

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

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869

No. 40

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

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

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

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS)  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
Nos 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier St.,  
46-1y MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
**FIRST PRIZE**  
**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**  
MONTREAL.  
Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.  
Factory:—32 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. 63

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

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

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**  
Importers of  
**CLASS, CHINA and EARTHENWARE**  
WHOLESALE,  
5 and 7 Lemoine Street,  
MONTREAL. 21-1y

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

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

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-**  
**chants, corne. St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,**  
Montreal.  
Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKBURY.  
2-1y

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

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

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

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

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF FELT**  
**COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,**  
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig  
Street, (West) Montreal. 25-1y

**JOHN H. R. EOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,**  
OFFER FOR SALE:  
REFINED SUGARS  
SYRUPS—Standard, Golden and Amber  
INDIA PALE ALE }  
MILD ALE } in Wood & Bottle  
PORTER }  
OFFICE:  
117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the Post  
Office), MONTREAL. 18-1y

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF TEAS & GENERAL**  
**GROCERIES, No 183 McGill Street, Montreal.**  
B. HUTCHINS. 6-1y EWD. LUSHER.

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

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

**THELIPSON, HURRAY & CO.**  
**GENERAL**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS**  
42 St. Sacrament Street,  
MONTREAL  
Sole Agents in Canada for  
J. Denis, Henry Monie & Co., Brantles.  
F. Meistran & Co. 1-1y

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

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

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

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

**RICHARD BULL,** Inspector of Agencies.  
**W. M. RAMSAY,** Manager.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-1y

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.  
 Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.  
**WM. WORKMAN, Esq.** President City Bank.  
**JOHN REDPATH, Esq.** Vice-President Bank of Montreal.  
**ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.** Collector of Customs.  
**LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq.** Manager New City Gas Company.

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

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 1-1y **THOMAS SIMPSON,** General Agent.

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.**  
**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**  
 MONTREAL BRANCH:  
 102 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up-stairs.)  
 Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.  
 1-1y **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

**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 5% per cent, or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.  
**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,** General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvasers throughout the Dominion. 4)

**F U R S .**  
 Fall Styles  
 1869.  
 Complete Stock now ready.  
 NOVELTIES IN  
 LADIES' FURS, SCOTCH CAPS,  
 GENTS' FURS, FELT HATS,  
 YOUTHS' FURS. CLOTH CAPS.  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**  
 BUCK GLOVES, KID MITTS, &c.  
 WOLF AND COON ROBES.  
**GREENE & SONS**  
 MONTREAL.  
 517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul Street 1-1y

**ST. PETER STREET**  
 WHOLESALE  
**HAT, CAP AND FUR**  
 ESTABLISHMENT.

**HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,**  
**WOULD** call the attention of Country Merchants to their large stock of Hats, Caps and Ladies' and Gents' manufactured furs.  
 All of the latest Novelties; also, Buck and Kid Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets, &c., &c.  
 Having made arrangements to meet the still increasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all of which are manufactured under the special supervision of the proprietors.  
 Our special attention given to all early orders.  
 H. & G.  
 N.B.—Having assumed a large Bankrupt Stock of Ready Made Clothing, principally for Fall and Winter, Merchants would find it to their advantage to examine the above before purchasing elsewhere, as inducements will be given to secure sales.  
 H. & G.  
**BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES** always on hand; also **RACON COATS.** 30-1y

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

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

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

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

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 831 & 833 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL. 8-1y

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL,  
 Are now receiving their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS,**  
 which will be fully completed by the  
 30th INSTANT,

When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
 August 27th. 5-1y

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

1869 FALL IMPORTATIONS 1869  
**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**  
 WILL HAVE OPENED BY THE 4th SEPTEMBER  
 their Entire Stock of  
**FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS**  
 Buyers will oblige by an early call.  
 1-1y

**OGILVY & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 425 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Sayer's Brandies; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky. 6-1y

**THOMSON & CO.,**  
**CANADIAN WOOLLENS**  
 4 Lemoine Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Advances made on Con 6m-37

**JAMES MITCHELL,**

OFFERS FOR SALE:

SUGARS—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hhds., T. cs., and Brls.

MOLASSES—Choice Retailing, in Puns.

COFFEE } Jamaica, in Bags and Brls.  
PIMENTO }

CODFISH—Green, in Brls.

HERRINGS—Canso, in Hhds.

ARROWROOT—Barbadoes, in Tins

No. 7 St. Helen Street.

Montreal, 15th Sept., 1869.

1-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**

125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

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

**FRANCIS FRASER,**

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 23-ly

**WHEELER & WILSON,**

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

GOLD MEDAL.

For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.

S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,

245 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,

AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING MACHINE. 5-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS

MELLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,

423 CRAIG STREET,

Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,

Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. OLENDINGENG,

(Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)

FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER of STOVES, &c.

Works, 165 to 179 William Street,

City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St. James Street,

and 532 Craig Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**

Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

THE Course includes Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography and French. The College is connected with the Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of North America.

Circulars sent on application.

J. TASKER,  
Principal.

22-3m

**THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY**

(OF CANADA)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....\$2,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

HUGH ALLAN, President.  
GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.  
ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.  
EDWIN ATWATER, N. B. CORSE.

Life and Guarantee Department:

Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.

This Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEED.

Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

**PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

OF LONDON.

(Established in 1782.)

Insurances effected at current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

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

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS in European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,

&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in

WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

AND

74 York Street, Toronto. 35 3m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the TRADE REVIEW.

See Advertisement.

**ANOTHER BANK DEVALCATION.**

ON Friday last, the Deposit Ledger Clerk of the Hamilton branch of the Bank of Montreal, by means of checks, accepted by himself, obtained money from the Bank of Commerce to the amount of \$4,800, and driving out to Stony Creek, took the cars there, and succeeded in reaching the United States side of Suspension Bridge. The devaluation, however, had been at once discovered, and the absconder was followed by Mr. Strathy, of the Bank of Montreal, overtaken, and finally induced to restore the money he had taken. He, of course, is at large, but the Bank was fortunate in so quickly recovering what might have been a total loss.

**THE GOLD PANIC IN NEW YORK.**

THE excitement at the New York Gold Board on last Friday was such as to baffle description, and the fluctuations in the price of gold more rapid than were known at any time during the war, except, perhaps, after the passage of the Bill prohibiting speculation and its quick repeal. A strong "Ring" had, by a series of operations, succeeded in "cornering" the market, and in a very brief time gold advanced from 160 to 162½, the operators for a rise making, it is stated, some \$11,000,000. To prevent a further advance the United States Government ordered a sale of \$4,000,000 of gold, and this had the effect of producing a reaction, and brought gold

**WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.**

**JAMES CORISTINE & CO.,**

Successors to

G. LOMER & CO.,

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

Specialties of our own Manufacture:

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

BUFFALO ROBES.

MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUMBER TRADE.

We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

down to 132, in the neighbourhood of which figure it has remained. The losses of the "bears," of course, corresponded with the gains of the "bulls," and a number of firms found themselves unable to meet their engagements. There has been scarcely any business done since Friday, partly in consequence of extreme stringency of the money market following the operations of the Sub-Treasury in selling gold and buying bonds, and partly owing to the general want of confidence caused by the numerous failures.

**INCREASING WEALTH OF CANADA.**

WE have had occasion several times recently to point out the rapid accumulation of deposits in the hands of our banks during the past few years, and this, too, during a period when the establishment of new banks caused a considerable increase in the amount of money invested in bank stocks. Another indication of the growth of the money wealth of the country is to be found in the steady increase of the deposits in the Post Office Savings' Bank. They have now reached the sum of \$900,163, the increase during the month of August having been \$54,659. It might have been thought that the superior security and advantages offered by Government to small depositors would have had the effect of attracting them at the expense of the banks; but although these institutions might possibly have obtained some portion of this money in addition to what they have, they certainly have not been losers, as far as their deposit accounts are concerned, and it thus becomes evident that the aggregate savings of the country are increasing, and that, too, much more rapidly than could have been believed at all possible, in view of the persistent depreciation of the resources of the Dominion by those who desired openly or secretly to bring about its annexation to the already overgrown Republic of the United States.

**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.**

STATEMENT of the Post Office Savings Banks account, for the month of August, 1869, published in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 3.

In hands of the Rec. Gen. as per last statement (July 31st).....	\$	905,504 03
Amount received from depositors during Aug. 255,297 60		
Interest paid on closed accts. during August.....	49 10	
Withdrawal cheques paid during August.....	\$5,445 10	
	30,725 97	
		64,659 13
In hands of Rec Gen, August 31st...		\$900,163 21
Bearing interest at 4 per cent. ...	558,564 24	
Bearing interest at 5 per cent. ....	397,630 00	
Bearing no interest, being the amount in the hands of the Rec. General, to meet outstanding cheques.....	5,638 97	
		\$900,163 21

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

Audit Office, September 22nd, 1869.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature of the Province of Ontario is to be called together for the de-patch of business on the 3rd of November next. Quite a number of important Government measures are to be brought before the Legislature, among them the new School Bill, but very little has yet transpired as to their character and provisions. We observe that quite a number of Private Bills are to be asked for, and some of them of very considerable importance. Acts of Incorporation are to be applied for by the Ontario Peat Company, the Mississippi Mining and Navigation Company, the Toronto House Building Association, the Scuggog Land Drainage Company, the Primitive Methodist Conference of Ontario, the Toronto Wharf and Warehousing Company, and the Nazary Institute at Chatham. One Railway Company will ask for a charter, and that is to construct a line from "some point on the St. Clair River, between the village of Mooretown and Baby's Point, passing through or near the town of St. Thomas, to some point on the Niagara River, between Fort Erie and near the foot of Grand Island." This line is promoted by a number of wealthy Americans, who desire another line between Detroit and Buffalo. It is intended, to run out from Detroit to New-Baltimore in the same State, and then take a direct line through Canada to Buffalo. Some of the gentlemen favouring this new road are known to be wealthy and highly respectable, and the project meets with considerable favour. The Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company intend to ask the Legislature to amend their charter, so that they may make their road to the St. Clair River, and the Toronto and Nipissing, and the Port Hope Lindsey and Beaverton Companies, will also solicit changes in the Acts incorporating them. Emanuel Thomas Essery intends to apply for an Act, authorizing his call to the bar of Ontario. Several churches appear to require legislation. The trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Warwick, ask for power to sell a certain park lot, the Presbyterian Church, of the township of Finch, asks also for similar powers; and also the Hamilton McNab Street Wesleyan Church. The township of Marysburg, county of Prince Edward, asks to be divided into two municipalities, and certain townships in Northumberland and Simcoe desire to be set apart as new counties. Acts to confirm certain surveys of lands will be submitted on behalf of the town of Chatham, and the township of Portland, in Frontenac. The town of Woodstock will apply for an Act to permit the County Council of Oxford, to use the free Fair grounds, originally granted by the Crown, for other purposes besides fairs, and Mr. D. A. MacDonald, of Glengarry, desires to be allowed to excavate canals, ditches, build dams, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining by such means a supply of water from Loch (or Lake) Garry, in the township of Lennox, for the use of the Alexandria Mills, in the township of Lochiel, in the county of Glengarry. These are among the private measures which will come before the Ontario Legislature at the approaching Session, but there will doubtless yet be very many more. The number of Private Bills which come before the Local Houses are far more numerous than those applied for from the Dominion Parliament. In our memory is not astray there were over one hundred Bills applied for from the Ontario Legislature last Session. Of course, a large number of those failed to pass through the House from one cause or another, but still a large proportion of them became law. In fact, fault has been found with the multiplicity of Bills, and there is every likelihood that the coming Session will be quite as prolific in this respect as any which has preceded it.

## ON THE WING FOR RED RIVER:

BY the time this appears in print, the Hon William McDougall will probably be en route for Fort Garry, as the first Lieutenant Governor of Red River. The honorable gentleman has already taken leave of his constituents, and his resignation of his seat for the South Riding of Lanark is understood to have been sent to Mr. Speaker or whoever is the proper officer to receive it. His establishment at Ottawa has been broken up, and if he has not already started for the North-West, the delay is only to complete arrangements which may be necessary.

