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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

No. 2.

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

H. W. IRELAND.

409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,

Successors to Matland, Tyler & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

2-ly 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

(IMPORTERS.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,

48-ly MONTREAL.

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.

J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,

22 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1863. 1-ly

DAVID ROBERTSON,

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

SPRING STYLES—STRAW GOODS
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly

See next Page.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 27, 29 & 41
Collet street, Montreal. 1-ly

BEATHERN & CAVERHILL,

61 St. Peter Street,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.

Agents—Victoria Rope Walk

Vielles Montagnes Zinc Company, 1-ly

W. & E. HUIE

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
163 McGill Street, Montreal.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now
very complete, to which we invite the attention of
Western Merchants. 2-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "SIX FRERES,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Tierces }
Bbls }
Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.

TIFFIN BROTHERS.

Montreal, 11th May, 1863. 1-ly

A. GIBERTON,

No. 7 Custom House Square.

MONTREAL,

IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, French
Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy
Bronzes, Files, &c., &c. 27

JOHN WATSON & CO.,

Importers of

GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE

WHOLESALE,

5 and 7 Lemoine Street,

MONTREAL. 21-ly

ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts 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-ly

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. 42

DAWES BROS. & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

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

See next Page.

HALL, KAY & CO.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

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, Bir-
mingham.

A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.

W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.

S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.

Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon
Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders. 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT

COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig
Street, (West) Montreal. 25-ly

IMPORTERS in Montreal and Quebec
will find it to their advantage to Ship and Insure
all Goods through

W. J. STEWART,

66 South John Street,

LIVERPOOL,

and 20 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 9-ly

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,

1 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL,

33 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPE

PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS

Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.
23-6m

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

See next Page.

JOHN McARTEUR & SON,

OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 13 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,

9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL. 18-ly

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

Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-ly

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

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

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

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a longhoned 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-ly

JAMES MITCHELL,
 OFFERS FOR SALE:
 Hhds. } Choice Barbadoes, Porto Rico, and
 Trcs. } Cuba Sugar.
 Brs. }
 Punr. }
 Trcs. } Choice Musco. Molasses.
 Brs. }
 Bags. }
 Brs. } Primo Jamaica Coffee.
 Brs. Green Codfish.
 Boxes Lobsters and Arrowroot, in tins.
 No. 7 St. Helen Street.
 Montreal Dec 30, 1868. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

PHENIX
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 HARTFORD, CONN.
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
 AND,
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 60 per cent, or half their premium
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS E. BETHUNE, General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

GREENE & SONS
 WHOLESALE
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
 of all descriptions of
FURS, FELT HATS, &c.
 FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
 Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.
 New styles in
FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.
 Large assortment of
KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.
BUFFALO ROBES.
 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,
 1-ly Montreal. 5-ly

THE YEAR BOOK
 AND
ALMANAC OF CANADA
 For 1869
 IS NOW PUBLISHED.
 Contains 161 pages of reading matter, of the greatest interest.
 Contains facts necessary for the who'e Dominion to know of the separate Provinces.
 PRICE 12 1/2 CENTS.
 Edition on Superior Paper with Cover 25 cts.
 Will be sent by post to any address.
 Liberal discount to Booksellers. 50

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.
LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
 Have now received their entire
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
 and would particularly call the attention of buyer to the large assortment of **FANCY GOODS.** 5

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 53-ly

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

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

JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 439 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 51-ly

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

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street
 Montreal. 56-ly



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Wednesday, 9th day of Dec., 1868
 PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency the Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, included in the List of Warehousing Ports, in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

Province of Nova Scotia:
 The Port of Parrsboro'.
WM. H. LEE,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 53-3

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Goutman & Co.'s double berried Jollands Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Phorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 F. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Maichen & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

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

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

1838. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1868.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 CAVERBILL'S BUILDINGS,
 ST. PETER STREET,
 MONTREAL.
DRY GOODS
 Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection
 by
 TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST,
 Every department fully represented.
 We request careful inspection and comparison.
 1-ly **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

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

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

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
 Agent for French and German Manufacturers of
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 53-ly

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
 63 AND 132 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
 53-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
 (OF CANADA)
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
 EDWIN ATWATER, President.
 HUGH ALLAN. C. J. BRYDGES.
 GEORGE STEPHEN. HENRY LYMAN.
 ADOLPHE ROY. 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 pre-
 pared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and
 Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal
 or through any of the Company's Agents.
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.
 The FIRE BRANCH of this Company is at No. 10
 Place d'Armes. Applications to be made to GEORGE
 B. MUIR, Manager.

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRAPHING.
 A NUMBER of eminent Americans have taken the
 opportunity to honour the illustrious inventor
 of telegraphy, Professor Morse, by entertaining him
 at a grand banquet, at which Chief Justice Chase pre-
 sided. Speeches of the usual style were made by the
 Chairman, Mr. Ervarts, Professor Goldwin Smith, W.
 C. Bryant, and others. The principal speech was
 however made by the guest, and we refer to it chiefly
 on account of the difficulties he encountered while
 telegraphing was yet in its infancy. He had brought
 his invention before Congress, suggesting the idea of
 attaching Telegraphy to the Post Office Department.
 His proposition was very coldly received, and in a
 subsequent debate in the House of Representatives,
 in 1843, on a motion to appropriate \$30,000 to be ex-
 pended under the direction of the Post Master-
 General, in making experiments to test telegraphy,
 amusing speeches were made, which the venerable
 Professor read to the meeting. One gentleman of the
 then enlightened republic, proposed that the expo-
 sition should be divided so as to include Mesmerism;
 another suggested Milk and Cream, and a great deal of wit
 was displayed by others, at which there was "great
 laughter." Sharp politicians, and far-seeing men of
 business were unable to foresee the future of tele-
 graphy. They placed it on a level with mesmerism
 and other idle and too frequent, and ridiculed the in-
 ventor. But he persevered, succeeded, prospered;
 and to-day we see a part only of the result, for tele-

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
 MONTREAL.
 PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Montreal Saw Works,
 Montreal Axe Works,
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,
 Montreal Tack Works.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
 Comprising
 Montreal Rolling Mills,
 Montreal Nail Works,
 Montreal Lead Works.
AGENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 (of London, England)
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada
 FRED. COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. O. LIVINGSTON, F. L. S.
 8-ly

graphy is only in the first stages of development. Yet
 even now, as one of the speakers said, there are
 in the United States about 60,000 miles of line,
 and more than 120,000 miles of wire, trans-
 mitting nearly 13,000,000 messages. One company
 alone furnishes 350,000,000 words to the press. In Ca-
 nada, Hugh Allan, Esq., of Montreal, who was pre-
 sent stated that the number of messages in a year
 was some 700,000, and "amid the snows of the
 North, that must be considered a great achievement."
 This onward march of telegraphy is as marked a sign
 of the progress of nations, as the increased power of
 a free press; and if those who ridiculed the inventor,
 could awaken as from a Rip Van Winkle sleep they
 would be overcome with amazement at the vast and
 ever-increasing net work of wires which encircles the
 globe.

THE NEW EXPRES COMPANY.
WE don't care to get into a squabble with Mr.
 Kerby, only we protest against his bringing into
 the discussion either Mr. Wiman or the Mercantile
 Agency. He has no ground whatever for doing so,
 and so far as any connection is concerned between the
 Agency and the Express Company in the matter of
 collection business, the facts are that they are com-
 petitors for the business, and not at all likely to build
 each other up. As to Mr. Kerby's antecedents, we
 before said we can't refer to them very pleasantly, but
 can give the Directors a suggestion, which perhaps
 will enable them to get the desired information. Just
 let them advertise for a list of the claims against our
 friend, and the confidential circumstances under which
 they were incurred. If there is any prospect of them
 being paid, we venture to say that some very strange
 matters will come to light.

On or about the 15th day of January next, S. P.
 Mansfield of Detroit, Alexander Dearborn, and G. B.
 Nichols of Boston, J. B. Hills of Newton, Mass., and
 J. W. Ward of Ottawa, will petition the Lieut-
 Governor in Council, to incorporate the "McNab
 Iron Company," whose purpose is the mining for
 iron and other metals, and the washing and smelting
 of ores in the township of McNab, county of Ren-
 frew, with a nominal capital of \$50,000; stock sub-
 scribed, \$20,000; and the amount to be paid in before
 granting the charter, \$10,000, to be invested in mineral
 lands held by trustees for the company.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

vs.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

WE have refrained so long as judgment was pending, from expressing an opinion on this remarkable case. Judgment has now been rendered, and as will be seen from the report elsewhere, in favor of plaintiffs.

