheat, 89s 5d on 307 qrs barley, and 29s 5d on 1,148 qrs oats.

We stated on Friday last the London *Times* of the 9th instant had announced that the Canadian Intercolonial loan to the extent of £3,000,000 stg. would shortly be put on the market, and that the fact excited so much interest as slightly to affect the price of consols. Cable despatches have since been received conveying the information that Mr. Rose did put the loan on the market a few days after the departure of the "Moravian," to the extent of £2,000,000 stg., which is the whole amount at present needed. £1,500,000 of the sum he offered is covered by the Imperial guarantee (the Act limiting the rate of interest to 4 per cent) and £500,000 upon the credit of the Dominion. If we are not misinformed, the loan was offered in the proportion of three-fourths guaranteed and one-fourth without the guarantee. The bids were very satisfactory, amounting to £3,250,000 stg. The lowest tenders accepted were at a premium of 5½ and the highest at 6½.—*Montreal Gazette*.

## WHY THE PRICE OF GOLD ADVANCES.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

The premium on gold, which was nearly stationary at or just under forty per cent. for many weeks before the New York Convention, began to rise the day the democratic platform was adopted, and has advanced pretty steadily, though slowly, ever since. At 12 o'clock to-day the price of coin was 148½, and the market strong and advancing.

There are many dealers and business men who think this too high, and expect to make money by speculative sales. Even prominent financiers take this view of the situation, and support it by weighty reasons. The propositions before Congress last winter to inflate the currency further have come to nothing. The dire predictions, so rife from six to nine months ago, of widespread distress among the people, and of sweeping disasters in trade, as just impending, have failed of fulfillment. The crops promise well, and every month, in the large and sustained revenues of the government, give a renewed proof of the ability of the treasury to meet all its obligations, and soon to pay specie again.

Why ought not gold to fall? Because, strong as these reasons are, there are just as strong ones on the other side. But to those who are accustomed to look at the market in the light of local and temporary influences they are not very obvious. The demand for gold to ship is considerable, and that for customs is not small, but these are more than met by the arrivals from the Pacific coast and the disbursements of the Treasury. Thus, those who try to forecast the course of the premium by the immediate prospects of the varying supply and demand from day to day may plausibly argue that gold is dear and must decline.

The tone of the market just now is affected by broader views of the position. It cannot be denied that, apart from all political influences, the financial relations of this country to Europe are far from satisfactory. We are becoming deeply involved in debt to foreigners.

There is no way of ascertaining just how much this debt now is. It is commonly said that between nine hundred and a thousand millions of United States bonds are now held in Europe. This is probably an exaggeration; but the amount cannot be less than \$750,000,000; all of it exported within six years.

Many more bonds and shares of American railroad and other joint stock companies have been sent to Europe since the war than ever before. But the money received for these has, on the whole, been well invested here, and the interest paid upon it is less than the property yields. The nation is the richer for borrowing money to develop its own wealth.

To know how fast we are running in debt to foreigners, it would be necessary to find out first, the whole cost to us of the goods we buy from them; and then the whole credit we get for the products of this country, including gold, which we sell them. The balance must needs be paid in debt.

But since it is not possible to determine the two terms of this comparison, nor either of them with any approach to accuracy, the fairest way to estimate the growth of our foreign debt is perhaps also the simplest: by assuming that it is equal to the amount of our national bonds held by foreigners. The result will certainly not be an exaggeration.

On this assumption, we have shipped \$750,000,000 of bonds in six years, or at the rate of \$125,000,000 a year. The average price obtained has been about 70 per cent in gold—\$525,000,000 in all, or \$87,500,000 each year. In other words, we have bought, imported and consumed more goods, by that amount, than we have been able to pay for. By its wasteful and extravagant habits the country is plunging into bankruptcy at the rate of a quarter of a million of dollars in coin every day.

Now that these bonds are the property of foreigners, the United States must pay as interest upon them \$45,000,000 every year. Thus, including the interest on the amount already due, and assuming that our present tariff and currency inflation continue, it is not extravagant to estimate the present rate of increase of the debt due from this country to Europe at \$132,500,000 a year. This rate of increase is itself steadily increasing.

How long can this process go on? Doubtless as long as foreigners buy our bonds. They will probably do so while the world is at peace, while the interest is paid regularly, and while the good faith of the United States is not suspected. But if any of these conditions should cease, they would buy no more. They would doubtless send back to us a large part of those they now hold.

Let it be supposed, then, that Europe, without returning any bonds to this market, should simply buy no more of them. The balance of trade against us, which is now paid in these bonds, must then be paid in gold; and coin, instead of new five-twenties, must also be shipped for interest. In other words, the export of coin would at once be increased by nearly or quite 100,000,000 a year, or 2,000,000 a week. How long would it take the premium on gold to outdo even the thermometer of the past fortnight?

But if, besides buying no more of our bonds, Europe should send back to us in a panic those it now holds, as it inevitably would, were the impression generally made that there is danger of repudiation—"total or partial, covert or open," the results would indeed be frightful. The rapid and continuous rise in the price of gold, with its immediate consequences, severe stringency in the money market, and wild panic and ruin in the stock exchanges, would be but the beginning of sorrows. All kinds of trade and of values would be unsettled, and the excessive cost of the necessities of life and the confusion of business would lead to general distress.

The apprehension of some such calamity hangs over the financial situation of the country like a cloud. That such a thing is possible is enough to lead many to prepare for it, and they buy gold. Just now, the

sense of the danger is quickened by the political situation. The platform of the democrats, when read and understood in Europe, will doubtless somewhat shake the confidence now felt in the American people. No serious impression is likely to be made so long as the universal expectation prevails that the Republican party will succeed. But the canvass will now be watched with intense interest from beyond the ocean; and every indication that the doctrine of repudiation may possibly triumph will be caught up and magnified by jealous fears and ignorant prejudices. Who can tell when a storm may break upon us?

Under these circumstances it would seem rash to expect a decline in the price of gold. Yet, to bring about such a decline, and to ensure the country for the future against this ruin which now seems to be threatening it, only three things are needed, and they are as simple and practicable as they are certain to accomplish the end; first, a thorough reduction and re-adjustment of the tariff so that it will take nothing from the people for the benefit of speculators and manufacturers, but will enrich the treasury without misdirecting industry. Second, a very large increase of public and private economy, so that the nation's purse and that of each citizen shall have a store against the day of trial. Third, and of highest immediate importance, that the party which has just put forward the Chicago platform shall, as quickly as possible, show itself to be the overwhelming majority of the American people, so that the whole world shall see that any form of repudiation in the United States is impossible.

**HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.**—The want of rain is very much felt in every district of the country, and an early harvest without developed crops we fear is inevitable. The hay harvest was extremely light, and the supply of milk and butter is necessarily curtailed, owing to the distress which cattle endure from the want of sufficient moisture. Since the summer of 1798 there was never known such a season as the present. We have had no winter, and March was only equalled in its genial character by April and May, in which we had nearly all sunshine and no showers. The heavy rain of Sunday week did much good, but forty-eight hours of a genuine pour-down is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."—*Freeman's Journal*.

## GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The following description of the Anglo-Saxon Gold Mining Company's Mill, at El Dorado, we find in the *Monetary Times*—

The Anglo-Saxon Gold Mining Company's Mill, at El Dorado, is a great establishment, being as much in ahead in size and the extent of its machinery, of the Richardson Mine Mill, as that is of the late Daniels, Scott & Taylor Mill. It is, however, on that account necessarily of wood, and outwardly, at a short distance, appears to consist principally of roof. On entering the building, which is 25 feet long by 40 broad, this roof is seen to cover an area which is divided by steps into five separate floors. Outside the main building, under an adjoining shed, the sides of which are open to permit the free entry and exit of carts laden with ore, there is a "Black Cracker," for breaking the stones into pieces of the size of a pullet's egg, or less, preparatory to being subjected to the action of the stamping battery.

On the first floor within stands the long battery of thirty stamps, of 650 pounds each, and striking each thirty blows a minute, capable of crushing from 80 to 50 tons in 24 hours. The pulverized stone after leaving the stamps passes over six tables or "strats" twelve feet long, and copper galvanized. It is thence transferred to the "verney" grinding and amalgamating pans, six feet in diameter, and twenty inches deep, constructed of iron, and working on the principle of a burr stone in a grist mill. It is next conducted to the slime tanks, eight in number, four feet by five in dimensions, and four feet deep. From the tanks it is taken by short lines of railway between the three lines of Wychoff cylinders, ten in each row. After undergoing the rooking process in these cylinders, the ore is discharged into large iron settlers, nine feet in diameter and 30 inches deep, where the mercury is drawn off, and placed in the retort, which is of sufficient capacity to retort 2,000 lbs. of mercury at a time. The slime left in the settlers is then elevated into a large buddle, 18 feet in diameter, which separates the sulphurets from the refuse rock—saving the sulphurets for future operations.

The driving power of the machinery is supplied by a steam engine of 75 horse-power, but able to work up to a 100. The steam is supplied by two locomotive boilers, 23 feet by 5, with 78 returning flues in each boiler. Attached is a donkey fire engine, which forces water through 250 feet of 8-inch hose, ready to flood the whole establishment in case of fire. The capacity of the pump for supplying the water needed for various purposes in the building is 80 gallons per minute. Outside the office there is a Fairbanks platform scale, which can weigh from two pounds up to six tons. On the premises there is also a blacksmith's shop. The engine and machinery are from the Canada Engine Works of E. E. Gilbert, Montreal. The works are now being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Dunstan who, from the desire shown by other companies to avail themselves of his practical skill and experience, seems to be generally recognised as the right man in the right place.

About 500 or 600 tons of quartz have already been quarried, and there are 1,200 cords of wood piled around about the establishment. The cost of this mill will probably amount to something like \$35,000. Such an investment certainly conveys the impression of faith in the commercial value of the ore, rather than of mere speculation.

## THE THUNDER BAY MINES.

THE correspondent of the *Guelph Mercury*, accompanying the Press Excursion, gives the following interesting account of the Thunder Bay region:—

"At daylight, July 16th, we passed beneath Thunder Cape, a rocky promontory 1,369 feet in height, and entered Thunder Bay—a land-locked harbor, capable of holding all the shipping in the universe. The scenery here is very grand, the high hills rising on every side, and indicating the presence of untold wealth beneath the surface. The end of our journey northward was reached, and the Algoma came alongside the wharf of the Thunder Bay Mining Company, very recently built, at the head of the Bay, and upon which the machinery was lying with which it is intended to construct a stamping mill. The mines are exceedingly rich, and within the past few days a great discovery has been made, the indications being favorable to an average yield of five hundred dollars to the ton. There can be no doubt of the great abundance of the precious metals here, comprising silver, copper, iron and rich stones. As the vessel lay at the wharf, different parties started in small boats, some going to the mines, others fishing. Those who went to the mines came back laden with specimens in silver, copper, iron and precious stones. There are three mines here, the Wither's Company, comprising 3,230 acres; the Thunder Bay, 1,760 acres, and the True British, 400 acres. Thunder Bay, or McIntyre Mine, is nearest to the Bay. I visited it in company with a number of others; we rounded the point from where the steamer lay, in a small boat, and afterwards walked a mile and a half through the woods by a mere trail.

"At the mine we found that everything was in a rude and somewhat confused state. We saw little beyond the process of mining, and immense quantities of ore piled up in different directions. The mine is said to be very rich. The habitations at and about this mine are two small log houses at the foot of the mountain, another small house in the woods, where we saw two white women, one with a small child upon her knee, and a shanty on the shore, used by the fishermen and inhabited by Indians. About a dozen children, very handsome and clean, members of two families were seen playing through the woods. Passing down the bay, we had a view of a beautiful fall, and near it a number of Indian wigwags. Moving from this point, the Algoma anchored off the Dog Lake Colonization Road, and lay here for some time, many of the party going ashore. It is here that the government road to Fort Garry commences, and it appears to be very substantially built for several miles. Here also we saw a French Canadian farmer named Capra, who cultivated a small piece of land. He had capital wheat, barley and potatoes. His garden was clean to perfection, and the only implement he used was a good Canadian hoe. Mr. Dawson, the Government Engineer who is building the road, is also stationed here. This road will lead to the Red River country. Of course some dredging will have to be done to enable vessels to get nearer the shore, as at present they cannot get near it by a considerable distance, rendering transportation of freight difficult.