The Imperial proclamation formally handing over the North-West to the Dominion Government, has not been issued, but we may now expect the Atlantic cable to announce almost any day that the document

has been published, as it is understood that arrangements have been made to pay the £300,000 stg. to the Hudson's Bay Company. As soon as this part of the purchase money should be received in London, it was understood the Territory would be at once formally annexed to Canada.

We hope the prompt appointment of a Lieutenant Governor for Red River indicates that the work of opening up that splendid country is about to be entered upon energetically. Mr. McDougall is a gentleman of undoubted ability, and it is to be hoped he will signalize his governorship by a display of more than usual energy and enterprise. In some Provinces, the less a Governor sometimes does, the better; but this will not be the case with the North-West, for the Governor of that territory ought to lead, encourage and stimulate every effort put forth to develop the great resources of the country.

It is understood that a great part of Governor McDougall's Council will be Canadians from Ontario and Quebec, and the remainder composed of residents. As this body is not to be elective at present, great care should be taken in its selection, and we most earnestly hope the Council is not to be made a refuge for broken down politicians among us, as some of the press have asserted. The residents of the Territory are entitled to a fair representation, and as its government by an irresponsible Council must necessarily be of short duration, it would be in the last degree unfortunate to make it an odious body by objectionable appointments.

The people of Red River will doubtless hail the entrance of Lieutenant Governor McDougall with joy and delight. They have so long groaned under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and so earnestly desired to be united to Canada, that the advent of our first Governor will not only seem something like release from slavery, but give them bright hopes for the future. We incline to the opinion that Mr. McDougall is a good selection for the post of Lieutenant Governor. He is well informed upon all that concerns the Territory—he has had a large share in acquiring it—and if he shakes loose from an occasional disposition to take things easy, may, as Governor, do a real service to Canada and the Territory itself.

If he remains at Fort Garry for a few years, we fear he will have no easy task. It is easy to perceive questions which may become troublesome. Notably among these is the danger and trouble with the Indians, but the new Lieutenant Governor has already had some experience in dealing with the red sons of the forest, and it is to be hoped, if any difficulties do arise, he may be found equal to the occasion.

The departure of our first Governor to the North-West Territory marks an epoch in the history of British America. We trust and believe it bodes good both for the Dominion and the Red River people. We have altogether too long neglected that immense belt of fertile country, and it is to be hoped, from the departure of Lieutenant Governor McDougall, we are about to turn over a new leaf. The responsibility of this will rest largely upon that gentleman himself. If he discharges his duties satisfactorily, the people of Canada will not fail to manifest their appreciation. If he fails to do so, we feel assured, from the temper of the community regarding the North-West, he will be held to a strict account.

## JOTTINGS FROM THE LONDON FAIR.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—GREAT SUCCESS!

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE great farmers' gathering of the Province of Ontario, closed on Friday last, at two o'clock, and was in every respect a most eminent success. The fine harvest which has just been securely housed, was certain to render this season's show successful, for not only is there sure to be on such occasions a better display of Agricultural wealth, but the attendance is always greater than when the crops are interior. The presence of His Excellency, Sir John Young, and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, no doubt also contributed largely to render the Exhibition more than usually successful for many of the thousands who jammed every nook and corner of London on Wednesday and Thursday, were doubtless attracted by a desire to see these distinguished personages.

A COMPLIMENT FOR THE ORGANIZERS

Before proceeding further, let your correspondent say, that the ladies of the "Forest City" deserve credit for the admirable manner in which the arrange-

ments were made, and the whole affair managed. The fair grounds are quite equal, if not superior to those of Kingston, Hamilton or Toronto—indeed the grounds of the latter are the worst of the lot. The handsome little city was decorated most charmingly with flags, streamers, devices, &c., of every hue, and its attractive appearance called forth many complimentary remarks from the crowds who thronged its streets.

## EMINENT PERSONAGES PRESENT

Probably at no previous gathering in Ontario were there ever so many distinguished personages present—not even when the Prince of Wales visited Hamilton. Besides the Prince and Sir John Young, there were Lady Young, Lieutenant-Governor Howland and Mrs. Howland, Colonel Elphinstone, Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, Hon. George Brown, Colonel McNeill, Captain Turville, D. Bell, Esq. President Buffalo International Fair, George M. Bedford, Esq., Bedford, Kentucky, Hon. John Carling, Hon. D. L. McPherson and Hon. M. Cameron, a large number of members of the Senate, House of Commons and Local Legislatures, and other prominent citizens. The Governor-General and Prince Arthur must have been a little bored with the number of addresses presented to them; but they both appeared highly gratified by the loyal demonstrations which met them on every hand, and were both loud in their praises of the magnificent display made by the farmers of Ontario.

## POLITICS vs. AGRICULTURE.

When so many politicians were in the city together, I need scarcely say that the present aspect of politics was much discussed. At the Tecumseh House, which was the headquarters of the "big-wigs," (as a humorous friend calls them) knots were frequently to be seen on Wednesday and Thursday, eagerly canvassing the situation. The departure of Lieutenant Governor McDougall for Red River, the Cabinet vacancies, the acceptance of the post of Finance Minister by Sir Francis Hincks, and the question of Independence, were the chief topics, although the chances for and against the Local Ministry of Ontario weathering the coming Session, was not overlooked. Such discussions evince a healthy tone of public opinion, but do not generally produce much in the way of immediate results, for we know from the poet—

"A man convinced against his will  
Is of the same opinion still."

## HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.

The Live Stock may be said to be the principal attraction to the farmers at these gatherings. The display this year affords evidence of progress. We have seen a larger number of horses and cattle but never finer specimens. Much regret was expressed that the fine herd of Durhams owned by Mr. Cochrane, of the Province of Quebec, were not present, having been ruled out in consequence of not being entered in time. The Prince of Wales' prize for the best herd of Durhams was awarded to Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton. The display of sheep was excellent, and the pigs surpassed quite those shown on any previous occasion. Some of the animals in this class were monsters in size. In sheep, the Leicester seem still to take the lead. The general verdict appears to be that, taking them all in all, they are the most profitable breed the farmer can raise. I speak within bounds when I say, that the Live Stock exhibited at London cannot be surpassed by any state of the American Union, and would reflect credit upon any country in the world. This is high praise, but despite the sneers of croakers, is not more than our farmers deserve.

## INSIDE THE CRYSTAL PALACE

There was a most brilliant Exhibition of manufactures, the fine arts, machinery, musical instruments, and the thousand and one articles, which are generally to be found there. Nothing was more noticeable in the whole Exhibition, than the rapid improvement which Canadian manufactures are making. It would be tedious to particularize, but I may mention the Falon Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, which was very conspicuous. Its display of tweeds and other cloths. In the Fine Arts department it was gratifying to notice fewer of those duds which used to occupy so much room, and in their places many pictures of real beauty and merit. There is room yet for improvement, but it is satisfactory to know that our farmers' sons and daughters are improving in taste and refinement. The jam in the Palace on Wednesday and Thursday was almost insupportable, so eager were the thousands present to

examining the many interesting articles which it contained.

#### FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS.

Prince Arthur was loud in his commendation of this department, and well he might be, for nothing superior to it was probably ever seen in any single country. These articles were shown by themselves in a large booth, and prosperous as this season has been, we hardly thought Ontario could have made such a display. Such roots, such vegetables, apples, peaches, grapes and flowers, can seldom be seen in any single country, and during the same season. The Canada Company's prize for Wheat (8100) was taken by Mr. James Hay, Waterdown. Wood-hill, the estate of the late Hon. Adam Ferguson, was the place on which it was grown. It was impossible to pass through this booth, without thinking that the country which can produce so many fruits of the earth in such perfection and abundance, had all the elements necessary to render its inhabitants wealthy, happy and independent.

#### "THE BEST DISPLAY EVER MADE."

This was the general observation regarding the agricultural machinery. Seven or eight years ago the number of machines brought to these fairs was comparatively limited—at London, they made one of the largest departments. The number of threshing machines, mowers, reapers, seed drills, cultivators, ploughs &c. was never equalled before. Among the minor implements were machines for digging potatoes, pulling peas, digging post-holes, making ties, unloading hay, making ditches, extracting stumps, cutting down timber, and many others—all going to show how very rapidly our adoption of labor-saving machinery is progressing. Our manufacturers of agricultural machinery are among the most enterprising class of our inhabitants, the best evidence of which was afforded at this exhibition. This department manifested greater progress than any other, and the different machines were a constant theme of admiration.

#### PROGRESS STAMPED UPON ALL.

Taking the Exhibition all through, the people of Ontario have much reason for congratulation. Some departments we have seen fuller, but progress was stamped upon all. There were over one thousand entries, more than on any previous occasion, and, in point of quality, the stock and articles shown at London were never previously equalled in this country.

#### THE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The attendance of visitors was decidedly larger than on any previous occasion. The Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways reaped a rich harvest in conveying them to the city. There were at least 5000 more tickets sold than at any previous Exhibition. The numbers are given as follows: tickets sold on Tuesday, 8,500; on Wednesday, 23,600; on Thursday, 25,500; and on Friday, 4,800—total, 62,400. At 25 cents each this would make the revenue of the Association from this source over \$15,600. The greatest crush was on Thursday, and a more animated scene than the Fair grounds presented on that day could hardly be imagined. Fully 20,000 persons are supposed to have been present at one time!

#### THE MEETINGS HELD.

The Society of Agriculture and Arts met on Thursday evening. The members decided, by 45 to 35, to have the next Exhibition at Toronto instead of Ottawa. The Capital will almost certainly have it in 1871. The Beekeepers' Association held an interesting meeting, the Rev. W. F. Clarke, of the Ontario Farmer, being selected President. The Association of Mechanics' Institutes met on Wednesday evening. Dr. Beatty, Cobourg, was re-elected President, with a seat at the Board of Agriculture and Arts. The Fruit Growers' Association and the Entomological Society also held their annual meetings, at both of which the proceedings were important and interesting.

#### THE BALL TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

Was hurriedly got up, but it brought together a brilliant assemblage. It caused a great flutter among the beauties of London, and the honor of dancing with the Prince was at a premium. Strange to say, His Royal Highness danced principally with married ladies! By 1 o'clock he had danced eleven dances, only three of which were with young ladies. The happy ones were Miss Graydon, Miss Gregg, and Miss A. Meredith. Probably Prince Arthur found it difficult to choose when so many of our Canadian beau-

ties were present. The ball came off on Thursday night.

#### TRUCE ENDS MY SETTINGS.

From the London Fair. The occasion was one highly creditable to the noble Province of Ontario, telling, as it did, of the rapid progress it is making in agricultural wealth. It was also highly creditable to the people of London and the officers of the Agricultural Association, whose energy and spirit contributed so much to make it the most successful Agricultural gathering which ever took place in British America. September 23th, 1869.

## THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COLONIES.

### VIEWS OF A BRITISH WORKINGMAN'S ORGAN.

The following article is taken from a recent number of the London *Weekly Dispatch*, a paper of Chartist sympathies.

The necessity for some settlement of the British colonial question is becoming greater and greater, and it is of the highest importance that some decisive step be taken as speedily as possible. The colonies learn only by accident as it were, by some rebuke, by some specially evoked Ministerial utterance, what is the policy of the Imperial Government in regard to them. That policy differs in all its essentials from the policy hitherto adopted, and the sooner it is clearly understood to be the policy that will be pursued, the better for all concerned.

The old idea of the relation of colonies to the mother country was that the latter accepted the responsibility of keeping the colonies from harm in return for the honor and glory of having the colonies as dependences. Imperial Governors were appointed, in some cases to rule as absolute monarchs, in others to play the part of constitutional kings to a self-governing community with a Parliament of its own. Soldiers and fleets were supplied at the cost of the Imperial Treasury, and any injury done by another Power to the colony was made the subject of inquiry by the authorities at home. No infrequently it led to war. There were many festivals about a system of this kind.