The opinion we early formed on perusal of the evidence adduced, and which has been strengthened by the findings of the special jury, was to the effect that even if in law, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., had a right to save themselves against loss, by making use of funds obtained under an uncompleted contract (the completion of which rested with them, and which they refused to so complete) at the expense of the Bank, they were doing what was not a strictly honourable act, and even of the legality of which doubts might be entertained. They sailed at all events very close to the wind, although we are quite willing to concede that they may have considered that in taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances of the case, they were acting both legally and morally. They seem to have rested their main plea of justification on the fact that they received in Yarwood's letter of the 15th July, 1867, no explicit information of the terms on which the cheque therewith enclosed was obtained. This objection might (had Yarwood not written another letter on the 16th, to Torrance & Co., which they had received, but could not produce,) have stood in law, but no pretence was made that they were not informed by the Bank here, of the exact position in which they stood. There was still plenty of time to apply by telegraph to Yarwood, to check the correctness of this information, and it was undoubtedly their duty either to accept it as being correct, or to assure themselves of its incorrectness. There appears to be no difference of opinion whatever on the question, if it be taken for granted that Yarwood did advise Torrance & Co. of his obtaining the cheque as proceeds of the new draft which he had drawn on them for their acceptance; and the Court, in giving judgment, insinuates very strongly that the letter of the 16th of July, was purposely suppressed by Torrance & Co., and for the reason of its being in favour of the claim made by the Bank.

We regret very much that a wealthy house of so high a standing as the one in question, should be led by any train of reasoning into doing anything which would not bear the fullest investigation, and we are glad to find, so far as we have means of knowing, that the mercantile community of Canada do not acquit them of rather sharp practice, and that the general feeling is that the judgment against them is a just one. We are glad to know, that public opinion is in favour of a business man doing in all cases, everything that the law might allow him to do, where his actions would conflict with the higher laws of justice and honour. We trust the men who stand in the foremost rank of the merchants of this country will always be guided by the very highest principles of honour and good faith; that if they do not quite act up to the golden rule, that they will at least do so to others, as they would think it just that others should them under similar circumstances. In commerce, do to everything depends on the good faith existing amongst those carrying it on, and nothing is so demoralizing to a community as the idea that in trade it is right to take every legal advantage, the sharpest wits to win in the encounter. What has given to the merchant princes (to use a very hackneyed phrase) of England, the position they occupy? Not their wealth, not their shrewdness or business capacity, nothing but their unimpeachable character for honour and integrity to which as a class they may lay claim. Their word is their bond, and they would rather suffer injustice than do a known wrong. Let us all then strive each for himself to imitate their example, to act honestly and honourably as well as legally, and to do nothing that might serve to stain his own character, or to injure the standing of the whole community.

We desire before leaving the subject, to call attention to the gross carelessness of the Manager of the Bank of British North America at London. He acted most foolishly in giving to Torrance & Co. through Yarwood, funds to so large an amount without first assuring himself by telegraph that they would accept Yarwood's draft, or as an easy alternative, sending the cheque to the Manager of the Bank at Montreal to be used—conditionally on the acceptance of Yarwood's draft accompanying it—for the purpose of retiring the maturing draft of \$10,000. We see nothing

to excuse this carelessness, save a too ready reliance on the promise by proxy that the draft would be accepted, and a blindness to the possibly cogent reasons Torrance & Co. might have for wishing to get out of a heavy loss, which was then threatening them. Bankers must be cautious first in giving credit, and secondly in seeing that they obtain the securities upon the strength of which they are making the advances. In this case, the credit was good enough, but the Banker failed to obtain to the draft, the names of those on whose credit it was discounted.

THE AGE OF HUMBUG—NUMBER THREE.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WE are sure the Directors of the above Company, and especially the President, must be grateful to us for the information we have given them, in relation to the Company whose affairs they were directing. To show how grateful they ought to be, we direct the attention of the public to the letter of Mr. Cayley published last week, and ask them to compare it to the one published by us from him a month or so ago. In the first letter we were accused of the most "dishonest motives;" the directors had not the slightest evidence before them of the truth of our charges: "they never heard even by name of such a man as Snow," and so on to what a contemporary calls "two columns of jejune wordiness." In the second letter however, the President is as mild as a sucking dove, apologizes for the space he occupies, tells us all about the three applications to the Government, for the Charter of the Dominion Company, admits Snow's participation in the first application, and tells us that Mr. Seela Reeve, has transferred his \$490,000 worth of stock to Messrs McMurrich and Cameron, of Toronto, and McGiverin, of Hamilton, in trust for the future shareholders. We presume this transfer of stock to the above three respectable gentlemen, has been the result of our *expose*, and that it has taken the month which has elapsed since our article appeared, to get the matter into this shape. It may perhaps be satisfactory to the Directors to know that they no longer hold office at the beck of Mr. Reeve; and the shareholders will be gratified to learn that their votes will not be swamped should Mr. Reeve and they disagree. But the public we fear will still fight shy of an enterprise, of which the Directors appeared to be so ignorant, as to require our articles to enlighten them as to their duty. Moreover, the letter of Mr. Cayley quite confirms the impression that Snow—"the original Josiah"—as well as his son W. D., "the Engineer" is connected with the enterprise. He tells the public that the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Great Western lines being built, induced Mr. Reeve to come to Canada, to benefit Canadians by a new telegraph line also. Now inasmuch as the Atlantic and Pacific line was altogether built by W. D. Snow, and as the Great Western Company was owned, controlled, and manipulated by the original "Josiah" Snow—the inference is pretty plain that the two Snows must have had a close connection with Reeve when we find the names of both these gentlemen appear on the first application for the Incorporation of the Dominion Company. Does not this prove all we have alleged, and make it pretty clear that Snow was the originator, and would have been the gainer had his original scheme of plunder been allowed to be duplicated on Canada.

Mr. Seela Reeve in reply to Mr. Cayley, who asks him if there is any relationship between him and Snow, admits that his wife is a third cousin of W. D. Snow, and is careful to inform us that gentleman is United States Senator for Arkansas. It is needless to show how badly off the people in Arkansas must be for material out of which to make Senators, when they select "the Engineer" of the exploded Grand Trunk Telegraph Company to represent them. We claimed that a relationship existed between the Messrs. Snow and Reeve, and though it may not have been as intimate as we were informed it was, it was sufficiently so to show a connection between these gentlemen; while as W. D. Snow was willing to take \$10,000 stock in the Dominion Line, it indicates a knowledge on his part of the projects and schemes of his wife's thirty-third cousin Seela, sufficient to show a connection such as we feared and indicated, and such as we believe will be sufficient to damn the enterprise beyond redemption in the estimation of the people of Canada.

We wont burden our readers with anything more about the Dominion Line, only we wish that Mr. Cay-

ley had answered our question, whether or not Seela Reeve is not the contractor for the Dominion Line, and at what he is building it? It is not too late for him to set us right yet, if we are wrong in this assertion that this gentleman is not only the admitted relative of the Snow's, not only the admitted charterer (and up to appearance of our article) the controller of the stock, but is actually now the contractor for the building of the line, and that too without the work ever have been put up for public tender, and at a rate yielding a very large profit to the Snow and Reeve combination.

We think our readers will admit that we had good ground for all we said in relation to this enterprise, and we append a few of the numerous comments of the Press throughout the country, in order to show that we are not alone in our estimation of the need of a watchful eye as to their operations.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

The Dominion Telegraph Company stands before the public in a very bad light. It appears clear from the revelations which have been added in Canada West to those of the *Trade Review* here, that a cunning, unscrupulous, and partly bankrupt family circle in the United States have engineered the whole affair for their own special benefit and have made perfect tools and cat's-paws of a respectable list of Directors in Toronto, who cannot be induced to come out with any clear statement of the affair, if indeed they themselves know anything about it.

(From the Monetary Times, Toronto.)

(The *Times*, after giving a sketch of the *Review* article, continues.) "We do not vouch for this strange, eventful history, but of Snow's return to the States and the death and burial of the Company we are certain. * * * It appears that the Montreal Telegraph Company and Mr. Snow had some communication so late as last spring. It is stated by Mr. Dwight, the Toronto Manager of the Montreal Company, that overtures were made by Mr. Snow 'that neither Company should reduce rates.' This appearance of Snow had a mysterious opportuneness about it, and if it can be proved, we can only say that deception at the outset augurs a bad ending. The names on the Board of Directors of the Dominion Company are of the highest character, and we call on the board to come forward and let us know what the true state of the case really is. Did those gentlemen whose names appear there accept gifts of stock, or are they *bona fide* subscribers to the concern? Did they examine into the enterprise or take every statement for granted? Has Snow anything to do with them? Who obtained the contract for building the line? What prices are to be paid for doing it? Questions such as these are in everybody's mouth and the sooner they are answered the better for the reputation of those who lent the enterprise the use of their names, and the better for the Dominion Company. We have already heard of parties who talk not only of declining to pay future instalments on this stock, but also of demanding back what they have paid."

(From the Northern Gazette, Barrie, Nov. 19.)

"Considerable stock was subscribed here on the strength of the character of the Directory, and a local agent is yet canvassing. This community, therefore, has a direct interest in the character of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and it is clearly the duty of the press to watch narrowly that its patrons are not the victims of a swindle. (Here follows a sketch of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Line.)