"It was afternoon when we reached the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, and were saluted on arrival by the firing of eight guns from Fort William. Boats were immediately sent out from the fort, but most of the excursionists went off in the ship's boats. The fort is situated about two miles and a-half from where we cast anchor, the steamer being unable to approach nearer in consequence of a sand bar at the mouth of the river. Vessels drawing more than five feet and a-half of water cross; but were a channel dredged, ordinary sized steamers could ascend into the interior of the country a great distance—some told us to Fort Garry, if the government only improved the navigable waters which connect the two posts. On our arrival at Fort William we were shown over the whole place by the family of Mr. McIntyre, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Station, who were exceedingly kind in their attention to the party. We were shown various specimens of ores. The fort is a delightful spot, well located, and everything about the premises is neat and orderly. Mr. McIntyre has resided here thirteen years. We next went two miles up the river in boats to the Jesuit Mission, another pretty spot, where live some 500 Indians. There is a very pretty Roman Catholic Church, rather small, but complete in every way. Visiting the priest's house we were all very kindly received by him and his assistant, and shown over the gardens, which were filled with all kinds of vegetables and fruit in quite as forward a state as in any part of Ontario. The soil is rather sandy here, being high above the river, but vegetation appears to be rapid enough. The priests live poorly, but seem contented, although they have neither comforts nor luxuries. The place is well worth a visit. Behind the mission, and the river passing at its very base, there rises a mountain to an almost perpendicular altitude of 1,400 feet, rendering the location of the village very picturesque. We had a favorable opportunity of seeing what Fort William can boast of in the way of vegetable productions, and saw all kinds of garden stuff in as forward a state as at home. Here I saw a large dairy which cannot be surpassed in the universe for the taste and cleanliness with which it was kept. Mr. McIntyre keeps fifteen excellent milk cows, and the whole of the products from these animals is consumed at the fort.

"Thunder Bay is so named on account of the loud and frequent thunder with which it is visited. The excursionists had ocular demonstration of the fact that the thunder and lightning here are grand and terrific in the extreme, and this evening they witnessed the splendid spectacle of a thunder storm on Thunder Bay. At seven o'clock the sky was suddenly overcast and the setting sun obscured beneath a dark mass of clouds; in a short time the blackness loomed up to the heavens, and overspread them as with a pall. In the meantime the greater portion of the excursionists were hurrying from Fort William in boats to the

steamer, and the last boat just reached it as the storm began. A canoe paddled by Indians, in which Mr. Young, M.P., and ladies were seated, was driven back to the beach, but in a lull they managed, with almost superhuman rapidity, to reach the boat in safety. Neither thunder nor lightning was seen for upwards of an hour after the rain commenced; but then brilliant flashes came, and as the Algoma ploughed through the bay to the lake, on her return trip, it lighted up the whole space around her, and was followed by peal after peal of loud crashing thunder, echoed from the surrounding promontories like the sound caused by a thousand parks of artillery. It was truly a magnificent sight, and one that will long be remembered by the excursionists, as they crowded the decks to witness the grand spectacle."

## AMERICAN BREWERS AND CANADIAN BARLEY.

THE American Brewers' Association, which has been holding its meetings at Buffalo, has given a practical lesson on the advantages of reciprocity with Canada, by passing a resolution as follows:—

"Resolved,—That the Duty on Canadian barley should be reduced to five cents per bushel, and the recent legislation having the effect of imposing a tax on malt be rescinded."

Canada is an excellent barley country, and the existing duty of twenty per cent. imposed upon the import of that grain to the States, acts as a barrier to the business, and is a tax upon those who use it. The citizens of the States want Canada barley to manufacture their beer from, and the cheaper they can get it the better, or the cheaper the beer they want to drink. But the Government in the States have a grudge against Canada, or a prejudice, no matter which, and step in by imposing a tax of twenty per cent. to prevent their own people from having that which they require. It is clear that all parties are damaged by the restriction. Free trade between the two countries, or as near an approach to it as compatible with our Colonial position, is the true commercial basis for mutual intercourse, and any illustration that similar views are held on the other side is valuable.—*Exchange.*

A violent rain was poured out upon New Orleans on the afternoon of the 13th, flooding streets and stores, and suspending communication for about two hours. A large cistern in the second story of a building on Canal Street gave way, under its excessive burden, and poured 3,000 gallons of water into the stores below.

## THE MISSISSIPPI ROUTE TO THE WEST.

THE address of Colonel Coloney at the Produce Exchange on Tuesday, in relation to the grain trade of the West, and navigation between St. Louis and New York, presents a question of growing importance to the attention of our merchants and business men. It is probable that the advantages offered by the Mississippi River as a means of water communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the great West have never been fully appreciated. The East and the West have chiefly relied upon railroad and canal transportation. The Mississippi trade has heretofore been chiefly local in its character, and limited to the supply of commodities from New Orleans in exchange for the cotton and other products of the Southwestern States. It was only when this comparatively limited trade was broken up by the events of the civil war that the cities on the Mississippi River turned their attention to the possibility of attracting a portion of the vast commerce of the West.

This movement comes in good time. The question of transportation is one of the chief difficulties of the West. The surplus produce of the West is vastly in excess of the means in existence for its transportation to the markets of the world. In this view the efforts of the Mississippi cities to establish a new route from the West, via New Orleans, deserves the careful consideration of business men, and is of immense importance to the great mass of consumers. Any thing that cheapens or facilitates transportation decreases the cost of commodities, and adds a new impulse to industry and commerce.

Some interesting facts are stated in reference to the capacity of St. Louis as a grain depot. Several elevators have been erected, and new barges are now in course of construction capable of conveying 50,000 bushels of wheat and 40 barrels of flour each to New Orleans. To move this amount of breadstuffs from Chicago to New York would require, it is said, 600 cars, 32 engines, and 40 men; while, on the other hand, 4 or 5 men could move it from St. Louis to the grain elevators of New Orleans, whence it could be transhipped by sail or steam to New York. It is claimed that in point of time, expense and speed the difference is largely in favour of the Mississippi route. All the probabilities are in favour of at least a portion of the produce of the West finding its way to tide water via New Orleans. The more Southern Mississippi States would alone furnish material for an immense commerce with the seaboard. Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, respectively, have entered upon what promises to be a new era of prosperity and in a few years will maintain a commerce larger than that of a third rate European kingdom. Chicago, the great grain depot of the West, has nothing to fear from this rivalry. Her railroad connections, geographical position and unbounded energy will always make it the centre of a vast commerce. It is not that Chicago is to be less prosperous, but that St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans are to be more so. The "Lake City" is certain to keep pace with the most prosperous community.