Apart from the fact that each additional colony having to be defended, was a cause of weakness, the knowledge that the colony would be defended under any circumstances, made the colonists careless about giving offence; and their conduct towards foreign nations, and towards aborigines in the colony where they were settled, has been in many cases, reprehensible in the highest degree. We English are slow to learn out of the book of experience, or we might long since have applied the lesson taught us by the United States when they threw off our yoke viz., that, whereas the dependencies of colonies are to draw away from the mother country, and to become independent, it is the wisest policy on the part of the mother country to encourage such tendency, with a view to independence at the earliest possible date. The fact that the tendency of colonists towards independence has by no means abated since the formation of the union, is proved by many leading features of the colonial policy of to-day, notably by that which, notwithstanding the relations existing between the parent country and child, leads the colonists to impose a duty upon British manufactures, in order to "protect" their own, and to raise a revenue which is often employed in resisting the authority of the Imperial Government. Either the colonies, if retained at all, must be ruled in Imperial fashion, and by the Colonial Office, or they must be so nearly independent in fact, and save themselves from the reproach of being mere appendages to a country which would rather be without them. Circumstances have altered materially since our colonies were acquired.

War has altogether changed its form, and its new character precludes the possibility of any nation being able to defend a number of isolated dependencies. It is no particular disgrace to anybody, but the truth is, that Great Britain is no longer able to do for her colonies what she did during the last great war—she can not sweep the seas of all the war vessels that float, and she cannot, therefore, prevent the surrender of her most important colonial city to the owner of the gun-boat which carries a two-hundred-pounder. She cannot undertake to do this; but her colonies respectively can, each for itself, within its

own dominion. Impose upon the colonies the duty of carrying out the first law of nature, and, by some means or other, they will be equal to it. Withdraw, as soon as the community which went out from England can reasonably be looked on as established, the fostering hand of Imperial protection, and you shall have growing up a vigorous shoot from the old stem, instead of the sickly branch which now presents a temptation to the pruning knife of the first nation that has a mind to go to war. Wean the colonies from the mother country, and so save them from liability to be destroyed in that country's quarrel. Maintain the friendliest possible relations with them after they have been detached, and so secure a goodly band of allies, knit to the mother country by the strongest national ties, and by all the instincts of race, language and religion.

The time has come for Great Britain to put her children out into the world. They have had a fair education, they are blessed with fine constitutions, and they are, almost all of them, perfectly fitted to take their stand in the ranks of the nations. There need not be, indeed there should not be, any soreness, any anger, at parting. On the part of this country, of course there can be none, and the colonists who now complain so bitterly of the changed attitude of Great Britain towards them, must, if they will only look at the subject from both sides, see that they have very little cause for complaint. Some colonies, as New Zealand, may perhaps, have reason to complain that in particular instances they are aggrieved by the tardiness of the Home Government in making known its policy; and though the Home Government might not unreasonably say that the colonies have been so touchy about interference from home, that it has forbore hitherto to make any positive declaration, we admit there is something to be said for the colonists on that score. Still, the policy once decided, it is far better it should be announced and acted on at the same moment, than that there should be more delay, more uncertainty, more unsettling of the colonial communities. We look forward with confidence to the results of the new policy, and hope soon to be able to congratulate the dominions of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand upon the recognition of their majority.

## IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL RELATIONS.

From the Times, Sept. 10th.

A fortnight since, in discussing the question sent to the several Colonial Governments by some Colonists who had met at the Westminister Palace Hotel, we spoke of "a great, a fascinating idea, were it only practicable, involved in the suggestion of a Federal Council of all English communities, armed with a federal army and a federal navy, and charged with the single duty of preserving the self-governed States of the Union in a strict offensive and defensive alliance," but we added that "the very situation in which our Colonial relations now stand precludes the possibility of contemplating this as feasible." At the same time we expressed our approval of the proposed Conference next Spring, in order that the transitional condition of the terms which connect the Home Government and the Colonies might be thoroughly discussed and apprehended, so that "the end should be foreseen and provided for, and not at last achieved hurriedly and in an unsteady spirit," and also that an opportunity might be given for discussing "all possible schemes of future union between Englishmen all over the globe, even if the result of these discussions should prove nothing but the impossibility of realizing them." As a preparation for such discussions we adjured Colonists and all who were interested in the subject to beware of the snares involved in such metaphorical expressions as "mother country," "dependencies," and the like, and to remember "that what we are called upon to determine is the proper relations of Englishmen, Australians, and Canadians."

The possibility of a severance of the bonds, even though they be nominal rather than real, uniting the parts of the Empire together, was in it something which wounds the Imperial sentiment; and if we had any doubt of this truth, it would be removed by the reception our remarks provoked among those who agreed in our conclusions. Unable to avoid arriving at the same end, they relieved their feelings of annoyance by the unpleasant truths they were forced to recognize by condemning those who preceded them



in expressing their judgment. We believe it will be found on a more thorough examination that their annoyance is as unfounded as their criticisms. All that is really valuable in the existing Imperial system may be preserved even though its dreaded dissolution be more imminent than we ourselves believe, while the change all men agree in foreseeing will almost certainly produce even more benefit to the Colonies than to the Home Country. A clever letter from Port Elizabeth, which opportunely arrived early this week, exhibits the evil effects even the forms of dependency produce on the Colonial mind. Nothing is more surprising to an Englishman who has realized the true position of the Colonies than to find how much below the real dignity of their position the leaders of Colonial Ministries are apt to hold themselves. They lean towards England. Although frequently applying harsh language to the Colonial Office, they still have a vague undefined feeling of its power and authority. They are dwarfed in the presence of a shadow.

Our South African Correspondent enumerates the instances in which the Home Government bears authority over the Cape, upon which the Colonists found the conclusion that such authority implies a correlative degree of protection. The Crown appoints the Governor-Officials, legal and administrative, exercise their functions in the name and at the pleasure of the Queen. There is a final appeal to the Privy Council. The short reply to all this is that the choice of a Governor, the nomination of certain high officials, and the ultimate supervision of the Privy Council are maintained for the convenience and at the pleasure of the Colony, and, if the Colony desired, any and all of these functions might cease. They are burdens rather than privileges of the Colonial Office. There is nothing of the nature of command to them. They form parts of the Constitution of the Colony, and as such are subject to modification at its pleasure. When the terms of union of the Canadian Dominion were under discussion it was long debated whether the appeal to the Privy Council should be preserved, and it was at last decided by the Colonial delegates themselves that the Parliament of the Dominion should create a General Court of Appeal for it. The nomination to the anomalous office of Governor is now the only point of insubordination of Canada, and it is competent to every Colony possessing self-government to seek the same formal degree of independence. Real independence is already the inheritance of every Colony with a responsible Government, but the fact is hidden from the eyes of men, and Colonial statesmen accordingly do not rise to the height of their calling.

One of the immediate consequences of emancipation would be the emergence of the political life of the Colonies from tutelage and dependence to the freedom of self-supporting authority. It is true that this advantage may be accompanied by a loss in the mind of politicians at home of something of the feeling of Imperial sway, but if it be true that there is nothing solid to justify this feeling now, they will scarcely assert that it is desirable to maintain it. For what is the extent of this Imperial sway of ours? Can we change the Constitution of a single Colony? Can we alter its laws? Can we summon it to our assistance with money or with arms? Can we direct its fiscal policy? We have abandoned one by one all these pretences. A single circumstance may show to what extent the freedom of action of our Colonies may go. It is at this very moment a matter of discussion in Canada whether a Treaty of Reciprocity should not be concluded with the United States and the result of the deliberation may very possibly be the admission of the manufactures of New England into the Dominion under duties less than the manufactures of Great Britain. If the Canadian Ministry conclude that such an arrangement is for the benefit of their country, will the Colonial Office advise the Crown to disallow the negotiation? Assuredly not. The habit of deference may induce the Canadian Government to abstain from precipitating what would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of the theory of Colonial dependence, but there is no force other than this sentiment to prevent the conclusion.

The Colonies are in no practical way subject to the Home Parliament, while Parliament is absolutely destitute of all authority over the Colonies, and cannot believe in other than good that these truths should be recognized. Absolute sovereignty is not a necessary consequence

of them. Though the relation of authority and subjection is gone, a relation of partnership may be suggested. There remains "the great, the fascinating idea" of Federation, and the example of the United States affords some colour of hope that it may be feasible. Is the example a real precedent? It must be observed, in the first place, that the United States as first formed though covering a vast area, lay within a ring fence, and the main objects of the Federation were mutual protection and the establishment of a Customs Union. The growth of the Union has so modified the original scheme of unity that the currency of California has always remained gold while the Atlantic States have only greenbacks. The different circumstances of production of our Colonies and of ourselves make the supposition that identical Customs Duties could be agreed upon hopeless, nor is there any sufficient motive why the proposition should be pressed. Mutual protection remains to be considered, but mutual protection implies a common foreign policy controlled by a Federal Council, and the assessment of the cost of defence upon each member of the Federation. This is precisely the point upon which the existing relations have been least amiable.

The Colonists resented the proposal that they should contribute to their own defence from border enemies with respect to whom they pursue an uncontrolled policy, and we have little or no reason for believing that they are prepared to contribute to a scheme for the defence of all English-speaking communities. Yet we do not deny that the principles of Federation should be borne in mind in future discussions, and we have had, indeed, recently to condemn the Colonial Office for having missed an opportunity of doing something in this direction. When the Canadian delegates met in Downing street to accomplish a Federation, but in respect of details inspired by that spirit of deference to which we have referred, the Colonial Office might have laid the foundation of a West Britain to be followed in due season by a South Britain in Australasia but, instead of looking forward to the establishment of communities on a perfect equality with Great Britain, and capable, should the progress of time allow the realization of the idea, to form members of one vast Federation with her, the Colonial Ministers of both parties followed one another in perpetuating the forms of a dependence which does not exist thereby hiding the equality which really prevails. It must, however, be observed that if a Federation of English communities be, as we believe, impracticable, there is something which may yet be retained. The common citizenship which is now the real bond of union between England and the Colonies may survive the forms of political connexion.

Nothing could be easier than to provide for the accessibility to rights of citizenship in all English-descended communities of all English-speaking men. This is at present practically secured in America. None but a citizen born can be President of the Union, but English and Canadian immigrants hold high offices in the States, and there is at least one member of the present Canadian Ministry who was born and bred in the Union, whose parents were citizens of it, and who did not migrate into Canada until he had reached man's estate. If it be possible between nations which, separating in anger, have never wholly overcome the jealousies of old quarrels, what might not be done between communities peacefully resolving that independence was the condition best fitted for their development? It is not too much to believe that a feeling of unity might be as nurtured which would exercise an influence greater than a formal league of offensive and defensive alliance, the strength of which would depend upon irresistible moral forces. Nor do we believe that the conception of scattered Britains united in a close friendship, and inhering the traditions of a common history, is one what less a nobling than the proud but somewhat arrogant dream of one armed Power overawing the world. It is fitted to sustain a national life at least as exalted, and it is a merit rather than a fault that it substitutes the equality of nations for the dictatorship of one.

In 19 years there has been an increase of 1,817 factories and 281,832 hands in connection with the textile industries of Great Britain. The number of spinning spindles during the same period increased from 26,624,716 to 41,616,681 and the number of power looms from 231,425 to 529,235. The water horse power increased from 1250 to 1282, as follows—Steam, from 108,113 to 822,851, water, from 23,104 to 29,820.

DOMINION OF CANADA. INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY, TO BE HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND, ON 1st MAY, 1871.

COPY. CANADA. CIRCULAR. Downing Street, 24th August, 1869.

Sir,—At the request of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1869 I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a communication which I have received from them, enclosing a copy of an announcement of the first of a series of International Exhibitions of selected specimens of Art and Industry which it is intended shall be held in London, in the year 1871, and I have to request that you will take such measures as may be necessary for giving publicity to that announcement within the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, GRANVILLE

Governor-General, The Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Scott to the Under Secretary of State Colonial Office.

COPY. OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1871, G. OFFICE, KINGSTON GORE, W., 16th August, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1871, to transmit, for the information of the several British Colonies, copies of the announcement of the first of the series of International Exhibitions of selected specimens of Art and Industry, which it is intended shall be held in London in 1871, and to request that you will move the Earl Granville to cause them to be forwarded to each Colony as early as possible.