The sketch above given is too true, and many in this County and Town can feelingly certify the above statements. Snow enlisted our leading men at the time by the promise of telegraph facilities and large dividends. Every newspaper paraded his advertisements on the strength of the "respectability" of the thing, but not one copper did either creditors or stockholders get back, as the whilom, enterprising, and ubiquitous Snow noiselessly dissolved his connection and retired from a scheme and country that had already yielded its life blood to his rapacious maw. If then this Dominion affair is a new inspiration of Snow—and we cannot doubt the correctness of the *Review* in stating that Reeve, the Secretary, is related to the Sharper, the inference is too palpable to be resisted, that the "Dominion Telegraph" Company is a swindling ring whose centre is New York, with its circumference, as before, among the confiding citizens and villages of Canada. * * * The public will, we have no doubt, have their eyes open and steer clear of these miserable swindles."

(From the Stratford Beacon.)

"The reply of Mr. Cayley, President of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the serious strictures of the *Trade Review* was the feeble effort of a respectable nobody—such charges as the *Review* brought demanded a very different answer. It is not therefore surprising that the *Trade Review* returns to the attack. The *expose* is continued in the issue of the 4th instant, and it will require some thing better than two columns of jejune wordiness from the stamp quill of the superannuated Inspector General to remove the impression which the articles in the *Review* cannot fail to produce on the public mind."

(From the Listowel Banner, Nov. 18.)

"Last week a delegation was in our village making preliminary arrangements for building an extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's lines hence from Mitchell. A few days later another delegation was here representing the New Dominion Telegraph Company. The gentlemen representing this Com-

pany were not successful, no shares, we understand, have been taken in this village, and per consequence this branch will not be proceeded with at present. There are many reasons for the exercise of caution on the part of those contemplating taking stock in this Company. Revelations have recently been made concerning those having the management of its affairs, that would incline us to give the whole project the cold shoulder. We would advise our friends at present to have nothing to do with it."

(From the *Midwest Review*.)

"We will not of course pronounce the Dominion Telegraph project a humbug—it may be a genuine commercial speculation. We hope it is. . . . The article published in another column is worthy of the careful consideration of our readers. The *Trade Review*, from which it is taken, is devoted to the commercial interests of the Dominion, and it is not likely to be influenced unduly in its opinions and statements."

(From the *Guelph Daily Advertiser*.)

THE NEW DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

"A week ago we copied an article from the *Trade Review*, strongly depreciating this enterprise and comparing it to a similar one, started some sixteen years since by a person named Snow. . . . That public confidence in the concern has been greatly shaken cannot be denied, and we call upon the gentlemen who have allowed their names to be published as Directors of the Company in question to take such action as their own honor, not less than the interests of the public require at their hands."

(From the *Bowmanville Observer*, Nov. 25.)

"The *Trade Review*, in a lengthy article, calls attention to the new Telegraphic enterprise, the claims of which are now being put before the people of this country under the sounding title of the 'New Dominion Telegraph Company.' While we honestly believe in the encouragement of anything that will tend to cheapen and increase telegraphic facilities, and think that a competition with the existing Company, who have a monopoly of these facilities, would be desirable, this should not lead us to forget our duty to the public to warn them against what may be a disastrous failure, if not a huge swindle."

(From the *London Prototype*, Nov. 18.)

"This is evidently an age of humbug, judging from the many patent and impracticable schemes and attempts to fill the public that are daily being brought before their notice everywhere. The latest project that may fairly be classed under this head is a new enterprise now being agitated throughout the Dominion, a mammoth undertaking, yeelp the 'Dominion Telegraph Company.' A healthy spirit of competition in any scheme where the interests of the public are considered is commendable and entitled to support, but when the inauguration of such a scheme is projected for the purpose of filling the pockets of a few interested adventurers, then it is the duty of the press to lend its aid in denouncing it."

(From the *Hamilton Spectator*.)

"The charges made against this new Company are definite and such as must be easily susceptible of disproof if they are untrue. The statements are too circumstantial to be passed over lightly, and therefore can only urge upon the city Directors a prompt and thorough enquiry into the facts. Better that this should be done now before a very large sum of money has been expended than when the line shall have all been built, and the real state of the facts become apparent when it is too late to remedy them."

(From the *Stratford Beacon*.)

"The allegations of the *Review* are specific and ought to be enquired into. Competition is as advisable in telegraphy as in other enterprises, but it ought to be seen that the money subscribed to obtain it is not diverted from its real purpose."

(From the *Canadian Statesman*.)

"The whole business at present wears a doubtful aspect, and public security demands of the Canadian Directors that a thorough explanation of suspicious circumstances be given. If they rigidly investigate and pronounce 'sound' the inception and continuation of the new Company, then will public confidence be restored, but if it is found that the swindlers of old are again endeavoring to line their pockets, then we warn Canadians to reserve their capital and 'stand from under.' Let us have light."

(From the *Pictou Gazette*.)

(After giving the facts as to the Grand Trunk speculation, winds up.)

"In view of these statements, great caution should be exercised, but unfortunately there are too many ready to be led away by homied words—plausible stories will be told—so were there golden stories afloat concerning the concealed wealth of Madoc but we hope none in this town or county will be fooled by representations, but they ever so highly colored. In the face of these facts, people rush blindly into the scheme, they will not deserve the sympathy of their fellows should their lofty anticipations not be realized."

(From the *Galt Reporter*.)

"Our readers must be well posted as regards the length and breadth of the immense advantages which will accrue to them from the establishment of the Dominion Telegraph Co. Solely for the interest of the people of this country, possessing advantages in its connections almost singular in their opportuneness and only now secured by smart individuals quite disinterestedly watching the 'Expiry of Patents'—the Tariff reduced to a mere bagatelle—the stock only to be paid at 5 per cent. down, or, 'a word in your ear,' if inconvenient, only subscribe and we will not require the 5 per cent. down. . . .
"What possible interest, otherwise than as a specu-

lation, can these three or four gentlemen from the United States have in supplying us with an opposition Telegraph Company? None. They have gone to work carefully, have secured as a blind some of the best men in the Province as Directors, and in fact done everything possible to give the Company the appearance of solidity; yet there is every evidence to show that this has been done looking to the sale of stock, and not in the interest of those becoming stockholders."

(From the *Insurance Chronicle*, Toronto.)

Mr. Cayley assures the public that the Board did not know such a man as Snow even by name. Such an admission must have sounded very strangely in all the principal towns in Canada, where the name of Snow is still a household word, and is likely to be remembered for some time to come. Such an admission must in itself have done much to shake confidence in Mr. Cayley's sagacity and acquaintance with such enterprises as that with which he has allied himself. We have reason to believe that the directors are at last enlightened as to the real state of affairs, and are puzzling their brains to find the solution of a rather difficult problem. In the meantime they are learning by experience the very useful lesson that before permitting their names to be used in connection with any public enterprise they should be careful to see that they are not, either directly or indirectly, aiding adventurers to impose on the community."

(From the *Owen Sound Times*.)

"Of all the strange phases of human nature, perhaps none is more surprising (considering the frequency with which it has been operated upon) than the gullibility of mankind. Time after time are the public swindled by sharpers who come in the specious garb of philanthropy, or with the more potent pretence of remunerative business speculation. Relying on this trait of human nature, we ever and anon see some huge undertaking ushered into public notice whose magnificent proportions dazzle the eyes and turn the heads of our otherwise cautious business men, until the bubble bursts and the dupes are left to deplore their loss, while the cunning manipulator retires beyond the reach of danger to enjoy the fruits of his unscrupulous enterprise. In this connection the *Trade Review* makes some startling revelations as to an enterprise—the Dominion Telegraph Company—revelations which, if they can be credited, will certainly place that enterprise in the category of Humbugs. Such an enterprise is the more likely to be favorably received just now, because the Montreal Company enjoys a monopoly; but healthy competition can only come from a bona fide enterprise, and not from such an undertaking as this is represented to be."

(From the *Barrie Northern Gazette*.)

Second Article from same paper.

A week or two since, we published extracts from an article, from the *Montreal Trade Review*, severely criticising the character of the new company, and, indeed, impugning the honesty of the enterprise. That there was good ground for the attack, we seriously believed at the time, and subsequent investigations only served to expose the whole affair as a huge swindle, both in its inception and working. We by no means sympathise with monopolies, and do not desire that all telegraphic enterprise should be crushed out by the present powerful corporation, known as the Montreal Telegraph Company; neither do we wish to convey the impression that the Board of Directors of the new concern have knowingly encouraged what they have now learned, to be a huge Yankee speculation; but we do say, it is high time steps were taken to purge the Dominion Telegraph Company of its suspicious elements, or otherwise consign the concern to that stock jobbing limbo, where it can do no further damage, and serve to point another moral in the history of telegraphic bubbles.