## AN ATTEMPTED SCARE.

(From the *Auburn News.*)

EVIDENTLY an old dodge is being resorted to by the coal monopolists of Northern Pennsylvania, for the purpose of advancing the price of coal, and it will be the fault of the press if it is made a success. An abundance of coal has been already mined this season, and unless those who control the mines and the means of transportation into the State of New York can get up a panic of some sort, they will be unable to raise the price. It is undoubtedly for this purpose that the telegraph is being used by the agents of the monopolists to report strikes and anticipated riots at the mines in Central and Southern Pennsylvania, which are generally believed until the local papers arrive, and we learn that there is not the least foundation in fact for the reports, and if even there were, it should not affect the price of coal in this region, as it is in no-wise dependent on that part of Pennsylvania for coal. Relative to this matter the Rochester *Union* very properly remarks:—

"The best informed papers of Pennsylvania, not in the interest of the coal monopolists, deny the truth of these statements and ridicule the statement of a strike among the miners. It is not unlikely that the Elmira monopolists may succeed in their design and advance the prices of coal under this scare, although it is perfectly groundless. It is one of the tricks they know how to play with a success."

We hope the press generally throughout the State will take this matter in hand, and expose the miserable game attempted to be thus played by the combination thus referred to; and it is time the people insisted that legislators should desist from lending aid to those monopolists—but, on the other hand, to make wholesome laws as shall forever put an end to combinations, whose only object is to make money from the necessities of the people.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The wool crop of Buenos Ayres, the present year, is estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, and will be worth twelve millions of silver dollars.

On Sunday night last, Robert M. Peile, living seven miles south of Rochelle, Lee county, Ill., lost 136 sheep by dogs.

A beet-root sugar factory is going up in Aurora, Illinois. It is two hundred feet long.

California is destined to excel all other countries in silk growing, because there are no thunderstorms to destroy the silk-worm's eggs.

The Fall River (Mass.) Co-operative Association has declared a dividend to members of seven and a-half per cent., and to non-members on purchases of five per cent., out of the profits of the three months ending June 21.

The largest wool pulling establishment in Troy turns out 150,000 skeins per year. They also manufacture russet leather and linings, and produce 130,000 rough tanned sheep skins annually.

About 20,000 tons of paper are daily transformed for the United Manufacturing Company, of Troy, into 90,000 paper collars. This firm employ 40 hands.

The Gold Hill (Nev.) *News* of the 24th ult., says:—"Ice, thicker than window-glass, froze in the open air at American Flat and Virginia, last night. This is doing pretty well for the middle of summer. It is cold enough to-day for a repetition of the same to-night."

The St. Lawrence river, near Quebec, is infested by a gang of crimps, who board vessels going down the river and forcibly take sailors from them to be sold for the purpose of making up other crews.

A meeting of business men of St. Paul, Minn., said to represent property to the value of \$3,000,000, was held lately to consider whether some relief could not be had from the high rates of insurance exacted of them, and which had increased about one-third on first-class property within a few years. Some attributed the evil to want of water and of an efficient fire department. Others thought it was owing to the excessive number of insurance agents, whose fierce competition led to the acceptance of very hazardous risks and consequent heavy losses. Others still laid the blame on the National Board of Underwriters, which insisted on raising rates against the protests of the local companies. An officer of one of these companies expressed the opinion that the city had received more in the adjustment of losses than it had ever paid in premiums. Finally a committee was appointed to endeavour to induce companies not connected with the National Board to establish agencies in St. Paul, and at the same time to request the National Board to reconsider and amend its rates.

The recent case of Rowlat v. the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in England, involved a curious question of mercantile and shipping law. A person named Hart employed a shipping agent named Dawson to ship certain goods by the Shannon, from Southampton. The amount of £113 17s was due for freight. Dawson became bankrupt, and his assignees sought to recover this sum from Hart. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company gave notice of their claim, alleging that the sum was due to them and not to Dawson's assignees. Hence the issue directed to try the question, which may be shortly stated as being this:—Did the now defendants give credit to Dawson? in which case they would have to look to him, or to Hart, the consignee, in which case the freight not having been paid over to him, they could not recover it from him, and the amount would not be divisible among Dawson's creditors. The court directed a verdict to be entered for plaintiff with leave to move.

**SCENTLESS COAL OIL.**

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

SCIENCE is at last coming to the rescue of gas con- sumers. Quarter after quarter, year after year, the long suffering public have witnessed their gas bills increase, without the power of checking them. It mattered little if you left your house for a month or not; make a resolution to retire every night at eight, and still son's mysterious imp makes the bill the same as if you remained up until twelve. If forty per cent discount is taken off, sixty per cent is in this way added to the bill. The thing has got such an inexplic- able nuisance that people pay their money pretty much in the same manner they hand it over to the highwayman, because they can't help it.

There is a prospect of this nuisance becoming some- what abated. Some enterprising individual, seeing the want of a cheap light, minus the wretched smell of coal oil, has applied himself to purging that article of its obnoxious features; and we handled, a few days ago, some Canadian oil, which bore a more striking smell to common scent than the nasty original stuff. This, certainly, is a great move in the right direction. The smell, once abstracted, it would come into general use, and, perhaps, would drive the salad oil, used at hotels, off the table.

It is from a patent we have recently seen, however, we expect the greatest results. It was invented, we believe, by a brother of Mr. Harris, of the Montreal Bank, and is now being, or will be shortly, erected in Montreal. This invention is creating some excitement in the oil world, and has the merit, that it can produce a cheap as well as a scentless oil. A principle that has so far been wanting in the other tests al- luded to, should it succeed—and there is every prospect that it will—Mr. Harris will not only have secured a fortune for himself, but conferred an inestimable boon on the public.

**CANADIAN FLOUR.**—The reputation which our flour has acquired in the markets of this continent and of England seems likely to extend to a wider sphere, seeing that it has competed with the flour of the world and come off victorious. On change to-day there was exhibited a silver medal and diploma granted to Mr. Wm. Lukes, of Newmarket, for flour exhibited by him at the Paris Exhibition. We would heartily congratulate Mr. Lukes on the success which he has achieved, whilst hoping, as we are sure he does also—that in this case the saying "Sparta has many a worthier son than he," may prove applicable.—*Toronto Leader.*

The Toronto Telegraph says:—"Gratifying evidence of the success of the Crown Land policy of the Ontario Government is exhibited in a statement we have seen of the progress made in the settlement of the Muskoka District. The agent reports that up to the early part of the present month, 14,010 acres were actually located by 137 locators, of whom 111 were new men. Then there were 7,650 acres taken up, but the requisite affidavits were also required. These amounts with 2,000 acres reserved for locators who ap- plied to the department here, make in all 23,554 acres of land disposed of in this district alone for actual settlement."