Her Majesty's Commissioners desire me to point out that these Exhibitions will be on a comparatively limited scale, that the objects sent from each Colony will not be arranged together as heretofore, but in their proper classes, and that it is desired that manufacturers should exhibit only a single specimen of each object.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive Colonial objects for exhibition under the following special regulations, viz.:

- (1.) Every object which can be exhibited on a vertical surface, or wall space, will be accepted, if accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the Colony where it was produced, that such object is considered worthy of exhibition.
  - (2.) Every producer desiring to exhibit an object, which will require an exhibition superficial or floor space, must forward to Her Majesty's Commissioners, before a date to be hereafter appointed, a working drawing or photograph of such object, with accurate dimensions and descriptive particulars, on receipt of which Her Majesty's Commissioners will, if the object be considered worthy of exhibition, transmit direct to the producer a certificate of the acceptance of such object, thereby guaranteeing its admission.
  - (3.) Any producer may, at his option, instead of conforming with either of the foregoing regulations, send any object direct to the Exhibition buildings, for the inspection and approval of the judges selected for the other British Exhibitors, and under the same regulations as shall be prescribed with reference to other British goods, so submitted for inspection.
- Further particulars having reference to the specialities of each Colony will hereafter be sent.

I have, &c. (Signed) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. R. E. The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

HOW IT WORKS, OR, WHAT IT COSTS.—The Government is giving us some facts in regard to the tariff but omitting others much more important to consumers. In 1863 it exacted of the people, in gold \$19,039,000 on \$438,000 of durable foreign goods. The consumers paid all this and middlemen a profit of not less than 50 per cent, or \$95,039,000. The tariff charged the profit on the tariff that he did on the first cost of goods; jobbers, importers, wholesalers, retailers each also exacted his profit on the total cost of goods to him, and so when those imported goods are paid for by the consumers, the accounts stand thus:

Original cost of goods	\$38,000,000
Cost of shipping (10 per cent)	3,800,000
Duties on the goods	150,000,000
	\$192,600,000
Profits of middlemen and transportation companies (20 per cent.)	55,120,000
	\$247,720,000

Thus the first cost is enhanced nearly three-fold by a 10 per cent. profit. The import tax averages 75 per cent, and the middlemen's profits raise it to 75 per cent.—American paper.

THE COAL QUESTION.

BY J. C. DALLES.

MESSRS. Horatio Seymour, A. G. Stevens and Robert Hadding, a committee appointed at a recent meeting of the citizens of Buffalo to memorialize Congress on the coal question, have lately submitted a report embodying the results of their enquiries and observations on this important subject, which presents many facts of interest and value that are deserving of especial notice. In this document it is stated that the average cost of all the coals mined in Great Britain in 1874 was \$1.15 per ton at the mouth of the pit. In 1875 the lowest estimate of cost in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, including all expenses of machinery and repairs, was about 55 cents per ton, and the highest seldom reached \$1. The report further states that, up to 1853, anthracite coal was never sold for more than \$4 per ton, which was above the general average for several years. From 1853 to 1851 the wholesale range in Philadelphia and New York was from \$3.19 to \$4.49, and it ordinarily varied but little from \$3.63. When the inflation began, the price of coal rose to \$5.50 in August, 1863, and to \$10.75 in 1864. Since then the value of anthracite has fluctuated considerably, falling as low as \$4.50 in May last, and again rising within the past few weeks as high as \$10.75. These facts are significant.

Under ordinary circumstances, the question of how to obtain an abundant supply of coal at fair prices, important to all classes of the community alike, would resolve itself into a simple question of labor and transportation; in other words, how cheaply it can be mined and distributed. This is true in the present instance, but before we are likely to have the difficulties growing out of these important questions satisfactorily adjusted, it will be necessary that the existing combinations between mining and carrying companies be broken up. This can only be effected through competition. As long as we are dependent for our fuel on one locality of very limited extent, from which the largest possible yield cannot very much exceed the immediate demands of consumers, co-operation between the various interests involved will be possible and indeed inevitable. This fact is fully appreciated by the miners, as well as the operators of the anthracite basin, and to this dangerous knowledge the present difficulty between the workmen and employers at the mine is in a great degree attributable. The case is simply this: Knowing that the Pennsylvania companies control the only source from which anthracite can be obtained, the miners demand, first, such a share of the profits of the business as they may at any time see fit to ask; second, the right to cut off the whole supply of coal and all employment of the capital invested in mining operations whenever they please, and until consumers are forced to pay such prices as may suit the miners. Added to these unreasonable demands, there is also the reserved privilege of using force to prevent the employment of those who may be willing to work on other terms than those prescribed by the miners' unions. It is evident that no such conditions as those demanded in the "basin" can be accepted by the companies. Whatever may be the terms of the compromise agreed upon, the miners must eventually abandon their position. In order to be in harmony with the interests of labor must be subservient to the interests of capital. Labor in this department of industry is and always will be abundant. There are skilled miners in many parts of the United States besides Pennsylvania, and England, Wales, France, Belgium and China can furnish as many as may be needed. The proposition to import a large force of Coolies is now under consideration, and it is probable the scheme will be carried into effect before very long. Many of the colliers are now standing idle, that, if steadily operated, would materially increase the supply of coal now annually put upon the market. This would no doubt have a beneficial effect in lowering the price of fuel, but we have little reason to believe that the adoption of such a course would prove of much permanent benefit to the great mass of consumers throughout the country.

While the immediate cause of the present high price of coal is the strike on the part of the miners, it is equally true that the question of labor is of secondary importance, and that the temporary adjustment of the difficulty which assumes a new phase each year, would not bring down the price of anthracite to the lowest figure at which it could be profitably sold to the consumer. The coal business is at present practically controlled by four or five great transportation companies, who own and operate many of the mines, besides possessing the only avenues of communication with the markets, which enables them to manage those owned by individuals and corporations otherwise independent. The greatest of the carrying companies is the Reading Railroad, which has almost a monopoly of the coal transportation from the Schuylkill region to Philadelphia, and carried in 1863 about 2,000,000 tons, besides the amount shipped by the Schuylkill Canal, which is controlled by the railroad company, amounting to about one million tons during the same period. From the Lehigh district there are two rival carriers—the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad the former carrying the Lehigh Canal to Easton and leasing the Delaware Division Canal from that point to Philadelphia and the latter having a road from the Wyoming Valley to Easton, with branches to other important points. From the Wyoming mines there are three coal routes: the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which last year carried some 1,000,000 tons of anthracite; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, carrying 1,700,000 tons in 1863, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company a New York corporation, owning a road from Pittston to the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Hawley and connecting with the Erie Railroad to the New York market. It cannot be claimed that there is any combination between these carrying companies against the interests of consumers; but the relations existing between the mining and carrying

companies are so close and intimate that the results are practically the same. As the leading transportation companies generally represent the entire capital invested in coal mining operations, no one but the consumer has reason to complain at a charge of two and a-half or three cents a ton for carrying coal to market when it is an admitted fact that it could be carried profitably for one and a-half cents. A single exception to this is found in the case of the Reading Railroad, which is complained of by the operators as charging a tariff of prices that absorbs nearly the whole profits of the trade of the Schuylkill region. These few facts are all that are needed to show that although there exists a rivalry between the carrying companies, the competition is not of a kind to result in benefit to the consumer.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* whose letters from the anthracite region evince a thorough knowledge of the subject of which he treats, estimates the carrying capacity of the five companies supplying the New York market from the Wyoming and Lehigh Valleys, at 10,000,000 tons annually. It fully and constantly employed. This amount is greater than could be sold at a wholesale price of five dollars per ton. The same authority states that the Schuylkill Canal could bring six millions more to Philadelphia; and that the various railroads and canals to the interior could distribute three millions more; so that with existing facilities, nearly 19,000,000 tons could be distributed annually. With this abundant supply, which would not be in excess of the producing capacity of the mines, coal could be sold by the cargo at \$4.50 per ton and then yield a handsome profit to all who were interested in mining or handling it. Under these circumstances the highest retail price would not exceed six dollars per ton. The disproportion between these figures and the prices now charged shows that there is a wrong somewhere and it is reasonable to infer that it is not to the interest of the producing and carrying companies to the right.

It is probable, however, that the true solution of the coal question will soon be found in the establishment of an active competition with the anthracite interests of Pennsylvania. Fortunately we are not dependent on any one locality for our supply of available mineral fuel. An area of more than two hundred thousand square miles of our territory is known to be covered with bituminous coal, and as this is nearly forty times as great as the entire coal deposits of Great Britain, the supply may be considered practically inexhaustible. These deposits are found in Maryland, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, and many other sections of the country, and even the least of them are considered sufficiently large to supply any local demand that is likely to arise. Of these almost boundless coal fields the most convenient to New York and the Eastern markets are the Cumberland deposits of Maryland and Virginia, where mines are now actively worked by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The retail price of this coal in the New York market is about \$7.50 per ton, and although less convenient for general use than anthracite, can be burned in most ranges, furnaces and stoves, as well as in grates. The trade in this coal has fairly doubled within the past five years, and in 1863 over 1,500,000 tons were sent to market. If the price of anthracite does not fall before cold weather, it is probable that the demand for bituminous coal will be largely increased, and as it can be mined cheaper than anthracite, may at no distant day supersede it for general use. Should the demand exceed the supply obtainable from the Cumberland region, the bituminous deposits of Western Pennsylvania could easily make up the deficiency. There is another source besides those enumerated to which the people of the Northern and Eastern States are now turning their attention, and where it is hoped not only to obtain an abundant supply of cheap fuel, but also to find the only permanent remedy for the present and prospective disorders of our mining interests; the mines of British North America, and especially of the Province of Nova Scotia. The statements lately given to these coal fields by the statements published concerning them in most of the leading journals of the United States, and the effort now being made to force the repeal of the tariff on foreign coal, in order to secure its introduction to the American market in competition Pennsylvania anthracite, shows that the extent and quality of these deposits are not generally understood, and a few facts respecting them may be of interest to our readers.

The only coal deposits of Nova Scotia are bituminous, and the average yield of the veins already opened is no better than that now mined in the Cumberland. There are but three important coal fields in the Province, those of Glace Bay, Sidney and Pictou. The mines of Glace Bay and its immediate neighborhood yield an excellent quality of gas coal, considerable quantities of which are now used in the gas works of Boston and New York, mixed with Pennsylvania gas coals. The mines of Sidney and Pictou are of less value yielding only a limited quantity and of a much poorer quality in so far as adapted to domestic use. A few veins are opened and comparatively little capital is invested in mining operations. Should a new demand arise it is probable that abundant capital could be obtained in the United States for the opening of new veins, but under the circumstances we do not see that such a demand is likely to arise, even in case the tariff should be repealed at the next session of Congress, as it probably will be. The lowest price at which Nova Scotia coal can now be sold by the cargo at New York is \$9 per ton, including the duty of \$1.25 in gold. If this duty were repealed, Nova Scotia coal would still be worth more than Cumberland coal. The actual cost of mining in that Province is \$3 per ton, and of freight to New York \$3. This would equal in value the present wholesale price of bituminous coal, allowing no margin for profits to the producer and dealer or the incidental expense of handling. Cumberland coal is now selling at Alexandria for \$4.75 and at New York for \$5.75, cheaper than Nova Scotia coal could be imported duty free.

Considered practically, therefore, and without any reference to the principles involved we cannot see how the repeal of the tariff would be productive of any great benefit to the Community. Evidently the movement in favor of abolishing of the tariff arises from a popular over-estimate of the advantages to be derived from the competition thus opened with Pennsylvania anthracite. In fact, it would seem as if the only immediate solution of the coal question was to be found in the more general use of our own bituminous coal, whether it is possible to substitute it for anthracite. It is not likely that the present prices of the latter will long be sustained, but we have no reason to hope that as long as the present demand for it continues, it will again fall to the comparatively low price at which it was sold in former years.—*Smith's Merchant's Magazine*

SETTLEMENT OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.