Another matter in connection with the Dominion Company, is the fact that the half-million proprietor, Seela Reeve, is also contractor. How very like the old Grand Trunk swindle is this again, when Josiah owns the machine, and Mr. W. D. Snow, the engineer, went through the farce of accepting the line on behalf of the proprietors. In the present instance no tenders are advertised, it is Reeve from the beginning, and it will be Reeve to the end, always bearing in mind that the ever active manipulator is Josiah whose bashfulness keeps him in the back ground. It should not be omitted that the wily Josiah based the price at \$250 per mile, whilst a good line can be built for \$100. Here again we see the advantage of the nephew Seela being made contractor. If such a combination of facts do not prove the bogus character of the whole thing, then we would not desire to say aught more in regard to it. To be sure, we must give credit to Snow and his consanguineous adepts for being clearer and well adapted for this particular line of business, but we have a duty to perform to our own community, in putting them on their guard against further calls on stock. We believe the inception of the thing is so fraudulent, that further payments can be successfully resisted legally, and if so, Josiah and Seela will have to give up the Canadian part of their speculation. We should hope that the Board of Directors will strain every nerve to clear themselves from the remissness which they have shown in lending themselves to such a manifest imposition on the unwary public. The respectability of their names gave what vitality the concern now has. If there is a field for a sound company, let these fungous growths be immediately lopped off. Albeit, we fear it is easier said than done. The meshes laid by Snow do not present an easy mode of extrication. The supplies can be stopped, however, and we have no doubt with a failure in that particular, the fair propositions of the two Reeves will find little inducement to prolong their continuance here, preferring a noiseless exit to an ineffectual struggle. For the present the curtain drops.

As a fitting and final commentary upon the Snow-Reeve combination, and as shewing the distrust felt of it by business men, we publish below the resignation of two of the Hamilton Directors, who are among the shrewdest men in that city—one of them President of the Board of Trade:—

The Hon. Wm. Cayley, President Dominion Telegraph Company, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to tender our resignation as Directors of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to request that our names may be struck from the list of Shareholders.

In thus withdrawing from connection with this Company, we think it is our duty to say that we were induced to take an interest in its affairs solely from a desire to assist in promoting, what we supposed to be a laudable and desirable undertaking.

Subsequent enquiry having, in our opinion, proved the enterprise to be undeserving of public confidence or support, we desire to be relieved from all further responsibility.

We are,

Your obdt serv'ts,

(Signed,) A. McINNIS,
JOHN STUART

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE resumption of financial affairs in the United States is, of course, now about the most important question under discussion, and the ablest financiers and writers on political economy are giving this subject their attention. It has been ascertained that the people at large are opposed to anything dishonourable; they desire to pay their just debts; and although some politicians may seek transient popularity with the unthinking and dishonest, and Congress may adopt equivocal resolutions while they denounce the President's repudiation proposals, there is reason to believe that the honour of the United States will not be stained by any questionable or unrighteous proceedings respecting their national debt.

Among those who have been writing about the finances are Horace Greeley, and Senator Morton of Indiana; the former advocating resumption immediately, or as soon as possible; the latter, who was formerly an advocate of the proposition to pay off five-twentieths in greenbacks, but now has changed his opinions, opposes the views of Mr. Greeley. In a recent letter Senator Morton shows the effects of immediate resumption. In reply to Mr. Greeley he says:—

"Your policy, like that of the Secretary of the Treasury, resolves itself finally into contraction; and if to the evils of immediate resumption you add the calamities of large contraction, you will make short work of the business of the country. Again, you say, 'The gist of resumption is a general fall of from twenty-five to forty per cent in prices, and of consequent appreciation of debts. Make the process as gradual as you will, it involves distress to many, and at least apparent loss to all. We shall all be worth fewer dollars than now, because our dollars will mean more after resumption than they now do; wages must fall; property sell cheaper, or be unsalable; the sheriff and the constable will be after a good many of us; we must suffer any how, but I prefer to take the plunge at once and be done with it.' If sudden resumption will involve the great decline in prices which you say it will, it would be a vast calamity to the majority of the people of the United States. It would certainly bankrupt or suspend three-fourths of the business men of the country at once. It would produce a suffering and desolation of which we have no record in this or any other country. Hundreds of thousands now living in comfort would be reduced to poverty; business would be destroyed; the poor left without employment; the people unable to pay their taxes; and the government itself threatened with bankruptcy and dishonor."

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE statistics of foreign immigration possess an interest for many of our readers, for whose benefit we give the following facts collected from various reports and statistical essays. Since 1800 this country has received over 7,000,000 immigrants direct from the old world, and the effect of this immigration has reduced the Irish population, in one fifth of that time about 2,000,000 of people. Indeed, the population of Ireland, from 1851 to 1891, fell from 6,515,791 to 5,764,543, a difference of 751,251. If the natural increase approaches 460,000 souls, this makes a ratio for the decade, of 70 per cent per year; 517,387 persons have emigrated since 1881 and the beginning of 1872 will find the Irish population about 5,000,000. The British Commissioners of Emigration noting the change in the mode of transporting says:—

In the year 1873, the proportion of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 45.85 per cent; in 1854 it increased to 53.55 per cent, in 1855, it was 73.50 per cent, and in 1868, 81.16 per cent.

There is a falling off in the immigration from Ireland, which, in 1852, was 368,000, the largest ever known. There is a very large reduction now, both in people and remittances; in the former, because the source of supply is less than it was, and in the latter (last year \$2,715,000) partly for the same reason. In 1854, the receipts from friends in the United States were about \$8,250,000.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

VS.

DAVID TORRANCE ET AL.

HIS Honor Mr. Justice Mackay delivered judgment in this case on Thursday last.

He stated the circumstances of the case, and read the questions submitted to the jury, which have appeared in the *Trade Review*, and then proceeded to say in substance as follows:—

On the 26th of November the Plaintiffs moved that on the verdict, pleadings and evidence, judgment be entered in their favour.

On the same day the Defendants presented two motions to the Court:

1st. Inasmuch as Plaintiff's allegations are not sufficient in law to sustain their pretensions that (notwithstanding the verdict) judgment be rendered in favour of Defendants. (Art. 433 Code of Procedure)

The second was for judgment on the verdict, pleading, and evidence.

It is to be remarked that defendants did not move for a new trial.

If the allegations of the Bank are sufficient in law, defendants' first motion must fail, but if insufficient, it must be granted, no matter what were the findings of the jury. (Tilstone Gibb, 4 Jur.—Higginson vs Lyman, show how those motions work.)

Upon mature consideration, after reading and re-reading it, I think the plaintiffs declaration good enough in law. The verdict must, therefore, be applied, in so far as may be consistent with the nature of the action and according to the rights of the parties under it. The reference to the jury was for the purpose of particular findings by them, upon mere matters of fact. Their verdict is like a special case, and ought to have effect as one in England would have, as to what is set forth in a special case to which both parties had agreed.

We may now pass to defendants second motion, namely, for judgment in his favour upon the pleadings, evidence, and verdict. First, as to the evidence: The relations between Defendants and Yarwood may be gathered from a letter of December 29, 1866, from Defendants to Yarwood. The latter was an agent employed by defendants upon a commission to buy grain for them. "We have to-day arranged for a credit of \$20,000 to begin with," say defendants. "We shall want regular returns and the property insured." What passed at London is clear from the parol evidence before the jury and from the following letters from Yarwood to the Defendants:—

ST. THOMAS, July 19, 1867.

MESSRS. D. TORRANCE & CO.

Gentlemen,—I wrote you on the 15th inst., and now have your letter of the 12th, and your telegram of the 17th inst., I was away from home when the telegram arrived, and only got back last night.

I wrote Mr. Cramp from Toronto. The cheque of \$10,000 was drawn against proceeds of my draft on you at three months for same amount, and if you decline to accept my draft, then the cheque should not be used. I would not have a draft on you if my anticipations respecting grain had been realized.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. YARWOOD.

ST. THOMAS, July 19, 1867.

MESSRS. D. TORRANCE & CO., MONTREAL.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the 17th inst. My draft on you for \$10,000 was discounted by the manager of the Bank of British North America, at London, on the understanding that it was a renewal of a bill for same amount due on the 18th inst., and for which he marked my cheque.

I drew upon you because I had failed to realize, as I expected, from sales of grain, and because I had no other means at the moment of meeting the bill, and I was bound to prevent you being put to inconvenience in the matter. But if you do not accept you will not only ruin me, but seriously injure the Manager of the Bank, who acted in good faith in the matter, and discounted the draft only for the purpose of enabling me to retire that due on 18th.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. YARWOOD.

THOS. CRAMP, ESQ.

ST. THOMAS, 20th July, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope your firm will not continue to refuse acceptance of my draft. The doing so will be disastrous, not only to me, but to the Manager of the British N. A. Bank. He discounted the bill for the express purpose of enabling me to retire the draft drawn the 18th, and he had full confidence that you would accept or he would not have marked a cheque expressly intended to retire a bill of which the draft he discounted was a renewal.

If you will continue to accept for a few months I will redeem the debt as fast as I possibly can, and if I fail to realize enough from my business this fall to pay off my liability, I will dispose of them before the close of the year.

My earnest desire is to pay for the amount I owe you as quickly as possible. When I saw you in Montreal, I expected to have to draw for \$25,000. I have drawn for \$19,000, and have insured my life and transferred the policy.

I certainly ought to have advised you before I drew, but as I had not the means to pay the bill, I thought it better to make a draft and send you a cheque, than allow you to retire the acceptance, and put you to inconvenience.