A new railway from Carleton Place to Ottawa is spoken of and a staff of engineers is said now to be engaged in surveying a route. The distance between the two places is 23 miles, and it is believed the road can be cheaply constructed. The advantages it would confer would be to cheapen the carriage of freight, especially in winter, from Ottawa to the extensive timber regions of the Madawaska and the Upper Ottawa, and also, if extended to Pembroke, to develop an important section of the country, the resources of which are varied and valuable. It is thought the traffic of the Brockville and Arnprior railway would be considerably increased by this new enterprise.

**CLOSE OF A FLAX MILL.**—The flax operations which were carried on in this town for several years have been brought to a close, and in common with many others in the country, the St. Thomas mill is lying idle. This is owing to several causes but chiefly to the decline in the price of cotton. During the American war, when the supply of raw cotton was difficult to obtain, and English factories were turning out scarcely half the quantity of previous years, the manu- facture of flax was found remunerative, and in this country several enterprising firms were found to en- gage in it. Foremost of these were the Messrs. Perine, who, at one time, we believe had not less than twelve mills in various parts of the province. In connection with Mr. Alexander Young they began operations here about four years ago, and being well patronized by the farmers of the district, who entered heartily into the culture of the flax crop, they had the prospects of establishing an excellent business. The farmers, finding the crop a paying one, were eager to continue it, and were ready to supply whatever quantity was needed. The decline of prices in the manu- factured article, however, made it imperative on the part of the mill owners to close the business, and thus a valuable and very important branch of industry, not only to the neighborhood but to the country, is brought to an end. During the four years the mill was in operation there the money paid out in the purchase of raw material and running expenses ranged from \$10,000 to \$25,000 yearly—giving employment to thirty men and as many boys in the fall, and upwards of twenty hands the rest of the year.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

**NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.**

(From the Commercial Bulletin, July 28th.)

WE have nothing new to report to-day in connec- tion with the dry goods market, trade remain- ing in the same quiet state as recorded now for some time past. There are but few changes to make in our quotations, the only item of importance being the price of American delaines, which is now fixed at 20 cents for fall work.

If, however, transactions are limited, there is much canvassing on the future of the market, and especially as to the effect the next cotton crop will have upon prices. It is admitted that the present value of the raw material is too high to enable manufacturers to continue working at the current quotations of domestics, and the advance we have had to report from time to time would certainly have been more general, had not the idea prevailed that the high price of cotton was due in some degree to speculative influences, and that when the new crop comes on the market, quotations will show a material decline, which will in turn react on the manufactured article. This may in a measure be correct, but the result is not likely to be so immediate as anticipated. Cotton will not probably arrive in any large quantities on our market before the 10th of October, the receipts for the first six weeks of the cotton year from September 1st in 1867, being respectively 4,691, 6,461, 8,228, 13,607, 23,621 and 25,085 bales, but it must be admitted that under the stimulus of the present high prices, as much of the crop as possible will be hurried forward, and that therefore last year's returns will be exceeded. It will then take a month or six weeks to pass it through the mill, which brings us to the latter part of November, certainly too late to have any great influence upon the fall trade.

And then, after all, it may be questioned whether there will be such a material decline in cotton, although 25 cents is generally considered a fair basis for middlings, and we see it mentioned that large quantities are now being bought for future delivery at much lower rates. But it must be remembered that the mills are very short of supplies, and that they are all eager to resume a production that this partial famine has sensibly diminished, the more so as the business of the country must be on a more important scale, if the yield of the crops is up to the present estimate.

**BRITISH DRY GOODS MARKETS.**

(From the London Economist.)

**ROCHDALE.**—The flannel market has been very thinly attended, and the buyers from Manchester and other places purchased but a small quantity of goods. The offers were generally made at lower terms than have lately prevailed, but in general manufacturers maintained late prices. Yorkshire goods were very slow of sale, without any change in quotations. In wools, too, but a small amount of business was done, and prices were in some instances a shade lower than at the late markets.

**MANCHESTER, July 9.**—No change of importance has occurred in the position of our market since our last. The amount of business done has been very limited, though at steady rates, in consequence of the firmness of the raw staple at Liverpool. Buyers still pursue the cautious policy of buying for immediate wants only, hence the business done has been of a miscellaneous character, and each transaction small.

**BELFAST.**—**FLAX.** Supplies in the market were small; prices in some instances had an upward tendency. Yarns.—An active demand has existed during the past week both for limes and tows. Stocks have decreased. Prices firm, and an advance has in some instances been realised. Handloom Lanes (Brown). A good steady demand for most kinds, and prices rule as previously. Powerloom.—Demand not active for heavy linens. Diapers are in active request.

**DUNDEE.**—Although the demand for flax on the spot is not very active, prices have a strong upward tendency, in consequence of the advancing prices abroad. Meantime consumers are very reluctant to pay the advanced rates demanded, and therefore only buy what their immediate wants require, so that the business doing is unimportant. The demand for fine tows continues weak, but holders are firm in demand- ing full prices. For common and medium qualities there is still a good deal of inquiry, and prices of such are well maintained. Jute has been without change, a large business has recently been done in parcels to arrive, at steady prices, since when the market has become quieter. There continues to be a steady demand for flax and tow yarns, and prices are well main- tained.

The following is from the Louisville Board of Trade report for the 17th.—The crop prospects continue favorable for small grain, but the gravest apprehensions are beginning to be entertained for the corn and tobacco crops, owing to the dry and exceeding warm weather, which has now prevailed the entire month, with fears of a drought. It is now estimated that the tobacco crop in the State of Missouri will fall off one-fourth. Instead of 20,000 hhds being produced in that state this year, the impression prevails that it will not reach 15,000 hhds.

**RICHARDSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—At a meet- ing of the Directors of this Company yesterday, F. McAnnany, Esq., was re-elected President, and A. G. Northrup, Esq., was elected Secretary. The Board, therefore, will be composed as follows:—F. McAnnany, Esq., President. A. G. Northrup, Secretary. G. D. Dickson, Ruben Patterson, Belleville, and Jas. Moir, Montreal. We understand the Directors intend pro- ceeding to the mine to-morrow, with a view to inspect and investigate, prior to adopting measures for the more vigorous prosecution of the works.—*Bellerive Intelligencer, July 21.*

**DUCASSE, CLAVEAU & CO'S MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT.**

6, MINING LANE, London, 16th July, 1868.