THE Commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1857, for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Oregon territory, have been in session some time deliberating on the claims presented to them, which claims, it is to be noted amounted to the sum of \$4,393,792 in gold. The Hudson Bay Company, and \$1,103,000 in gold for the Puget Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson Bay Company of \$450,000, and of the Puget Sound Company of \$208,000. A. S. Johnson, Commissioner on the part of the United States, read an elaborate opinion in support of his views, and the Hon. John Rose, Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, did the same, in the presence of Caleb Cushing and C. D. Day, counsel for the two Governments respectively. It is probable that the judgment of the commissioners will be published at full length. They appeared to to have differed somewhat in their appreciation of the testimony as to value, and to have modified their respective views as to the amount to be awarded rather than incur the hazard of further reference. By this decision a very long controversy, which on several occasions threatened to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries, is brought to a close. The evidence and arguments are very voluminous—upwards of one hundred and seventy witnesses, residing in all parts of this country and Europe, having been examined—and the proceedings embrace three thousand five hundred pages of printed matter. It is considered satisfactory to find that in so complicated and so long continued a national dispute, the Commissioners of the two Governments have been able to accord an opinion. The Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company are required by the awards to release to the United States all the possessory rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington territory which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

LATEST ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Cor. of the N. Y. Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1863.

We have now reached the close of a protracted and remarkable wheat season, and a brief retrospect may not be unappreciated or uninteresting. The season commenced at an unusually early period, owing to the forward state of the crops in 1863. In the early part of May, last year, the average price of English wheat was as high as 7s. 7d per quarter, but the prospect of an early and abundant crop, produced, from that period to the time when the harvest had commenced, a steady downward movement in price. The result was that by the 15th of July, there had been a decline of 3s. 4d. or 6s. per quarter. When the unexampled abundance of the harvest of 1863 had, however, become a matter of general knowledge, the fall in price became more rapid, and there was an almost uninterrupted decline until the 10th of December, when 4s. 6d. was the average quotation. From that point, there was a recovery of from 2s. to 2s. per quarter; but in April and May there was much heaviness in the trade, and on the 8th of May the average price of English wheat was only 4s. 4d. per quarter. Towards the close of the season, arising from causes which are too recent to require recapitulation, there was a rise to 5s. 2d. which is the closing price of the season, and which is 2s. 6d. lower than the termination of 1862-3.

The table which follows shows the average price of English wheat in England and Wales each year since the commencement of the year, a 1824-5. From this it will be seen that notwithstanding the abundant crop of last year, the price was never at so low a point as in 1854-5. This, however, is easily explained. The crops of cereal produce in 1851 were very large, and had been preceded by an abundant harvest in 1850. The result was that at the commencement of 1854-5 there was a large supply of old wheat in stock, while, at the same time new produce came freely to market. Even from the low average of 4s. 2d. there was an almost uninterrupted fall until the close of the year when the average quotation was only 3s. 10d.; and although wheat became a little dearer during the latter part of the season, the average price for 1854-5 was only 4s. 3d. per quarter. The abundance of the crop of 1853 has had an important effect upon prices; but it has not forced them down to so low a point. The lowest official average was 4s. 4d. which is 6s. 2d. above that of 1854-5. But at the close of 1857-8, the supplies of old wheat were exhausted, and the new crop came rapidly into consumption at an early period. A very important fall, however, took place, and the satisfactory result is ascertained that English wheat was just 20s. per quarter cheaper than in 1857-8. That result not only benefited the consumer, but the grower also, for it is evident that an abundant crop producing 20s. 3d. per quarter is far more remunerative than a scanty crop yielding 6s. 6d. per quarter. With regard to the future, it does not appear probable that



any great variation from the prices now current will take place. The abundant harvest of last year has been succeeded by a crop which is believed to be under an average, but which has been harvested in excellent condition, and which, taken as a whole, is not unsatisfactory. We have, however, by the lateness of the season, saved a month's consumption, owing to the circumstance that thirteen months' consumption has been thrown on last year's crop. If, however, it should be found when the season is more advanced, and when a better knowledge has been gained respecting the actual yield, that the crop is deficient in quantity there are ample supplies ready to come forward from nearly all the leading grain-growing countries of the world to make up for the deficiency here—

	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
September	5...55. 8	62. 5	47. 3	46. 0	42. 3
"	12...55. 5	61. 3	47. 0	44. 7	42. 4
"	19...54. 4	62 11	48. 9	42. 7	42. 0
"	26...53. 7	64. 1	51. 5	40. 10	40. 11
October	3...54. 4	63. 5	52. 2	41. 1	38. 8
"	10...53. 8	64. 10	52. 7	41. 11	38. 9
"	17...53. 8	67. 6	52. 2	41. 1	38. 1
"	24...53. 4	70. 5	52. 6	42. 4	37. 6
"	31...52. 3	68. 11	54. 9	42. 4	38. 9
November	7...52. 3	70. 1	57. 2	45. 3	38. 11
"	15...52. 0	70. 1	57. 7	45. 11	38. 9
"	21...51. 6	68. 11	57. 8	46. 10	38. 8
"	28...51. 0	68. 5	60. 0	46. 8	38. 8
December	5...50. 0	68. 1	67. 7	46. 5	38. 5
"	12...49. 8	67. 3	60. 3	46. 8	38. 4
"	19...48. 6	66. 9	59. 5	46. 8	38. 1
"	26...50. 7	67. 4	60. 0	46. 11	37. 10
1889.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	
January	2...50. 11	67. 10	60. 2	48. 3	38. 2
"	9...51. 5	69. 6	61. 0	48. 1	38. 7
"	16...52. 8	71. 6	62. 3	46. 7	38. 10
"	23...52. 4	72. 4	62. 2	45. 6	38. 6
"	30...51. 5	72. 6	62. 6	45. 10	38. 4
February	6...51. 0	73. 4	61. 4	45. 5	38. 4
"	13...50. 9	73. 0	59. 10	45. 0	38. 4
"	20...50. 8	72. 11	59. 11	45. 5	38. 2
"	27...49. 7	72. 11	59. 8	45. 7	38. 6
March	6...49. 4	73. 8	59. 3	45. 4	38. 4
"	13...48. 10	73. 1	59. 4	45. 6	38. 3
"	20...47. 9	72. 5	59. 9	45. 8	38. 4
"	27...46. 5	72. 10	60. 11	44. 11	38. 11
April	4...46. 4	72. 6	61. 2	44. 9	38. 8
"	11...47. 0	73. 2	6. 9	44. 5	40. 1
"	17...46. 8	73. 8	61. 4	44. 9	38. 7
"	24...45. 5	73. 11	62. 11	46. 5	38. 5
May	1...44. 0	74. 2	63. 10	45. 9	39. 10
"	8...44. 4	74. 7	64. 9	45. 9	40. 11
"	15...44. 6	74. 3	64. 11	46. 1	41. 8
"	22...45. 2	73. 10	65. 3	47. 4	41. 9
"	29...46. 2	72. 8	65. 5	47. 5	41. 11
June	5...45. 5	70. 8	65. 4	47. 1	41. 5
"	12...46. 0	67. 6	65. 9	47. 4	41. 1
"	19...46. 2	66. 1	65. 8	48. 5	41. 8
"	26...46. 4	67. 5	64. 10	51. 0	41. 6
July	3...47. 9	67. 7	64. 11	54. 6	42. 5
"	10...48. 11	66. 7	64. 7	45. 10	42. 1
"	17...50. 2	65. 0	65. 1	54. 0	42. 0
"	24...51. 11	62. 9	65. 8	52. 0	42. 10
"	31...51. 9	61. 1	67. 5	41. 1	42. 6
August	7...51. 6	67. 11	68. 2	50. 2	42. 0
"	14...50. 0	66. 0	68. 4	50. 2	42. 1
"	21...58. 1	67. 1	68. 2	50. 10	45. 4
"	28...54. 4	65. 11	66. 7	48. 7	46. 7
Average	48. 2	68. 4	60. 5	46. 5	40. 2

During the season, our imports of wheat have been as much as 28,865,123 cwt. against 35,553,725 cwt., being a diminution of 6,688,601 cwt. as compared with 1887-8. Owing to the firmness that prevailed in the trade shortly before the close of the season, and to the rapidity with which communication can now be effected with the producing countries, our imports in July and August were large. In August, they were as much as 4,000,000 cwt., against 1,850,000 cwt. in the corresponding month last year. Of flour, there was an import of 8,227,051 cwt., against 8,148,260 cwt. The exports of wheat were only 150,641 cwt., against 787,881 cwt., and of flour, 38,545 cwt., against 53,504 cwt.

Trade has been remarkably quiet this week, and but little disposition has been shown to extend business in any department. Notwithstanding the downward movement in the value of wheat the early part of the week, there appears to be no marked increase of confidence, and both buyers and sellers have pursued a cautious policy. Hence business continues of a restricted character, and is confined to strictly legitimate requirements. The Liverpool cotton market, in spite of the circumstance that the importation this week has been very large, has continued firm, and at Manchester a somewhat firmer feeling has prevailed. In the wool trade, however, there has been a fair degree of activity, and at the public sales of colonial produce, which are still in progress, an average improvement of 1d. per lb. has been established since the close of last sales. The home trade are operating to a moderate extent, and Belgian buyers are taking a considerable quantity of Cape produce. There is also a steady demand on the part of French buyers.

The losses by fire throughout the United States during the month of August, just passed, amounted to \$6,438,000. This is a startling statement. The loss is nearly double that of August, 1888, and much exceeds the total of any month during the past or present year. The value of property destroyed by fire since the 1st of January, 1889, already amounts to \$27,100,000, while the total losses of 1888 were less than \$26,000,000. The fire of August 6th, in Philadelphia, where property valued at \$4,000,000 was burned, was the most destructive one that has occurred in the country since the 4th of July, 1865, when the city of Portland, Me., was devastated—the loss amounting to \$10,000,000. The wide spread drought has, of course, been one of the principal causes of this great destruction of property.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 1st July, 1889.

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

Published by command,  
J. C. TACHE,  
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

- (Continued.)
3168. Frederick Garner Becket, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, for an improved burner. Dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1889.
3169. David Johns, of Exeter, in the county of Huron, tinsmith, for improvements in hot air drum, the drum to be called Johns' hot air drum. Dated Ottawa 22nd April, 1889.
3170. George Edgar Barter, of the township of London, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, for improvements in clothes boilers, called Barter's cast bottom clothes boiler. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3171. Robert Hewton, of the township of Sherrington, in the county of Frontenac, blacksmith, for a waggon jack, to be called Hewton's slide bar axle elevator. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3172. Zadoc Williams, of the township of Sandwich East, in the county of Essex, yeoman, for a sowing machine, called the excelsior seeder and cultivator. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3173. Samuel Stevens, of the town of Brookville, in the county of Hastings, gentleman, for an improved coffee and tea pot, called the Dominion coffee and tea pot. Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1889.
3174. Peter Murray, of the town of Levis, in the district of Quebec, marine engineer, for an improved coal burning grate for furnaces, called Murray's coal burning grates for furnaces. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3175. William Rondeau Baker, of Wellington Square, in the county of Halton, photographic artist, for an improved velocipede. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3176. John Lancaster, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, millwright, for an improved shingle sawing machine, to be called the double cutting self-setting shingle machine. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3177. Samuel J. Lundy, of the township of Uxbridge, in the county of Ontario, carpenter, and John James, of the same place, carpenter, for an improved seed drill, called the Dominion seed drill. Dated Ottawa, 1st May, 1889.
3178. William Maynard, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, farmer, for an improved evaporator, for the manufacturing of the extract of hemlock bark and of sugar and salt, called Maynard's evaporator. Dated Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.
3179. Philip Pearson Harris, of the city of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, Esquire, for an art or process of distilling, refining and deodorizing crude petroleum and other oils *in vacuo*, and the apparatus for carrying out the process. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3180. Henry Dwight Cowles, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, gentleman, for an improved art for manufacturing horse-shoe nails, to be called the Dominion horse-shoe nail. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3181. Joseph Barsalou, of the parish of St. Sebastian, in the county of Iberville, blacksmith, for an improved eccentric hay press, to be called the eccentric hay press. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3182. Amasa Whitney Mallory, of the township of Yonge, in the county of Leeds, yeoman, for a machine for grasping and making fast to the beams and rafters of buildings for suspending thereto horse hay forks while being used, called Mallory's grapple. Dated Ottawa, 12th May.
3183. James Pepler, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, for a millstone test, to be called Pepler's millstone test. Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1889.
3184. William Buck, of the township of Otonabee, in the county of Peterboro, yeoman, for an improved harrow. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3185. Joseph Fleury, of the village of Aurora, in the county of York, manufacturer, for an improved gang plough, to be called the improved gang plough. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3186. John Davenport Xenison, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, pianist, for an improved self acting car coupler, to be called Xenison's self acting car coupler. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3187. John Dewe, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Post Office inspector, for an improved bag fastener and labels, called the improved bag fastener label. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3188. John Cushman Lowe, of the village of Maryborough, in the county of Wellington, trader, for an improved pike, called Lowe's patent pike. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3189. Thomas Jury, of the township of Adelaide, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, for fruit gatherer, to be called Jury's fruit gatherer. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3190. Allan Turner, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, chemist and Druggist, for a composition of matter called Turner's exsiccative. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3191. William Buck, of the township of Otonabee, in the county of Peterboro, yeoman, for a saw clog, to be called Buck's liberating saw blade clog. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.