Yours truly,

E. M. YARWOOD.

THOS CRAMP, ESQ

The letter of Yarwood, of the 16th July, from Toronto, is not produced by the defendants, it being lost. It is certainly unfortunate such an important paper should be lost, and I feel bound to say that I never heard the loss of such a paper so poorly explained; the paper itself bearing upon such large amounts, and upon things, the like of which never happened before probably. The cheque was cashed between twelve and one on the 17th; and the plaintiffs contend that the letter of the 16th was in the possession of D. Torrance & Co. on the 17th July, before they cashed the cheque. So it must have been, unless we presume several irregularities. How important it was to prove irregularities if any. If it arrived irregularly, or late, in Montreal how important it was to men of business to keep it carefully need not be discussed. On the 18th, in the afternoon, D. Torrance & Co. say:—"We cannot accept; no advices from Upper Canada;" yet surely they had this letter of the 16th. Yarwood is certain that that letter of the 16th contained more than the one of the 15th. He says:—"I think it stated my regret at having been obliged to draw; that I had no other means of meeting the draft." "I told them what I had done," he adds, on cross examination. Plaintiffs argue that it stated in like words what the letters of the 19th and 20th do; and complain that for want of that letter of the 16th, they have had to resort to the parol evidence of Yarwood, biased in favour of defendants. It is observed in support of the plaintiffs complaint that Yarwood's position at the date of the trial was very different from what it was in July, 1867. Before the time of being examined as a witness for Plaintiffs, Yarwood had been discharged by the opposite party, the defendants, from over \$10,000 on payment of 12½ cents on the dollar; that is, he was forgiven \$9,625.

It is proved by Mr. Hooper that Mr. Cramp called at the Bank on the 18th (the check had been cashed on the 17th) and said that Yarwood had no authority to draw. It is complained of by plaintiffs that defendants did not inform them earlier of their intention not to accept the draft. Mr. Hooper, on the 18th, went to Mr. Cramp's office, and Mr. Cramp showed him Yarwood's letter of the 15th July, saying that there was nothing to connect the cheque with his draft. But Mr. Cramp, who had Yarwood's letter of the 16th then, unless he had lost it before, said not a word about it. And this is the letter that Yarwood swears told Mr. Cramp of what he (Yarwood) had done. The plaintiffs say that Mr. Cramp was guilty of artifice and reticence on this occasion. As to this letter of the 16th, from Toronto, defendants appear on the 9th of November, 1868, not to have told their own counsel of it. This is evident from the *factum* submitted to me by the defendants at the trial. Any man to whom the case might be stated, as to myself, by defendants' *factum*, without mention of the letter of the 16th, from Toronto, would form an opinion of the case very different from what he would form if fully and truly informed. Defendants say to plaintiffs, you may prove the contents of the last letter by secondary evidence, but plaintiffs' rights are greater than this; in such cases presumption may be in their favour. Yet I did not charge the jury so. In the hurry of the trial I confess to have been unprepared a little for what came out, and I left the case as one of fact to the jury, with no special advice or remark, as to whether they might presume things or not, in consequence of the loss of that letter of the 16th by defendants.

Here is some law on the subject. If a man withhold the evidence by which the true nature of the facts of a case would be manifested, every presumption to his disadvantage will be adopted. (Page 163-1, Smith's Leading Cases.—Note.) If a person is proved to have destroyed any written instrument, a presumption arises that if the truth had appeared it would have been against his interest, and that his conduct is attributable to his knowledge of this circumstance. But if the evidence be shown to be unobtainable, the presumption sometimes ceases. (727 Broom's Leg. Mat. Kerr on Fraud—p 214)

There is no proof here of how the letter was lost, or when, or by rebuttal testimony, of what the contents were. As I said before, I gave no instruction whatever to the jury on this particular point. Then the eleventh finding may be based in part upon presumptions. If so, I would, nevertheless, not find fault with it on that ground. But the jury may have thought the letter of the 15th supported their eleventh finding. This letter reads:

"I have drawn on you to-day at 3 months for \$10,000, and enclose cheque on Bank of B. N. America for same amount to retire bill due 18th inst."

Suppose Yarwood had written with mere transposition of words as follows:—"To retire bill due on the 18th inst. I have drawn on you to-day at three months for \$10,000, and enclose cheque on Bank B. N. A. for same amount."

Plaintiffs say that Torrance & Co. had reason to believe, from the letter of the 16th, all that the jury has found by their eleventh finding.

Here is an important part of the case. Mr. Cramp, when he called at the Bank, gave as a reason for defendants refusing to accept the new draft, that Yarwood had no authority to draw. Now, after the trial, and since the jury's eleventh finding, we may say that defendants had reason to believe before getting the cheque cashed, that the draft on them had been discounted upon the faith that they would accept it, and that the cheque was the proceeds of that discount.

It is true that Yarwood had no authority to draw upon defendants; but plaintiffs say that by using the cheque under the above circumstances and belief, defendants ratified the act of Yarwood. The plaintiffs contend that, under the circumstances, defendants ought not to be allowed to retain plaintiffs' money, proceeds of the cheque and sole consideration therefor. Plaintiffs cited no authorities, whether from compliment to the Court or not I cannot say; but I have been compelled to look for authorities, and here are some:

"As an authority may be presumed from previous employment in similar acts, so the same presumption arises from subsequent acts of assent or acquiescence; a small matter will be evidence of such assent; and if with a knowledge of all the circumstances an employer adopts the acts of his agent for a moment, he is bound by them."—*Paley by Dunlop* 171.)

Of course there must be a knowledge of the circumstances; but the jury in this case has found enough.

Livermore Pr. & Agent, vol. 1, says:—"If I make a contract in the name of a person who has not given me authority he will be under no obligation to ratify it, nor will he be bound to the performance of it. But if with a full knowledge of what I have done he ratify the act, he will be considered to have contracted originally by my agency; for the ratification is equivalent to an original authority."

Does not Yarwood say that in his letter of the 16th he told the defendants of what he had done? Here is another case from notes to Paley. Page 172:—

"The principal, after knowledge that his orders have been violated by his agent, receives merchandise purchased by him contrary to orders, and sells the same without signifying any intention of disavowing the acts of the agent, an inference in favour of the ratification of the acts of the agent may fairly be drawn by the jury."

Troulog, Mandat, No. 611, says:—"Si ayant reçu avis de ce qui a été entrepris pour moi a mon insu, ou en dehors de mes ordres, je garde le silence, je suis censé consentir par là a ce qui l'affaire se poursuit, j'ai tout ratifié."

When sending up the cheque the defendants ought not to have been merely silent, for so being they may be held *pour suivre l'affaire*.

Here is a case from note to p 1-11, Paley:—"Where bills were drawn by a supercargo, whose authority was doubtful, for the purpose of purchasing a cargo, the bills being drawn on the principals, who receive the cargo and dispose of it, the Court said: "Can they be permitted in a court of conscience to question the authority which the bills were drawn?"

Very like the present case, a bill is drawn to buy a cheque; the drawers are told of what has been done, and receive the cheque and profit by it,—the jury finding, as in this case, can the drawers escape by disavowing the act by which the bill was drawn?

I will first take up some of the findings of the jury particularly noticed by defendants' counsel at the final argument.

To question No. 5, the jury answered "yes." "The jury had no business to do this," said the defendants' counsel at the final argument, to which I would say "why not?" This fifth question was put to the jury, no objection being made by the defendants to it. If the answer was unwarranted by the evidence, on a motion for a new trial, it might be objected to; but not in the present motion, nor that for judgment *non obstante veredicto*.

No. 6.—"Informing them in effect, etc." "This finding is in favour of the defendant," said the counsel for defendants. It is to be observed that the 15th July is alone referred to here as the time of the actual transmission of the cheque by Yarwood with his explaining to defendants then, further than as per letter of the 16th. It is to be observed also that when this question or item was drafted, the letter from Toronto of the 16th, from Yarwood, was not known to plaintiffs.

No. 9 "is not a finding in favour of plaintiffs," said defendants' counsel at the final argument. "After being 'so' informed, defendants got the cheque cashed," is very different from "after defendants had been made aware of the transaction." "So," refers to Yarwood's letter of the 16th and to No. 6 of questions to jury, and to nothing else," said counsel. This latter part must be admitted. I suspect that that was all which was in the mind of plaintiffs' counsel, ignorant then of the letter from Yarwood of the 16th from Toronto.

But the eleventh finding is not confined or particular. It is submitted by the motion for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, and judgment is now asked by defendants upon the verdict generally. What did the eleventh question involve? Had Torrance & Co. reason to believe, from anything, that the cheque represented the proceeds of the draft of the 17th July, 1867, and that the draft was only discounted upon the faith that they would accept it. That is what it involved. Reference is not made to the letter of the 16th in particular as means of knowledge possessed by the defendants. The letter of the 16th had been discovered, and its absence, and the so-called suppression of it charged, and the jury find at the end of the case this eleventh finding, viz:—"We are of opinion that the defendants had reason to believe that the cheque was the proceeds of the draft of the 15th of July, and that said draft was discounted upon the faith that defendants would accept it." "The defendants are bound" says plaintiffs' counsel, "to have known of the contract with Yarwood, and by the act of cashing the cheque they bound themselves to accept the new draft." There is no inconsistency between this eleventh finding and the sixth one. No. 6 confined the jury to find as to what, at the time of the actual transmission of the cheque, Yarwood said, or explained. The cheque was only once transmitted, and No. 6 enquires as to what was said at that point of time. No. 11 is not limited to that time.