**TEA.**—Business in this market during the past month has been very restricted, and the entire absence of demand, both for export and the home trade, for Congous of shipping qualities, has caused a decline of fully 1d per lb in those descriptions. Souabongs, on the other hand, although participating in the prevail- ing dullness, are without any material alteration. Oolongs continue cheap, and purchases have been made of good to fine qualities at 1s 4d to 1s 8d per lb. In Green Teas, also, the transactions have been but few, and prices of nearly all kinds are in favor of buyers. Holders are, however, somewhat firm in their demand for all good to fine qualities. Uncolored Japan has been sold, to a limited extent, at prices ranging from 1s 2 1/2d to 1s 4d per lb, but for Colored there is no enquiry.

**COFFEE.**—A good demand was observable towards the close of last month, and some considerable quan- tities were disposed of at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt for Plantation and Native Ceylon, but, recently, a want of animation in the market has caused prices again to recede. Mocha, owing to an increased supply, has given away fully 2s per cwt.

**SUGAR.**—A limited business in most of the raw kinds has caused a still further reduction in price, and nearly all the Colonial sorts may be quoted 6d to 9d per cwt less than last month's rates.

**FRUIT.**—Quotations in all dried kinds are now merely nominal, the sales, as usual at this period of the year, being very limited.

**WINE AND SPIRITS.**—These markets still remain dull, the continued fine weather, and the prospects of a splendid vintage causing lower prices, particularly in Brandy. As an exception, however, Geneva has advanced, and the market at Rotterdam is stated to be very firm.

**J. BELL FORSYTH & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.**

QUEBEC, July 23, 1868.

WHITE PINE:	S. D.	S. D.
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c., mea- sured off.....	0 6	to 0 7
For superior do, do.....	0 8	to 0 10 1/2
In shipping order according to average and quality.....	0 8	to 0 11
Board, 18 and 21 inch, in shipping order.....	1 2	to 1 4
<b>RED PINE:</b>		
In the raft, measured off do, do....	0 7 1/2	to 0 10
In shipping order, 40 feet.....	0 8 1/2	to 0 9
<b>OAK:</b>		
Ordinary, by the dram.....	1 5	to 1 6
<b>ELM:</b>		
By the raft, according to average and quality.....	1 2	to 1 4
In shipping order, 35 to 40 feet.....	1 4	to 0 0

**AMALGAM:** Square, according to size, in raft..... 0 7 to 0 10  
Flatted, do, do..... 0 7 to 0 10

**STAVES:** For Specification merchantable std £10 00 to £10 00  
All pipe, according to thickness..... £12 10 to £15 00  
W. O Puncelion, merchantable..... £17 00 to £17 00

**DEALS:** Bright, according to specification. £17 to £18 00 for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion.  
Floated..... £16 00s for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion  
Spruce, do..... £3 to £3 10s for 1sts, £6 to £6 10 for 2nds, and £4 10 to £5 for 3rds.

**REMARKS.**

English specifications of deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards. Half firsts and half seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations; and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5. Dry floated are worth more than our quotations.

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

During the past fortnight there have been some large sales of White Pine, and prices remain stiff.

Although not much may be done in consequence of the low waters, still the effect of the drought is perceptible, as rafts are delayed from five to six weeks in reaching the market, and our stock of White Pine being low, holders are firm, and as timber arrives, if of good quality, it is placed at full prices. The prices realized lately are 7 1/2d to 7 1/2d for 20 feet, 8d to 9d for 25 to 30; and 10d to 10 1/2d for 70 to 75.

Red Pine is greatly reduced in stock, and we do not for its continued depression in the English market, would command more attention.

Oak—Continues to arrive in quantity, and is very little enquired for.

Elm—In good demand, and the same may be said of Tamarac of fair size and quality.

Staves—Both Standard and Puncelion, especially the former, are dull and depressed.

Deals—Continue scarce and high, Pine particularly, and the continued dry weather curtails the quantity manufactured.

Freights—Are scarce, few vessels offering, and al- though we have not heard of anything over 2s 6d for Liverpool or the Clyde, we do not believe any tonnage can be procured unless at advanced rates. 2s has been given for Bristol, and 2s for Sharpness Point. London 5s for timber, and 9s for dry deals. Since writing the above 2s has been given for Liverpool.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for discounts has been very slight owing to the inactivity in business circles. Sterling Exchange remains at last week's quotations.

The upward tendency of gold in New York has continued, and it has now reached 114. The future of gold is receiving the attention of the leading commercial papers in the United States, and there is considerable anxiety manifested respecting the manner in which importers shall meet their future European liabilities.

The agreement of Ontario merchants respecting a discount of ten per cent. on small, and four per cent on large silver, has been more generally adopted.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (Bank on London, Private, Bank in New York, Gold Drafts on New York, Gold in New York, Silver) and Price/Rate.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Merchant Name (Ballie, James, Clark, etc.) and Item/Price.

THERE has been nothing doing in Dry Goods during the past week. Travellers, however, will go out in a fortnight or three weeks, and then, there will of course be more activity.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Merchant Name (Baldwin, Chapman, etc.) and Item/Price.

BUSINESS during the week has been confined principally to the satisfying of merely local requirements, and, of course, a great deal of activity has not prevailed.

TEA.—The demand for teas has not been so good during the past week as in general. Cheap Japans have been enquired for. In Greens there has been very little demand, and prices remain about the same.

COFFEE.—Is in slight demand, with no change of prices.

RICE.—Continues in good demand, but there is no important change in prices. Layer Raisins and Valentias will find a ready sale.

RYE.—The better qualities of Rice are wanted, and could obtain full figures. We have no alterations from last week's quotations.

SOAP.—There is a good demand for bright samples, which bring full rates, though the demand for ordinary is rather easier.

MOLASSES.—Good demand, and prices fully maintained. Good Clayed is now held for 32c to 35c.

SALT.—There is nothing doing in Salt: it is held principally in store at 70c; every arrival is taken off the wharf at 65c.

SPICES.—Very little activity in Spices, and we do not change quotations.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Merchant Name (Crathern & Cavendish, Evans & Evans, etc.) and Item/Price.

THERE has been very little activity in hardware during the week, and there are no changes to be made in our list.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

McLaren, W. & Co.

TRAVELLERS are now out soliciting Fall orders, and so far have met with fair success.