3192. Abimelech Hillman, of the town of Stratford, in the county of Perth, cabinet maker, an improved ventilator, called Hillman's ventilator. Dated Ottawa, 28th April, 1889.
3193. Harley Dwight Cowles, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, gentleman, for an improved skate, called the Victoria skate. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3194. Peter Sphon Van Wagner, of the township of Saltfleet, in the county of Wentworth, gentleman, for an improved hold back, to be called Van Wagner's release hold back. Dated Ottawa, 24th May, 1889.
3195. Alexander McCannell, of the township of Caledon, in the county of Peel, blacksmith, for an improved spinner, called the improved spinner. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3196. John Fowley, of the township of Peel, in the county of Wellington, yeoman, for an improved mottle and shaker, to be called the adjustable double motion shaker. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3197. Joseph Lancaster, of London, in the county of Middlesex, homoeopathic physician, for an improved well filterer, to be called Lancaster's well filterer. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3198. Hugh Jefferson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, engineer, for a composition of matter for producing artificial stone, to be called Jefferson's artificial stone. Dated Ottawa, 12th May, 1889.
3199. James Annale, of the township of North Dumfries, in the county of Waterloo, gentleman, for a lamp, glass and bottle cleaner, to be called Annale's lamp, glass and bottle cleaner. Dated Ottawa, 14th May, 1889.
3200. James Edwin Aygur, of the township of Bertie, in the county of Welland, yeoman, for a hay and straw elevator, called Aygur's hay and straw elevator. Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1889.
3201. John Colgan, the elder, of the township of Tecumseth, in the county of Simcoe, yeoman, for a revolving sower, called Colgan's revolving sower. Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1889.
3202. David Smith, of the village of Lakefield, in the county of Peterboro, blacksmith, for a saw-mill swedger. Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1889.
3203. Alexander A. McCallum, of the township of Hungerford, in the county of Hastings, miller, for a combined cheese bandager and box, called the combined cheese bandager and box. Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1889.
3204. Thomas Smith Clark, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, blacksmith, for a mouse and rat trap. Dated Ottawa, 21st May, 1889.
3205. Henry Going, of Wolfe Island, in the county of Frontenac, gentleman, for an improved pail, to be called the new patent pail. Dated Ottawa, 21st May, 1889.
3206. Joseph Young, of the township of Brant, in the county of Bruce, yeoman, for an improved cylindrical churn. Dated Ottawa, 22nd May, 1889.
3207. Henry Yates, of Brantford, in the county of Brant, engineer, for a self-acting crossing on railway tracks, called Yates' self-acting crossing. Dated Ottawa, 22nd May, 1889.
3208. Charles Herbert Mackintosh, of the village of Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, publisher, for an improved broad cast grain sower, called Mackintosh's broad cast grain sower. Dated Ottawa, 22nd May, 1889.
3209. George Beaty, of the village of Beausville, in the county of Lincoln, boot and shoemaker, for an improvement on toe plates for boots and shoes, called Beaty's toe plates for boots and shoes. Dated Ottawa, 22nd May, 1889.
3210. John Wainsley, of the town of Berlin, in the county of Waterloo, wagonmaker, and Enoch Ziegler, of the same place, carriage-maker, for an improved ploughshare, to be called the perfected Ontario improved ploughshare. Dated Ottawa, 24th May, 1889.
3211. Charles Garth, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, mechanical engineer, for an improved hot water furnace and apparatus, called Garth's improved hot water furnace and apparatus. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.
3212. Thomas Smith Clark, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, blacksmith, for a Tysere for the blast pipe of forges. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.
3213. Hugh Thompson, of Waterdown, in the county of Wentworth, saddler, for an improved trace preserver and holder, called Thompson trace preserver and holder. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.
3214. Solomon Doll, of the village of Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, millwright, for a thumble churn. Dated Ottawa, 27th April, 1889.
3215. Isaac Mills, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, gentleman, for an improved combined stove pipe safe ventilator, called Mill's combined stove pipe safe ventilator. Dated Ottawa, 29th May, 1889.
3216. Ira Ham Bradshaw, of the town of Peterborough, in the county of Peterborough, carriage-maker, and Ephraim Robinson, of the same place, carriage-maker, for an improved hay and grain rake, called Bradshaw and Robinson's improved hay and grain rake. Dated Ottawa, 24th May, 1889.
3217. Nelson Washington McKim, of the township of Portland, in the county of Frontenac, school-teacher, for an improved revolving axle horse rake, called revolving axle horse rakes. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.
3218. Emera Bruce Graham, of the township of South Monaghan, in the county of Northumberland, carpenter, for a sower, called Graham's combined seeder cultivator and roller. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.
3219. William Power, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, shipbuilder, for an improved composite mode of constructing steam or sailing vessels, called Power's composite mode of constructing steam or sailing vessels. Dated Ottawa, 25th May, 1889.

(To be continued.)

**BANK DEFALCATION IN HAMILTON.**

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed in the city yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a rumor being current that a clerk in the branch of the Bank of Montreal had absconded with a considerable sum of money, the property of his employers. The rumor, unfortunately, proved to be correct, and soon it became known that a young man named F. W. M. Gates, who has for some time past filled the position of ledger clerk, had absconded, taking with him money to the extent of \$4,800. The facts of the case, briefly are these:—Shortly before three o'clock yesterday, Gates presented a check for \$1,700 at the Bank of Commerce, and received the cash therefor; he then deposited other checks to the amount of \$2,922, marked by himself as ledger-keeper of the Bank of Montreal "good," to be placed to credit of his own account in the Bank of Commerce; he then drew a check for \$2,800, received the cash and went away. Mr. Murray, the Manager of the Bank of Commerce, noticing Gates leave the Bank with the notes had his suspicions aroused, at once inquired about the matter, and went round at once to the Bank of Montreal to see Mr. Buchanan, the Manager of the Branch here. Gates was then in the Bank, but went out, and before his absence was noticed he had got out of the way; and although the police were at once informed of the transaction, no trace has to the hour of going to press been discovered of him, although it is asserted that he did not get away by the Great Western Railway trains leaving about that time.—*Hamilton Spectator, September 25.*

**THE WHEAT IN THE WEST.**

THE Philadelphia Press says:—Week before last saw the acme of the wheat harvest of Wisconsin and Minnesota—the pioneer representatives of the great wheat plateau of the Northwest, whose settlement and development, which the building of the North Pacific makes an early certainty, is bound to revolutionize the material destiny of our whole country. Few of the farmers of Pennsylvania, even among the more intelligent, have an adequate idea of the capacity and progress of this region, and the facts of the yield of this year will repay careful and thoughtful study. A few years ago Lancaster County was the leading wheat county of the world. To-day she is distanced by two or more of the counties of the Northwest, and it is possible that this year other successful competitors may be added to the list.

This year the promise of seed-time and harvest has had a grand fulfillment in the West. Now, as the rattle of the reapers ceases and the golden sheaves are gathered to the shock, we begin to count the gain and, without exaggeration, it is wonderful. Careful estimates make the yield of Minnesota this season twenty million of bushels, of which it is calculated that fifteen millions will be exported. Pretty good for a State which only eleven years ago imported its flour and pork. The bulk of this magnificent surplus for export will come East via Superior over the new Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, now building by Philadelphia capital. The great arm of the Pennsylvania Central has reached out to the new land of the West, and is drawing towards us its golden prizes.

Wisconsin presses close on the heels of her better developed sister State, and this year will gather in fifteen millions of bushels of wheat, two-thirds of which she offers for sale outside of her borders. Large quantities of this also will come to our State.

Not only are the figures larger, but they represent the best kind of wheat. The earth has literally given her fatness. The face of the country overpowers the traveller with a sense of the bountifulness and generosity of the crop. There are no shrivelled grains, no rust, no mildew. The harvest of 1869 stands unrivalled in quality as well as quantity.

What a change within a fleeting decade. Less than ten years ago the rule in Minnesota and Wisconsin was broad prairies with an occasional settler—an oasis farm. Now the prairies are the exception, and the cleared and broken farms the rule. The wealth of the ensuing years almost staggers the brain of the man who attempts its computation. Wheat is the empire crop. In a well-regulated state of society bread is king, and who, conscious of this axiom of every sound system of political economy, can doubt the future of the Northwest?

The prestige of Pennsylvania as a wheat-producing State is gone. Illinois already leads her, and before a dozen years a dozen States in the great Red River section will do the same. Our future course is plain. Our mines and manufactures must engross the bulk of the enterprise and spirit of the commonwealth. It is a poor economy of enterprise which will attempt to tume against the bursting prairies.

**RAILWAY NEWS.**

A NUMBER of the residents of Madoc and vicinity have subscribed a requisition to the Warden of the County of Hastings, requesting him to call a public meeting of the rate-payers of the county to consider the building of a cheap railway from Madoc to Kingston, Belleville or Cobourg, and the granting of subsidies by way of bonus by the municipalities interested therein. In response, Mr. A. F. Wood, the Warden, has called a public meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, Madoc on the 20th of October, at one o'clock p.m.

The Madoc Mercury, from which we gather the foregoing particulars as contained in an advertisement in its columns, testifies to the earnestness of the railway idea which has got possession of the people of North Hastings. They see what railways are doing for the country in the western peninsula, the new

railroads in Bruce, Grey and Simcoe having already done much to raise the value of property and stimulate settlement; and the people of North Hastings naturally desire to draw upon themselves similar advantages.

The preference is for a railway to Kingston; and if this proposal only meets with an adequate response from people in this city and in the townships through which such a railway could be made to pass, it ought not to be difficult to command assistance in giving to Kingston—what it so much requires—a railway to feed the commerce of its harbour.

We are very glad to note such a proposal—says the Kingston News—as emanating from a people desirous of public improvement, and hope that it will result in something beneficial to Kingston, Frontenac, Addington and Hastings. Kingston ought to send a delegation to the meeting to ascertain on the spot the sentiments that actuate the people of the County of Hastings, and to encourage the idea of railway communication with this city as much as possible.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

DURING the past week, the weather has been much broken all over the Kingdom. Steady rain with strong wind has been against the small quantity of the harvest not already housed, and must have put a stop to any further thrashing in the fields. Nevertheless, farmers are said to be still delivering as freely as before.

At the London corn market on Monday last the trade opened firm, but later in the day, business became flat, and there was not much done.

At our corn market, on Friday, there was a very good attendance of country buyers, and wheat was taken to a moderate extent for consumption at the rates of the previous market. Flour was in good demand, but not dearer. Oats, barley and pease no change. Corn rather more in request.

At our corn market yesterday, there was about the usual attendance of country millers and dealers, but millers finding the market a little easier went away without almost doing anything, and we call wheat 1d per cental down. Flour nominally the same. Oats, pease and barley, no change. Beans in moderate demand at 1s decline. Indian corn—more wanted, but not dearer.

Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 11th inst.:—51,458 qrs, against 94,141 qrs in 1868, and 59,838 qrs in 1867.