As to No. 13, defendants' plea stands to help it and is a confession that the legal tender notes were means gotten from the cheque.

How can the Court, upon the verdict and evidence, in this case, say that defendants are entitled to have their motion for judgment granted, and plaintiffs' action dismissed. It is impossible. There is the verdict, reading fatally, as I take it, against defendants. I have to give it force. I think it supported by the evidence. But supposing it not to be, how can I disregard it, upon a motion such as I have before me, no motion for a new trial being presented.

The verdict ought to be affirmative or negative. The one in point is sufficiently affirmative. It is said not

to be certain, but a mere statement of opinion. It is well known that witnesses' mere opinion as to facts will most often go for nothing. We know also that men's opinions are variable, and liable to change. But we are dealing, not merely with a man's opinion, or with that of a witness, but with the verdict of a jury. There is no room for change in the verdict of a jury; it is irrevocable. A jury states its opinions, and are asked whether they are all of that opinion; they answer in the affirmative and this is the last finding possible by that jury. They know that, and that they will be discharged and dissolved upon the recording of their verdict. Their opinion is fixed and invariable from the nature of things. They are twelve men, but one body saying in substance:—"Nos opinions sont fixes sur ce point." Surely the eleventh finding is certain enough and affirmative enough.

"We think" has been taken over and over again as a verdict. In the last case tried against the *Edna Insurance Co.*, for instance, "We think," I do not consider as certain or strong as the expression here, "We are of opinion." "We are of opinion," was the finding of the jury, p. 206, vol. 2, L.C.R., yet it was accepted by us as a good finding.

In sales, vendees are often held in fraud from having had reason to believe things. In insurance cases too, insured are often held in fraud from having had reason to believe things. If, in settling a special verdict, any difference arise about a fact, the opinion of the jury is taken, and the fact is then stated accordingly; i. e. according to the jury's opinion—8 taunton, Tidd Pr.

A governing principle in trials by jury is that the jury have entire jurisdiction over the matters of fact, and that the Court has none (where there is no motion before it to set aside the verdict, for inconsistent findings, or as being contrary to the evidence.) This principle is admitted wherever trial by jury is understood and practised.

The verdict in the present case, if not uncertain must stand, and be applied as it reads; the motion for judgment *non obstante verdicto* being dismissed. Whether it be certain or uncertain the defendants' motion for judgment in their favour cannot be granted. Why should defendants get judgment entered up in their favour upon a verdict confessedly uncertain, say where an important fact sent to be determined, has not been determined. If a verdict be maintained in a case like the present, the Court cannot dispose of the case upon it, but must order a new trial. If a verdict be ambiguous or uncertain judgment shall not pass upon it, but a *verdict de novo* shall be ordered: 1 Saunders Pl. Any court taking such a view of a verdict would have to order a new trial. I ought to make the verdict stand, if can. I see certainty in the jury's findings, and so seeing, I say that the defendants cannot get judgment in their favour, for the verdict is against them, and in favour of plaintiffs. Finding, as I do upon both motions by defendants, I pronounce for the plaintiffs' motion. I may be wrong. My judgment can be carried to appeal and if wrong, in so far as disposing of defendants' first motion as it has been, defendants have a remedy, as in *Tilstone and Gibb*.

LETTER OF D. TORRANCE & CO.

THE following letter has been addressed to *The Gazette* :—

MONTREAL, January 2, 1869.

SIR, Before this case is disposed of in the Court of final resort, your readers will have forgotten all about it; and we, therefore, ask space now for a few words relating to the first judgment.

The missing letter, to which so much importance is suddenly attached, was not written to us at all, but was a private note addressed by Mr. Yarwood to Mr. Cramp, a day after that sent us containing the remittance. After writing to our firm on the 15th July, from London, enclosing the remittance, Mr. Yarwood proceeded to Toronto, and the next day, the 16th, while there, wrote this note and gave it, he states, to the hotel porter, to be posted. It did not go forward by that day's mail, but reached here on the 18th, and was answered the same day as follows:—

"MONTREAL, July 18, 1867.

"E. M. Yarwood, Esq., St. Thomas.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter dated Toronto, 18th inst. No doubt ere this you have learnt that we refused your bill for \$1,000. What other course could you have expected us to take? Apart from the origin of this transaction, it was surely due to us before asking further assistance, to disclose the reasons, and a full account of your affairs, but you choose to draw without explanation or authority, and the bill has been protested.

Respecting the balance due as yet, it is quite clear you are going to disappoint the expectations we had on your statements as to the time of payment, but you know it is a debt of honour; you have placed us in a cruel position, and I look to you at once to make it safe at any rate. I will undertake to get you liberal time, say a year, if required. Let me hear from you at once

"Yours truly,

(Signed,) "THOMAS CRAMP."

That a private note addressed to one member of our firm, should not be filed with our business papers, will surprise no mercantile man, nor is it singular that such a document should be lost or mislaid. We attached neither then, nor now, the slightest importance to it; nor did Mr. Cramp, who would, however, have shewn it to Mr. Hooper, had it reached him before their interview took place. At the trial, Mr. Yarwood, who wrote this note, and Mr. Cramp, who received it, were both in court, summoned by the Plaintiffs, so that no difficulty existed in ascertaining its contents, or any circumstances respecting it, that were considered to bear upon the case.

The supposition that Mr. Cramp or any member of our firm concealed, or cared to conceal, anything whatever respecting this whole matter from beginning to end, would be ridiculous as well as contemptible. From our point of view, no letter written by Mr. Yarwood or any one else after that of the 15th July, ought to have affected our decision. We took the ground, and still maintain it, that the remittance being unconditional, we had the right to pass it to Mr. Yarwood's credit; and the draft being made without the slightest authority, we would and did refuse to accept it. If the knowledge of Mr. Yarwood's acts was to govern our decision, we had within a very few days a full explanation of the transaction, but we still persisted, as we do yet, in maintaining the original ground. Nothing would have removed us from it but satisfactory security for the new draft.

It would no doubt have been extremely liberal for us to rectify a mistake of the Bank of British North America and protect the manager from censure; but we were not disposed to forget that the Bank held our property practically in pawn for the payment of another person's debts, and we had little hope of its restitution on any so-called moral or broadly liberal grounds. These would have been defined by the Bank solicitors.

As we consider, and are so advised, that Judge MacKay's decision is contrary to the evidence and the verdict as well as being otherwise bad in law, the case now goes before other judges and a higher court.

We remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.

MR Weir has sent us a circular in reference to the export of silver, from which we learn that there is still considerable doubt as to his being able to carry out his scheme. Mr Weir's proposition is simply this. He is receiving tenders of silver at 3½ per cent. discount, to be delivered within four months from the 10th of January, and paid for on delivery. If his whole scheme is sufficiently supported, he will accept the tenders, and export \$50,000 of silver weekly, until he has shipped \$2,000,000, the amount which he estimates as the surplus of silver now causing so much loss and inconvenience.

But as the United States silver dollar is only worth from 94c. to 95c. in gold, the loss in exporting must clearly be made up in some way. This loss, including commissions, freights, &c., Mr. Weir estimates at about \$30,000, or about the amount of discount paid in Montreal alone every forty days. To meet this deficit, Mr. Weir is taking tenders of one dollar per week and upwards, to be paid to him while the shipments continue. Those who contribute to this fund are to have the privilege of exchanging their silver at 2½ per cent. discount up to \$5,000 during five months. This is certainly a guarantee that Mr. Weir has confidence in his scheme bringing the discount down to that figure, which will far more than compensate those who pay a dollar per week towards the cost of shipping.

So far, we learn from Mr. Weir's circular, \$40,000 have been tendered to cover the loss arising from the sale of the silver, so that half the work has been accomplished. Mr. Weir, however, evidently feels that many parties deeply interested in the success of the movement are doing nothing to assist it, and it is just possible that a scheme, not difficult of accomplishment, and calculated to greatly lessen, if it does not entirely remove the evil, may fall to the ground through the indifference of those most interested in carrying it to a successful issue.—*Toronto Globe*.

RAILWAY FARES.

IF some social philosopher should predict that the day will come when a man can purchase a three-cent stamp and prepay his passage therewith to any part of the United States, as he may now prepay the carriage of a letter the proposition would no doubt be received with shouts of inextinguishable laughter. If the laughers were asked to say why the thing appeared to them so preposterous and absurd, they would instantly point out the difference between the standard half ounce of the post office and the 160 lbs of the living package; but on being pressed a little further, to show why a *pro rata* stamp should not suffice for the transportation of a 150 lbs. for any distance, would be obliged to confess that there is no impossibility in the case.