Only a light demand is however anticipated in the early part of the season, especially for heavy goods, as considerable stocks of this class were held over from last year, and owing to the dry season sales have not been as good as usual.

Stocks of coarse goods now manufactured, are lighter than at the same period last year.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Merchant Name (Akin & Kirkpatrick, Black & Leese, etc.) and Item/Price.

LOUR.—During the greater part of the week prices continued without quotable variation, but smaller receipts and gradually diminishing stock have, despite the reported decline in Britain, induced greater firmness and some advance in leading grades towards the close.

OATMEAL.—Is in small supply, and rates obtained are very irregular. Cornmeal—Continues neglected; nominal rate for Western kiln-dried \$1.15 to \$1.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat has become scarce, and a carload or two of U. C. Spring recently changed hands at \$1.57. The stock is now in one or two hands, and held firmly for some advance.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—We have little business to note, and but partial variation in value. The recent Western arrivals of Mess have tended to arrest the upward movement in that grade.

ASHEs.—The recent competition, or rather contest, (for such a little rivalry in the ashes market usually becomes) has in a great measure ceased, and most of the late advance in Pots has been lost.

PEARLS.—The recent competition, or rather contest, (for such a little rivalry in the pearls market usually becomes) has in a great measure ceased, and most of the late advance in Pots has been lost.

STOCK MARKET.

Large table with multiple columns: Section (BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, BONDS, EXCHANGE), Item Name, and Price/Rate.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 16th, 1863.

Consols for money, 94; for account, 94; Exchequer Bills, 16 to 20 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Security Name (British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, etc.) and Price/Rate.

RAILWAYS.

Table with 2 columns: Railway Name (Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, etc.) and Price/Rate.

BANKS.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name (British North America) and Price/Rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name (Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 8 per cents, etc.) and Price/Rate.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 30, 1868.

JULY 25, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, Fish, Fruit, Raisins, Molasses, Mico, Salt, Spices, Tea, and TOBACCOS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for HARDWARE, Galvanized Iron, Hoops, Iron Wire, Lead, Powder, Pressed Spikes, Tin Plates, Cordage, DRUGS, Alum, Acid, Blus, Carb. Ammon., Cochineal, Cudbear, Cream Tartar, Chloride Lime, Gum Arabic, Liquorice, Nuts, Opium, Rhubarb Root, Soap, Soda, Wax, OILS, PAINTS, &c., and Brandy.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GLASS, SOAP AND CANDLES, Boots, Shoes, and FURS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Coffee, LEATHER, BUTTER, PRODUCE, and various animal products like Herring, Salmon, and Milk.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Titled 'MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, July 30.' Includes sections for FLOUR, GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, and DAIRY PRODUCE.



## TORONTO.

## BROWN'S BANK.

(W. R. BROWN, W. C. CHEWITT.)

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**T**RANSACTS 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.

37-ly

## BOOT &amp; SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER &amp; CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter &amp; Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER &amp; FINDINGS,

No. 8 Wellington Street West,

37-ly

Toronto, C. W.

## ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, Etc.,

37-ly

Toronto, C. W.

JOHN FISKEN &amp; CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

58 Yonge Street,

39-3m

TORONTO.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD &amp; CROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers &amp; 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, &amp;c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE &amp; MANUFACTUR-

ING STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBIND-  
ER'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 re-  
commend, both as regards quality and price. They  
continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full as-  
sortment 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

## GROCERS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships *Nova Scotia, Nestorian & Belgian*SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT  
PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. &amp; R. GRIFFITH,

Corner of Church and Front Street,

37-ly

TORONTO.

GEORGE MICHIE &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS &amp; WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front and Yonge Streets,

TORONTO.

25-ly

JOHN BOYD &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS

61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. K. MONRO. C. W. DUNNING.

37-ly

## TORONTO.

## DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER &amp; BROTHER,

Importers of

## BRITISH &amp; 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

Ex "Peruvian."

1 Case 6th and 7th CAMBRIC HANDKER-  
CHIEFS.

1 " LINEN SHIRT FRONTS.

1 " PAPER COLLARS, LINEN-FACE.

1 " JET BUTTONS.

1 " SILK HAIR NETS.

1 " COAT BINDING, No. 54 to 58.

2 " BRACES.

1 " DUCHESS KID GLOVES.

JOHN MACDONALD &amp; CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

28 and 30 Front Street,

} TORONTO.

Toronto, 15th June, 1868.

37-ly

## NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN DRY GOODS

MILLINERY, &amp;c.,

41 Yonge Street, Toronto.

37-ly

## MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HENDERSON &amp; BOSTWICK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

## MILLINERY &amp; STRAW GOODS,

MEN'S FELT HATS,

Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw

Goods.

18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX &amp; COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

## MILLINERY &amp; 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 &amp; CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

## GROCERS

AND

## PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

12-2m

TORONTO.

## THE LEADER.

**T**HE 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,

12-ly

Toronto.

THE  
SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NOBBS 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  
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 pur-  
pose for which a Machine can be used.

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

Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

41-ly

LYMAN &amp; MACNAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

## SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

23 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB.

37-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,  
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

WHOLESALE,

64 Yonge Street, Toronto.

44-ly

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

37-ly

## TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.

ROBERT H. GRAY,

Manufacturer of

HOOP SHIRTS and SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 43 Yonge Street

TORONTO.

37-ly

**HAMILTON.**

**D. McINNES & CO.,**

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURES**

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

**WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK**

BEAVER MILLS CANADIAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY " " " "

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY MILLS COTTON BAGS.

DUNDEE BAGS, in all qualittier,]

**McINNES, CALDER & CO.**

Hamilton, 6th July, 1868. 44-ly

**SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

**CLOTHING,**

37 and 39 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 Stook for the Season now on hand.

**G. H. FURNER & 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.**  
32-ly

**HAMILTON.**

**KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,**

HAMILTON,

**B**EG leave to inform their customers and the trade  
generally, that they have THIS DAY com-  
menced 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,

44-ly Hamilton, Ontario.

**PERKINS & CLARK,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,  
46-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. 46-ly

**EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,**

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 36-ly

**D. MOORE & CO.,**

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware,  
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire,  
Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets  
and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and  
Machines. 44-ly

**R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,**

Agents for

British and Canadian Manufacturers,

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

**WOOL.**

**McKENZIE & MACKAY,**

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

**WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,**

AGENTS FOR:

The Queen Insurance Company.