Imports into this port for week ending 13th Sept.:—Wheat, 99,423 qrs; oats, 1,281 qrs; pease, none; Indian corn, 27,286 qrs; oatmeal, 1,786 loads; flour, 6,961 sacks, 15,402 brls.

Exports in the same time were:—Wheat, 8,975 qrs; oats, none; pease, none; Indian corn, 907 qrs; oatmeal, 108 loads; flour, 1,511 aka, 906 brls.

Provisions—Butter continues in very good demand at advancing rates. Lard slow and lower. Bacon and Hams are a little easier, not being so much enquired for. Cheese in fair request.

Asbes have been quiet, sales under 100 brls at 81s for both Pots and Pearls.

Copper Ore—The market still continues heavy—the shipments being far too large for smelters to do much good.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

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

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 21, 1869.

THE same scarcity of tonnage offering for charter continues as advised in our last, and freights are slightly better—an advance of 1s 3d per standard has been paid to Liverpool; and for outports better rates are obtained; but with stocks in their present shape, shippers are not anxious for tonnage.

We quote—Liverpool, 67s 6d; London, 60s to 65s nominal; Clyde, 62s 6d; East Coast of Ireland, 67s 6d to 80s, according to port and size of vessel.

The engagements have been—Ship 815 tons, 67s 6d, for Liverpool; ship 1,190 tons, 66s 3d, for Warren Point; ship 288 tons, 76s for Londonderry; ship 204 tons, 76s 3d, for Dundalk; ship 140 tons, 80s, for Wexford.

SPRUCE AND PINE.—Notwithstanding the light stocks held, the demand and sale for spruce is very slack.

SALT AND COALS.—The market is dull for salt. Holders are endeavouring to keep prices up, and asking 75 to 80 cents; but sales are very limited, and at this late season the demand falls off. Coals—for best Liverpool, \$5 50 to \$6 per chaldron; but common coals are low: large quantities received from Glace Bay, Cape Breton, selling at \$4 50, and Scotch about the same.

**ABSTRACT.**

	Vessels	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Sq ft.
			Birch.	Pine.	Deals.
Liverpool.....	5	5,154	197	258	3,697,000
London.....	—	—	—	—	—
Clyde.....	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Chan.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland.....	2	1,356	—	—	1,268,000
Other Ports.....	—	—	—	—	—
	7	6,510	197	258	5,122,000

There is 14 ships, 8,906 tons, in port, against 22 ships 17,256 tons, same date 1868; of which 2 are loading for Liverpool, against 11 in 1868.

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

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 21, 1869.

MONEY.—The market still maintains the quietness noticed in our last report, although there is certainly more business doing.

The Sterling Exchange rate continues the same as last week, viz: 109½ for 60-days' sight drafts. This rate is just 1½ above that prevailing in New York, which is now quoted at 107½ for first class bank 60-days' sight. The difference we fear may tempt our importers to purchase their remittances in the cheaper market.

BRANDSTUFFS.—The arrivals of flour for the past week have been moderate, but quite ample for the demand. Prices are unchanged on Canadian brands, while, on account of the rise in gold, New York flour is slightly easier. The quotations abroad remain as last reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The fall trade in sweets has not commenced as early as usual this year. Molasses is reported to have advanced in the Halifax market, and holders here have tried to advance the price unsuccessfully. Sugar is becoming daily scarcer, and is in very small stock.

COAL.—Quite a number of Sydney vessels have arrived during the past few days and the price has declined to \$6 50 per chaldron. One small lot is offered at less or about the cost of importation. A cargo of Glace Bay, ex schr. "Carrie Douglas," is selling at \$4 60.

We note the arrival of about 150 tons of Lampedo coal ex "Ansel." There seems to be very little of this coal coming here this season. We know of only one small lot to arrive.

FREIGHTS.—The improvement in grain and oil freights continue good, but very little has been done. We hear of the following deal charters:—"Sarah M. Smith," 1,119, Warren Point, 66s 3d; "Victoria," 229, Backville to the Clyde, 80s; "Alice M.," 223, Londonderry, 76s; "George F.," 204, Dundalk, 76s 3d; "Osprey," 140, Wexford, 80s; "Armanella," 915, Liverpool, 66s 3d.

SOUTH AMERICAN freights are much the same. We hear of the following charters:—"J. E. Woodworth," 440, and the "Transport," 307, Montevideo, (orders), 817.

WEST INDIES.—The West India trade has opened earlier this fall than last. On account of the insurance it is hard to say how rates will rule. We hear of the following charters:—"Louisa D.," 158, choice of ports, 25s; "Jennie Clark," 145, choice of ports, 28s; "Lizzie Troop," 207, choice of ports, 25s; bark, "Amarion," 878, Cardenas, (orders), 26s and 27 50.

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

**PORT OF QUEBEC.**

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1868 and 1869, up to the 23rd September inclusive:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1868.....	719	450,402
1869.....	782	484,638
More.....	63	34,236 more.
Number of ocean steamers which arrived here up to this date, and to the corresponding date last year:—		
	Steamers.	Tons.
1868.....	45	54,876
1869.....	59	78,024
More.....	14	23,148 more.

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

	Vessels.	Tons.
1868.....	157	16,902
1869—56 vessels.....	—	11,012
—19 steamers.....	75	9,912
Less.....	62	5,022 more.

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

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

**EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.**

The following comparative statement of traffic receipts is for the month of August in 1869, 1868 and 1867 respectively:—

	1869.	1868.	1867.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers.....	8,985.85	8,570.26	8,686.27
Freight.....	7,201.66	6,599.62	6,180.18
Mails and Sundries.....	754.81	1,181.00	752.50
	\$16,942.32	\$16,350.88	\$15,617.06

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

Traffic for week ending Sept. 3, 1869.

Passengers.....	\$86,502.19
Freight.....	32,907.87
Mails and sundries.....	1,775.92
Total receipts for week.....	\$121,286.98
Corresponding week, 1868.....	65,832.91
Decrease.....	\$55,454.07

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

The Line for LAKESERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers

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

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

MONTRÉAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES.

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

### MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

Importers of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES,  
CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.,

419 & 421 St. Paul Street.

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

### MONTYRE, ENOON & FRENCH,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

FALL STOCK will be complete on 1st SEPTEMBER

477 ST. PAUL STREET.

Montreal.

1-1y

### C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

8 St. Hel Street.

31-1y

## THE CANADA BRICK MACHINE.

Patented 1868.

MEDAL and DIPLOMA awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

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

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

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

30,000 BRICKS PER DAY.

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

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

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

Provision is made for giving pressure required for soft or for stiff Clay.

The corners are always worked, and the Bricks turned out will all be fit for front work.

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

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

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

### THE PATENT EIGHT

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

BULMER & SHEPPARD,

Patentees,

Office, 212 PATERNOIS STREET.

MONTRÉAL.

30-22

N. S. WHITNEY,

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

14 St. Helen Street,

MONTRÉAL.

1-1y

### AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTRÉAL.

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

### AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS,

TORONTO.

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

### AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTRÉAL.

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

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

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over.....	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1867 .....	15,231
Amount insured in 1867 .....	44,723,322
Receipts for 1867 .....	5,123,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) .....	1,534,753
Deposited with Canadian Government .....	100,000
Daily income in 1863, nearly.....	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

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

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 15th August, 1868.

28-1y

## M. H. SEYMOUR,

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT

507 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Barnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank  
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.

Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudan & Co., Montreal.  
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

" Thibaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.

Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, Co.

## FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTRÉAL.

Agents for:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope Walk.

Burrill's Axo Factory.

Sherbrooke Safety Fuse,

1-1y

### A. RAMSAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,

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

37, 39 & 41 Beccollet street, MONTRÉAL.

And Agents for

A. Fourcault, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers, Dampremy, Belgium.

Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birmingham and London.

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

Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and Germany.

1-1y

## DOMINION METAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1828).

### CHARLES GARTH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,

BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK.

GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,

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

Warming of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

CONSERVATORIES, VINETYS, &c., &c.,

By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory: Nos. 530 to 542 Craig Street,

MONTRÉAL.

1y-17

## EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTRÉAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

ML and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

32-1y

### LARIVIERE & CIE.,

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

Agents for the Longueuil Stove Works, the Montreal Bolt and Latch Factory, and Lariviere & Bizard Patent Churns.

Good terms to the trade

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

233 AND 235, ST. PAUL STREET,

and

12 & 14 St. Amable Street.

MONTRÉAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money has been large during the past week, and some of the smaller banks are refusing to discount even undoubtedly good paper.

Gold Drafts are quiet, the demand having fallen off almost entirely.

Gold has declined after the excitement to 133, this being the rate on the street, there being no business done at the gold board.

Silver is more abundant, and obtainable at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

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

THE GROCERY TRADE

Waldwin, C. H., & Co. Chapman, Fraser & Tylee. Childs, George, & Co. Hutchins, B. & Co. Kingan & Kitchin. Mathewson, J. A.

BUSINESS during the past week has been dull, buyers generally postponing their purchases to the trade sales, which commenced on Wednesday.

TEAS.—Transactions at private sale have been very limited, and prices somewhat irregular and unsettled.

SUGAR.—Pending the settlement of the gold transactions in New York, our market is quiet at last week's quotations.

MOLASSES.—In demand at full prices. Stocks low. FRUIT.—Some few lots of new crop Valencia Raisins have arrived, and are offering at 10c to 10 1/2c.

RICE.—Is quiet and without change in quotations. SALT.—Liverpool Coarse during the week has been easier, prices ranging from 60c to 62 1/2c.

SPICES.—Have been somewhat neglected. Nutmegs are scarcer and wanted, and prices had advanced.

Trade Sale of Green and Natural Leaf Japan Teas, for account of Messrs. David Torrance & Co. Wednesday, 29th September. John Leeming & Co. Auctioneers.—

BYRON AND IMPERIAL TWANKAY—30 half chests Hyson Twankay ex finest No. 100 Myonno matted, 33c; 20 do 40c; 10 do 40c; 10 do 40c; 10 do 40c.

GURUPOWDER.—20 half chests ex finest Myonno matted 70c; 10 do 70c; 10 do 70c; 10 do 70c.

IMPERIAL.—CA half chests ex finest Myonno matted 41 1/2; 11 do choice Nankin do 33c; 18 do choice do 33c; 20 do 33c; 20 do 33c.

NATURAL LEAF JAPAN.—65 half chests choice 42c; 15 do 40c; 10 do 40c; 10 do 40c; 10 do 40c.

Myonno matted 81c; 20 do 85c; 35 half-chests choice do 50c; 15 do 50c; 63 do 40c; 20 do 40c.

Sale of Liquors and General Groceries for account of Messrs. Chapman, Fraser & Tylee, Wednesday, Sept. 29th. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:

6 brs bleached Jamson, ginger, 100; 10 bgs Carraway seed 12c; 25 do black pepper 9c; 3 cs Taylor's chlocoy 10c; 3 do 10c.

Sale of Herrings, &c., for account of Messrs. D. Masson & Co. September 25th. G. Shipway & Son, Auctioneers.—

210 brls No 1 Canoe herrings, \$3 57 1/2; 100 half do \$2 50; 34 do do \$1 60; 115 kits mackerel 75c 19 do No. 1 do \$1.30; 19 do cels 75c; 11 do trout \$1.40.

For account of Messrs. Tiffin & Bros.—3 barrels cod oil 57c; 5 do 50c; 75 do Canoe split 44; 125 half brls do 35; 75 brls do \$2.05; 43 do \$2; 100 do round \$2; 100 do \$1.90; 25 brls cod oil, 55c.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Grubbs & Caverhill. Evans, John Henry Ferris & Co. Hall, Kay & Co.

A FAIR business only has been transacted in general Hardware during the past week while heavy goods have been nearly stagnant.

The following comprise the principal shipments of Iron, Hardware, &c., from Liverpool to Montreal during the week ended September 10 1883.—3 casks Cutlery, 180 pgs Hardware, 903 tons Bar and Bolt Iron, 25 do Hoop Iron, 14 do Plate Iron, 33 do Sheet Iron, 4 do Iron Wire, 231 do Steel, 1,129 bxs Tin Plates.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

A VERY few of the operatives in the Boot and Shoe manufacturing have as yet resumed work.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Alkin & Kirkpatrick. Dawson Brothers & Co. Mitchell, Robt.