Mr. Braddon, of England, insists that the thing can be done in that country, and that a three-penny stamp would be enough to pay for any single journey, long or short. He bases his calculation upon the passenger traffic of 1865, when 3,500,000 passenger trains run over 71,000,000 miles, and carried 252,000,000 passengers. This traffic produced £14,744,402, giving an average of about 21 miles and 73 passengers for each train, or about ½ passengers per mile, and an average fare for the present average journey of 14d. Mr. Braddon has no doubt that the reduced rates would increase the tariff sixfold, which would give the railroad companies an excess of \$4,000,000 of receipts, with very little additional expense at a 3d. rate. He claims that of this increased number one-seventh would ride first-class, at 1s., and two-sevenths second-class, at 6d., which would raise the return of the railroads from £14,750,000 to £22,000,000.

These figures show that the proposition is feasible. The success of Sir Rowland Hill's post office plan has already shown what may be done under such a system. The inertia of established custom will no doubt offer a formidable obstacle to this revolution, but it must nevertheless be confessed that its success is not improbable. It is a fact that very low passenger fares have always stimulated travel and resulted in favour of the companies which have adhered to them for a

reasonably long time. The wisdom of this policy has been demonstrated on a very large scale in Belgium for two years past, and its success there has had a great influence on fares in Prussia, and to some extent in France.

In America no fair trial has ever been made of cheap travel. Occasionally competition has brought fares on particular routes very low for a time, but only to be raised again as soon as a compromise could be effected. The companies have always regarded the public as their lawful prey, and the public have returned the compliment by treating the companies as natural enemies and threatening to take away their privileges. If now it can be shown that the interest of the companies is coincident with the desire of the public for cheap fares a better understanding may be reached. But we fear it will be difficult to persuade the companies that "the bird in the bush is really to be preferred to the bird in the hand." It would be interesting, however, to know just what the receipts and expenditures were on the Round steamers last summer, when passengers were taken from New York to Boston for \$1.—*Portland Price Current*.

ANOTHER OIL COMBINATION.

THE combination made by Judge Higgins, with the Canadian oil refiners, having about expired, the oil men have entered into an arrangement among themselves, so that the expectation of a decline in the price of coal oil at the expiration of the first combination, will not be realised. The arrangement is said to be as follows:—

- 1.—They bind or lease all their refineries to trustees.
- 2.—They bind themselves only to make a certain quantity of oil—which quantity is to be agreed to by a committee of the combination. Such quantity not to exceed the consumption of Canada.
- 3.—A committee to inspect the quality of the oil; and no oil, except such as has been approved of, to be offered for sale.
- 4.—A committee to measure the different stills, and apportion the quantity to be made by each refiner—which apportionment shall be *pro rata* according to the size of the still.
- 5.—A committee, through whom all sales are to be effected, who are also to regulate the price, &c.

CONTINENTAL HYDRAULICS.

A BOLD SCHEME OF ENGINEERING.

AT the last meeting of the Connecticut Scientific Academy, Gen. B. S. Roberts, United States Army, read a remarkable paper on the hydraulics of the Continent. He announced what we may style a very large problem, but he so set forth its merits and its practicality that its national importance claims for it serious consideration. The General undertook to show that the system of confining the flood-waters of the Mississippi River in one narrow channel, by dyking, is obstructing the creative laws of delta bottoms and basins, and working the most serious evil by emptying into the Gulf of Mexico the delta-forming material that would, if the waters were left free, spread themselves over the low marshes and swamps, and in time raise them up to higher levels, by the cumulative process of delta deposit, and create cotton lands. He made a very clear demonstration of an easy and economical plan of engineering these dykes by a system of waste ways that should create artificial rivers and carry all the flood-waters into the swamps, morasses, bayous, &c., of the Mississippi basin.

This was his first proposition, by means of which he insists that all the flood-waters that come from the great western tributaries can be controlled and made available to undo the evil that had its beginning with the French and Spanish, who commenced this vicious plan of dyking when they owned the States of Louisiana and Florida, and the vast country west of the Mississippi.

After engineering and disposing of the flood waters of the Mississippi that come from the great western tributaries, he proposes another plan for engineering the waters of the lakes, so as to supply at all seasons to the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, enough of their surplus waters to fix a minimum low water navigation. He makes Lake Superior the natural feeder of the Upper Mississippi, and demonstrates the ease with which all the waters that empty out of it down the Sault St. Marie can be canaled into the head waters of the Rum River, and through that channel into Mississippi, into the Falls of St. Anthony. The waters of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan that are emptied into Lake Erie through the St. Clair River, he proposes to drain into the Illinois River, by deepening the Chicago River, and carrying them in an artificial bed to the head of navigation of the Illinois River. In like manner he would draw from Lake Erie the waters that discharge themselves over the Falls of Niagara, by deepening the Grand River, and from its head waters cutting an artificial river to the head of Beaver River, and down that into the Ohio.

These are Gen. Roberts' outline plans, and he is very earnest and clear in his convictions that they are practical and of easy economical accomplishment, under the direction of skilled, alive and enterprising engineers. He urges that the geography of the country is peculiarly favorable for the accomplishment of these plans, and seemingly invites the skill of man to undertake what God has so plainly left for him to do. It is not our purpose in what we have said, to endorse this plan; we are not professionally in that line. Whether it is practical or not, we do not know. But it certainly has novelty about it, and there is always to us a charm in new and bold thinking, and in great original undertaking. It seems to us quite clear that Gen. Roberts is a bold and original thinker, and is now wrestling with a great national plan of engineering the hydraulics of the continent, and appropriating them to such

use as shall develop in time all its resources and wealth. We therefore put it forth to the public, hoping that others more able than we are, will give it prominence and discuss it as its importance demands, honestly and impartially.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

WE have now completed our tables showing the comparative movement of certain leading articles of produce at New York during the year. There has been an increase over either of the previous two years in flour, wheat, and oats. The arrivals of corn have increased over last year, but are below the total for 1831. In all classes of meat provisions and hog products there has been a decrease. These tables should be carefully preserved for reference, as their compilation represents no little care and labor. They are not common property, having been prepared expressly for the Journal of Commerce by our own corps of editors and reporters.

Receipts of Certain Articles of Domestic Produce at the Port of New York for the year -

Table with 3 columns: Article Name, 1868, 1867, 1866. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs (Wheat flour, Cornmeal, etc.), Naval Stores (Crude turp, etc.), and Provisions (Pork, Beef, etc.).

The exports show a gain in flour and wheat, but the shipments of the latter, it will be seen, do not correspond with the increased receipts at the port. In some of the provisions the exports compare favourably with the previous two years.

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports of Certain Leading Articles of Domestic Produce for the year -

Table with 3 columns: Article Name, 1867, 1866, 1865. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Naval Stores, and Oils.

The pressure on our columns in this issue forbids more extended comment, but the figures will safely interpret themselves, and tell their own story.

THE HARTFORD COPPER MINE.

WE had the pleasure a few days since of visiting in company with a dozen or more gentlemen from this town, the "Hartford Copper Mine," in the township of Ascut, owned principally, by parties resident in Hartford, Conn., under the superintendence and management of General Adams & Son.

There is not one person in a hundred in this vicinity who has any idea of the amount of work done and doing daily at this mine, and there seems to be a general opinion prevalent that copper mining in this section of country with profit, is all humbug; and that the works going on here and elsewhere are only of a temporary character, and intended to fleece capitalists by and by, by inducing them to put their money in concerns which will soon burst up. That "copper" operations like every other new enterprise of the kind, when first started, have in many cases proved failures, is too true, but that is by no means a sure criterion as to the value or profit of such undertakings; and judging from what we saw at the Hartford mine we should say that its proprietors are either foolish men in the extreme, or commence and execute mining operations to such an extent without by this time knowing whether it will pay; or else they have long since become satisfied that mining operations can be successfully prosecuted here, and that a certain return can be relied on for their investment, sufficient to warrant a continuance of the operations now going on.

We are sorry to observe a want of faith in our people, in the success of almost every new enterprise which may be set on foot amongst us. We hear and are often told that Manufacturing Companies of various kinds, Railway, Mining, Commercial, Mechanical Companies in the United States proper, and that money is made, in fact created, by such associations, to the general advancement and prosperity of the country, as well as of those engaged in such enterprises. This may be true, and yet the very same people who are harping on that one string will not invest a single dollar in any similar undertaking at our own doors, and not only this, but they always talk in the most discouraging, scornful manner of any effort to conduct similar enterprises to a successful issue amongst ourselves.

This want of confidence in ourselves and in each other, is the great drawback to success, and hampers our own efforts and those of others to advance the interests of the country, and till our own people in these townships get rid of such vicious notions, and become imbued with more exalted ideas, and conceptions of their duty to their country, and become willing if need be to make sacrifices to promote the general good of the community, we must lag behind in the great march of improvement, become more drags on the country, and die and be forgotten, or remembered only with contempt and execration at the want of enterprise and public spirit manifested by us.

But we are forgetting in thus moralizing a description, measure in its outline and defective in its details of the "Hartford Mine," which we propose to lay before our readers.