" Western Assurance Company of Canada.

" Phenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

37-ly

**WOOL.**

**LONG & BISBY,**

**D**EALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly at-  
tended to. 36-ly

**J. H. DAVIS & CO.,**

**WOOL DEALERS,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

13 King Street East, Hamilton,

Next Door to the Gore Bank.

**J. H. DAVIS.** **H. BURRHOLDER.**

Cash Advances made on Consignments. 36-ly

**HAMILTON.**

**R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,**

3 Royal Hotel Buildings, Merrick Street,  
Hamilton, Ont.,

CANADA AGENTS FOR

Messrs. POTTERS & TAYLOR, General Dry Goods,  
Manchester.

WRIGLEYSON & BOULT, Paper-makers and Whole-  
sale Stationers, Bury and Manchester.

A. WINTERBOTTOM, Manufacturer of Bookbinders  
Cloth, Lancashire.

A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods,  
from which to take orders, always on hand.

New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists re-  
ceived weekly. 28

**D. GALBRAITH & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Importers of

**HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS**

&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

King Street, HAMILTON. 44-ly

**W. H. GLASSCO,**

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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

46-ly King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

**KINGSTON.**

**GROCERS—WHOLESALE.**

**GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

**GENERAL GROCERIES.**

Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large  
tock of TEAS. 39-ly

**JOSEPH BAWDEN,**

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

**A**TTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-  
vention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston  
C.W. 47-ly

**LONDON—ONT.**

**ROWLAND & JOHNSON,**

**OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents**

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

**FREDERICK ROWLAND.** **JAMES JOHNSON,**  
43-ly Sunnyside.

**FRED. ROWLAND,**

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-**

**CHANT.** Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,  
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon  
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43-ly

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**VICTORIA FOUNDRY,**

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

**S**TOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great

variety. Prices very low. Send for Illustrated  
Catalogue and Price List. Address,

**WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford.**

43-ly

**BRANTFORD ENGINE WORKS**  
OF ALL SIZES UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE STEAM SAWS MILLS & CRIST MILLS &c. &c.  
**C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.**  
43-ly

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

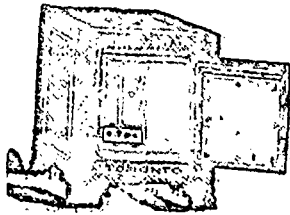
**R. S. HOWELL,**

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-1f



**TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.**



**J. & J. TAYLOR'S**  
**PATENT**  
**FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES**

MANUFACTORY:  
 No. 198 and 200 Palace Street,  
 TORONTO.  
 Price List Free. 5

**QUEBEC.**

**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

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**LANE, GIBB & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Importers of East and West India Produce, General  
 Groceries, Wines, Brandy, &c., &c.  
 St. Antoine Street, between GIBB & HUNT'S  
 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.**  
 Public Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Fur-  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

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

**J. BROWN & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,**  
 18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.  
 Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-ly

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**GEORGE J. PAYNE,**  
 Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.  
 References: Messrs. MACLEAN, 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 ROWLAND.**

**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

**ENGLAND.**

By Royal  Command  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
 Celebrated  
**STEEL PENS.**  
 Sold by all Dealers throughout the World. 45-ly

**THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,**  
 35 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,  
 AND  
 69 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,  
**GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSUR-**  
**ANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,**  
 Agents for { The British Colonial Steamship Company  
 (Limited)—London to Canada and U.S.  
 The American Steamship Company—Liver-  
 pool to Boston, U. S.  
 And Canadian Express Company. 4-3m

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 AND  
**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,**  
 7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,  
**LIVERPOOL.** 42-ly.

**J. LYONS & SONS,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING, CARPET**  
**BAGS, &c.,**  
 Wilson Street,  
 Finsbury,  
**LONDON.**  
 MANCHESTER - - - - - 6 Short St., Tib Street  
 GLASGOW - - - - - 46 Buchanan Street.  
 LIVERPOOL - - - - - 19 Canning Place.  
 1-ly

**IRELAND.**

**DUNVILLE & CO'S**  
 V.  R.  
**OLD IRISH WHISKEY**  
**BELFAST,**  
 Of same quality as that supplied to the  
**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,**  
**DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,**  
**PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.**  
 And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the  
 quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy,  
 may be had in casks and cases, from the principal  
 Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied.  
 Quotations on application to  
 10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

**PICTOU, N. S.**

**JOSEPH F. ELLIS,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 AND  
 Agent Royal Insurance Company,  
**PICTOU, N.S.**  
 Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of  
 Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits con-  
 signments. Best prices realized and cash advances  
 made when necessary  
 Good references given if required. 30-ly

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

**STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour,  
 Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest  
 market rates for each, and prompt returns made  
 Drafts authorized  
 No. 6 North Wharf,  
**St. John, N.B.**  
 41-ly

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**  
 486 & 488, St. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,  
**MONTREAL,**

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**ATTEND** personally and promptly to  
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
**FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,**  
**BUTTER,** and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, cor-  
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
 returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
 will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
 will be given. 1-

**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.**

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

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

**JOLIETTE.**

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & AMENDMENTS.**

In the matter of **OLIVIER PELTIER,** an Insolvent,  
 of the Town and District of **JOLIETTE.**

**THE** Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that, **J.**  
**LAURENT DESAUNIER,** of the said Town of  
**JOLIETTE,** has been appointed Assignee of his estate  
 and effects, and they are required to produce before  
 me, within two months from this date, their claims  
 upon the said estate, under oath, specifying the  
 security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if  
 none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of  
 such claims.

Also, the said Creditors are hereby notified to meet  
 at my Office, in the said Town of **JOLIETTE,** St.  
 Charles Borromeo Street, on **WEDNESDAY,** the  
 fifth day of **AUGUST** next, at **TEN** of the clock, in  
 the forenoon, for the public examination of the said  
 Insolvent, and for the purpose of instructing me as to  
 future proceedings, and specially for the sale of his  
 effects

**L. DESAUNIER, Assignee.**  
 Joliette, 14th July, 1868 33-3

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

**INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**

Office No. 55 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up Stairs),

**MONTREAL,**

**PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

**\$2 per Annum strictly in advance.**

Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors.  
 Address all communications to

**THE TRADE REVIEW,**

**MONTREAL.**

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Com-  
 merce, printed and published for the Proprietors  
 every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Pub-  
 lishing Company, Printing House, 57 Great  
 James Street, Montreal.