LOUR.—The tenor of British advices has served to repress speculation, and receipts being liberal, and demand chiefly restricted to local requirements, prices have steadied & cooled during the week.

order. No reported transactions in city brands. Strong Supers from scarcity continue to command exceptional prices, broken parcels being reported at rates ranging up to \$5 00, according to sample.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Arrivals have been unusually large, and with the exception of a cargo of Western on private terms (succession \$1 02,) no transactions are reported.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm. Consumptive demand continues, and rates are without variations. Outmeats generally unchanged.

ASRHS.—Are quiet and generally unchanged rates. The feeling is if anything easier for both Pots and Pearls.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., GOVTS., EXCHANGE. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Categories include Groceries, Tobacco, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Drugs.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Categories include Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Sugar and Honey, Havana Prices Current, and various other market items.



**PURCHASING DEPARTMENT**

OF THE

**TRADE REVIEW.**

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

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

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

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

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

Satisfactory references given on application.

All communications should be addressed

THE TRADE REVIEW,

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,

58 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

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

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

**TORONTO.**

**THE LEADER.**

**THE DAILY LEADER** is published every Morning at \$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 Agriculture Matter and Market Reports.

**THE PATRIOT,**

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

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

**JAMES BEATY,**  
Proprietor,  
63 King Street East,  
Toronto.

42-ly

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF  
**TRADE**

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

Proprietors.

Toronto (Office, 4, 5 & 8 Merchants' Exchange  
44

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

Established 1834.

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

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

**KINGSTON.**

**JOSEPH BAWDEN.**

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

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

**LONDON—ONT.**

**BOWLAND & JOHNSON,**

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

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

**BOSTON.**

**W. C. WILLIS,**

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

**TORONTO.**

**GROCERS.**

**DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**G R O C E R S**

AND

**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**

And Manufacturers of

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

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m **TORONTO.**

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Front and Yonge Streets,

**TORONTO.** 25-ly

**S. W. FARRELL,**

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,**

78 FRONT STREET

**TORONTO.** 42

**TORONTO.**

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware  
42-3m

**ROCK OIL.**

**PARSON BROTHERS,**

**PETROLEUM REFINERS**

and Wholesale Dealers in

**LAMPS, Etc.,** Toronto, C.W.

37-ly

**JOHN FISKEN & CO.,**

**ROCK OIL**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

18 Corn Exchange,

**MONTREAL,**

AND

18 Yonge Street,

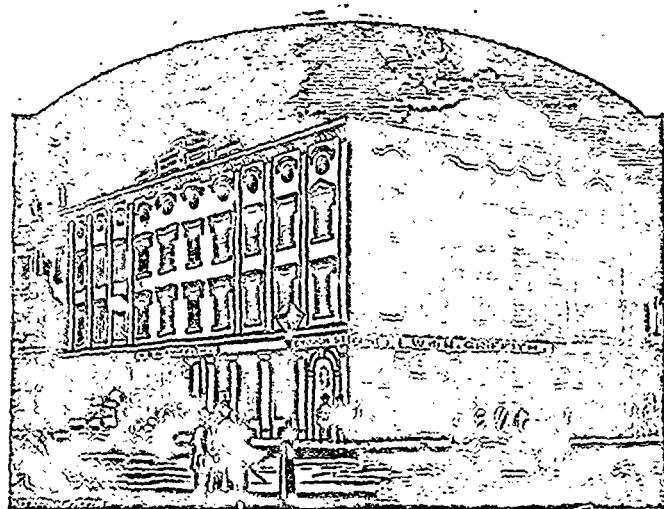
**TORONTO.**

29-3m

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

**BROWN BROTHERS,**

**WHOLESALE & 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



**BARBADOES**

**S U G A R**

(In Hhds.)

VIA HALIFAX, THENCE PER "HER MAJESTY,"  
DIRECT TO TORONTO.

Special Inducements given to Prompt Paying Purchasers.

**W. & R. GRIFFITH**

**ONTARIO CHAMBERS,**  
Corner Front and Church Streets,

12-ly

**TORONTO**

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN FULL ASSORTMENTS

IN ALL THEIR

DEPARTMENTS.

Hamilton, Sept., 1869.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

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

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

PORT HOPE, C. W.

E. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

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

BRANTFORD, ONT.

**BRANTFORD ENGINE**  
 OF ALL SIZES  
 PORTABLE AND STEAM SAW MILLS  
 CRIS-MILLS  
 C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.  
 42-ly

QUEBEC.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANZ, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

St. ANTOINE STREET between GIBB & HUNT'S  
 Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-ly

G. F. GIBBONE & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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

CORNER ST. PETER AND ST. JAMES STREETS,  
 QUEBEC. 9t-21.

J. & W. BEID,

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

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

No. 8 North Wharf,  
 41-ly St. John, N.B.

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

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

Good references given if required. 80-ly

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON,  
 SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

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

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIET,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Cop rights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859. 42-2m

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,  
 Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.  
 References - Messrs. BLACKMAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

FRED. HOWLAND,

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

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH,  
 TORONTO.

A Popular Paper at Popular Prices

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

OUR CLUB RATES.

Five copies, one year, to any address.....	\$ 4 00
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 00
Twenty " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 00
Forty " " " " " " " " " " " "	33 00
Eighty " " " " " " " " " " " "	60 00

Strictly in Advance.

SUPERB PREMIUMS.

- For 20 subscribers with each (\$20) a Loop Lock Stitoe Sewing Machine worth \$16.
- For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25
- For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler & Wilson Machine worth \$45.
- For 150 subscribers either one of Prince & Co.'s Melodeans, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Cabinet Organs.

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

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters

ROBERTSON & COOK,

PUBLISHERS,

Toronto, Canada.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, }  
 JAMES B. COOK. }

25

THE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA  
 PRICE ONE PENNY.

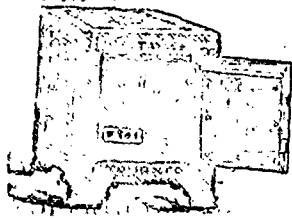
Delivered in the City by Carriers— in Advance... \$6.00  
 Sent by Mail: ..... do. ... 5.00  
 Tri-Weekly Edition, by Mail..... do. ... 3.00  
 Weekly Edition, do. .... do. ... 1.50

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

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.  
 All business communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

**TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.**



**J. & J. TAYLOR'S**

PATENT

**FIRE PROOF SAFES**

ALSO

**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF COMBINED.**

Banker's Steel Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Locks, &c.

MANUFACTORY & SALE ROOMS:

Nos. 198 and 200 Palace Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Send for a Price List.

**MONTREAL SAFE WORKS.**



**CHAS. D. EDWARDS,**

Successor to

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

Manufacturers of

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES**

Steel Safes, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Iron Vault Doors, Jail Locks, Store Door Locks, Combination Bank Locks, &c.

19-Victoria Square,

(Under St. Patrick Hall).

MONTREAL.

10-3m

**INFORMATION to Trappers, Hunters, Sportsmen, &c.** How to successfully Catch the Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Otter, Fisher, Martin, Mink, and Bear; also how to make the best Scents to draw them to the traps. A complete set of Trapping Receipts sent by mail to all who apply for them for One Dollar. Register your letter. Address P. PENNOCK, Elgin P.O., Leeds Co., Ont. 4-37 Sept. 1863.



**SEYMOUR'S**

**STRAW BOTTLE ENVELOPES**

shipped in eight gross canvas packages at 6s. 6d. per gross or forwarded for packing empty Bottles of Wines and Ales for shipment. They save freight, breakage &c., and resell on arriving. Established 12 years. Sole map manufacturer.

**THOS WHITEHEAD,**  
37 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

**JOHN HEATH**

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,  
BIRMINGHAM.

**STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,**  
and

**STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.**

Sole Manufacturer of Thos. Lowe's CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Agent for Hart's PATENT PAPER FASTENERS

Almost every article in demand under the head of STATIONERS' "SUPPLIES" kept in Stock, and any special make of Goods obtained to order.

Particular attention is requested to J. HEATH'S first class EXTRA SIBONG PENS, now so largely used

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers. Illustrated Catalogues supplied to the Trade only, on receipt of business card.

**ENGLAND.**

By ROYAL COMMAND.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**

Celebrated

**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World 46-ly

**FRANK PEARCE & CO.,**

(Late of Waddell & Pearce, Montreal.)

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

SHIPPING AGENTS AND INSURANCE BROKERS,

81 FOWER BUILDINGS, West,

Water Street,

6-ly

LIVERPOOL.

**THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,**

85 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

AND

60 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSURANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Agents for { The British Colonial Steamship Company (Limited)—London to Canada and U.S.  
The American Steamship Company—Liverpool to Boston, U.S.  
And Canadian Express Company 4-3m

**WILLIAM TURNER & SON,**

**MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of STEEL, FILES, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, &c., CALLEDON WORKS, SHEFFIELD, England**

**FRANCIS FRAZER, Agent, 23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 83-1y**

**THE EUROPEAN MAIL**

FOR THE

CANADIAN DOMINION, &c.

Published in London every Saturday for Despatch by the Mail Steamer.

Subscription 52s., or \$13 per An., postage free

**IN this Journal is to be found a complete**

Summary of all the general News and a faithful reflex of the public opinion of the week. All information interesting to residents in the Canadian Dominion is given in *extenso* under the head of SPECIAL NOTES. RAFF MARKET-REPORTS and extensive TABLES OF WOOD, TOBACCO, &c. &c. and a detailed STOCK AND GRADE LIST are published in each number. To the MERCHANT, the SHIPPER, or the MANUFACTURER, this Journal is of invaluable assistance both as a Book of Reference and an epitome of all Social, Political, and General Intelligence.

To be obtained of Dawson, Pickup, and Newsvendors generally. 14-1y

**IRELAND.**

**DUNVILLE & CO'S**

V. E.



**OLD IRISH WHISKEY**

BEELFAST,

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. Applications on application to

10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

**CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

TWO LINES DAILY.

ROYAL MAIL

AND

EXPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR

Beauharnois, Cornwall, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Gananoque, Kingston, Oswego, Charlotte, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto, Hamilton.



These Magnificent Lines are composed of the following FIRST CLASS Steamers, viz:

SPARTAN.....	Captain Fairgrieve.
PASSPORT.....	" Sinclair.
KINGSTON.....	" Farrel.
ABYSSINIAN.....	" Estes.
BANSHEE.....	" Bailey.
CORINTHIAN.....	" Dunlop.
MAGNET.....	" Simpson.
CHAMPION.....	" Carmichael.
ATHENIAN.....	" Morley.
LORD ELGIN.....	" Couvrette.

The Mail Line Steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, at 9 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted), and Lachine on arrival of the Train leaving the Bonaventure Street Station at Noon, for HAMILTON and Intermediate Ports, making direct connections at PITTSBURGH and BROCKVILLE, with the Railways for OTTAWA, City, KEMPVILLE, PESTO, Arrprior, &c. At TORONTO and HAMILTON, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul, and all places West. And with the Steamer "CITY OF TORONTO," for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

**EXPRESS LINE.**

One of these Steamers also leaves Daily at 7 o'clock A.M. (Sunday excepted), and from Lachine on arrival of 9 o'clock A.M. Train, direct for Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Oswego and Rochester connecting with the New York Central Railway for Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

The steamers of these Lines are unequalled, and from the completeness of their arrangements present advantages to travellers which none other 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 dispatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary Freight boats, through Rates over the Great Western Railway given.

Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from WM. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, at the Hotels; ROBERT McEWEN, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.  
ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,  
Office, 73 St. James Street,  
Montreal, July, 1863.

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Office No. 22 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up Stair) MONTREAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

To Mail Subscribers,

\$1 per Annum strictly in advance.

Delivered by Carrier, \$2 per Annum

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL.

**MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor** of the CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietor every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printing House, 37 Great St. James Street, Montreal.