This mine is situated in the south-west part of the Township of Ascut, about six miles from Sherbrooke, and about the same distance from Lennoxville. There are at present about 120 men employed about the works; say 75 in actual mining, and the balance about the smelting works. The ore at present is mined at a distance under ground from the surface about 100 feet, from whence it is drawn to the surface by the ground, by a railway propelled by horse power; there are several shafts or levels at different depths, where there are various parts of a work; altogether there is an area of some 160 feet by 120 feet, entirely blasted out. The rock being supported by pillars of stone and large posts of wood; the veins of copper are of unlimited extent and quantity so far as known. Over the copper rock is brought to the surface it is carried to short distances and piled up in piles from 20 to 60 feet in length by say 15 to 20 feet wide, and about 8 feet in height in the centre, gradually sloping to the bottom. In the sides and ends there are small places left where wood is placed, and this when ignited soon communicates to the sulphur, with which the rock is largely impregnated, when the whole mass is heated and fused together, the sulphur furnishing sufficient material to feed the fire when once set agoing till the whole pile is soon a mass of red hot material. This process, which is technically called "roasting," separates the sulphur from the rock, and renders it fit for smelting. We saw some ten or a dozen of these piles in various states of process. Some just lighted, others partly burned, and again others being taken off by teams to the smelting works, some mile and a-half distant, down what might be considered rather a steep grade. There are several buildings near the mines, houses, store, office, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a large building partly finished near the mouth of the shaft, in which it is intended to place superior machinery to that now in use, for raising the rock from the bottom of the mine to the surface. This will be in operation in about two weeks. We next visited the smelting works, where there are four large furnaces erected for smelting the ore. Three of these were in full operation, and smelting about 60 tons of ore daily. There is a large steam engine used for blowing the fires and other purposes. The furnaces are constructed on a new principle introduced by General Adams. The fuel (of which it takes about one-eighth of quantity to even-eighths of one,) and the ore is thrown into the furnaces about twelve feet from the bottom the blasts being introduced in rear at about four feet from the bottom, the furnaces are kept going night and day by relays of workmen, and the refuse when melted pours out in a stream from every furnace, and is carried off in iron pots placed on wheels outside of the building. In front of the furnaces there is a vessel similar to a large potato kettle lined with "steep," composed of a cask, burnt

alloy, charcoal, &c., into which the metals when passed fall; the refuse rising to the top and running off over the side is taken away. When the reservoir or kettle is full of the copper "mat," or "regula," as it is called, it is damped out and laid aside, cooled and is ready for shipment. These furnaces have been in operation some of them since last July last, and have been with the exception of Sundays, kept going night and day, a fact unprecedented in copper smelting operations. The percentage of rock in copper is about 6 per cent., and when manufactured into mat it is from 20 to 43 per cent. of pure copper. These works were intended for use in connection with another mine owned by the same company, within half a mile of the works, but the present mine being partially developed and proving of good grade copper, has alone as yet been worked. It is estimated that there are 25,000 tons of copper rock now in sight, and doubtless more will be discovered as these explorations are pushed on. Should the price of copper rise, (it now being very low,) both mines belonging to the Hartford Company will be worked. There is another set of smelting works erected at a short distance from the "Hartford" in connection with the "Capel Mine," owned principally by parties in Montreal, called the North American Smelting Works, under the management of Mr. Bennett, an experienced mining engineer, which we hope will prove highly remunerative to the proprietors. We understand from General Adams that his mine is also doing well. We have only given a brief sketch of what was seen on our late visit to the "Hartford Mines," thinking that it would interest our readers, and perhaps induce them to look with more confidence in mining operations than heretofore. - Sherbrooke Gazette.

EMANCIPATED LABOR.

THE change in public opinion within the past few years in favor of granting more freedom, better opportunities, and a higher social standing to those who labor and toil, is characteristic of the century. This honorable sentiment is still growing in the minds of our intelligent and enlightened people, and the position of the working man is higher and to-day he is more of a power in society than ever before. This is right, and we shall ever give our influence in the future, as we have in the past, to maintain the dignity of honorable labor. The bone and muscle of society is as important an element of its power as the blood and brains. The minds that have directed, and the capital employed by labor in its many and various enterprises, are not to be considered as of secondary importance; but, as an exchange ably remarks, these very stimulants, and this very capital was, in the first instance, the result of toil—the conquest of labor; and the man who holds these advantages holds them as a trust to be properly used and justly distributed with an even and impartial hand. He should do so, we say, evenly, justly, generously, as a gift from God, not to be used with tyrannic and mercenary sway, but with that becoming dignity that looks higher than mercenary gratification or ephemeral enjoyment. Labor is anxiously looking forward to its just rewards; to emancipation from severe and heavy taxation, which have bound its limbs and made exorbitant demands from its resources and exertions. And it looks not without hope; each day that passes adds to its strength, and a better prospect of its fulfillment in its fruit. Those who are interested are nine tenths of the whole people of the country, and the sooner they understand this question they should pursue it with vigor and energy; with a determination never to abandon it until the object of its pursuit are secured. Young and old should lay to heart, pursue it with avidity and unremitting effort, and there is no doubt, there can be no doubt, of its ultimate triumph. Capitalist, and theorists are of utility, to see that the interests of labor and capital are alike, and that the rewards of labor and capital are alike, and that the returns on capital should be equally divided.

When the benefits are evenly distributed, there can be no cause of contention between capital and labor. They will be twin pillars, working for an equal share, and therefore we may be greater permanency cord, the result of which is, shutting out all and higher and nobler aims, the soles are held every stride, so apt to occur when one makes one with an uneven hand and a disposition. How happy it side preponderate against the other. Humanities would make us all, as families, peoples, nations, and nations, if the means of which we speak were fairly observed and its lessons practiced. Is this speculation, or is it truth? If the former, it will be unheeded and unnoticed; if the latter it is worthy of a place in the mind, to be taken care of and nurtured—not only for the present hour, but for all time to come. No evil can come of exciting to greater industry all classes—the old and the young. It is to the rising generation we must look for a noble part to be performed in the future of our country. If they fail us, "virtue, liberty and independence" are but idle words, whose significance were better understood by the generation who have gone before us and have passed away. If we would maintain their standard of morals, patriotism and virtue, we must copy their deeds, and pattern after their example. - N. Y. Bulletin.

SCARCITY OF FODDER.—The scarcity of fodder has caused quite a panic among our farmers and wool growers, the consequence being to create a general desire with them to dispose of their flocks as fast as possible. We have heard of a lot of a hundred being offered at 10c per head, the seller to retain the wool. One market is filled with mutton at such remarkably low figures as almost to induce one to become a constant lover of the article. - Zanesville, O., Times.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
 No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
 and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.
JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Sole Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.
 Exchange Court,
 1-ly **MONTREAL.**
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
 42 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandy.
F. Mestreau & Co. 1-ly

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	178 a 178	179 a 179
Bank of N. A.	Books closed.	Books closed.
City Bank	104 1/2 a 104 1/2	104 1/2 a 104 1/2
Benque du Peuple	115 a 108 1/2	108 a 108 1/2
Molson Bank	109 1/2 a 110 1/2	109 1/2 a 110 1/2
Ontario Bank	99 a 99 1/2	99 a 99 1/2
Bank of Toronto	Books closed.	Books closed.
Quebec Bank	103 a 103	103 a 103
Bank Nationale	105 a 105	105 a 105
Bank of Commerce	107 a 107	107 a 107
Bank Jacques Cartier	105 a 103	105 a 103
Eastern Townships Bank	105 a 105	105 a 105
Merchants Bank	103 1/2 a 104 1/2	103 1/2 a 104 1/2
Union Bank	94 a 96	94 a 96
Mechanic Bank	84 a 86	84 a 86
Royal Canadian Bank	84 a 86	84 a 86
Bank of Commerce	Books closed.	Books closed.
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	15 a 16	15 a 16
A. & S. Lawrence	13 a 13	13 a 13
G. W. of Canada	10 a 11	10 a 11
C. & S. Lawrence	72 a 73	72 a 73
Do. preferential		
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	\$3.10 a \$3.20	\$3.10 a \$3.20
Canada Mining Company	25 a 40	25 a 40
Huron Copper Ray		
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	135 a 139	136 a 139
Montreal City Gas Company	176 a 187	176 a 187
City Passenger R. R. Co.	110 a 112	110 a 112
Richellu Navigation Co.	116 a 117 1/2	116 a 117 1/2
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	106 a 109	106 a 109
Montreal Elevating Company	100 a 104 1/2	100 a 104 1/2
British Colonial Steamship Co.	20 a 60	20 a 60
Canada Glass Company	10 a 60	10 a 60
BONDS.		
Government Debentures, 5 p. a. 1878, cy.	92 1/2 a 93 1/2	92 1/2 a 93 1/2
Do. 6 p. c., 1878, cy.	93 1/2 a 95 1/2	93 1/2 a 95 1/2
Do. 7 p. c., cy.	102 a 103	102 a 103
Montreal Water Works 6 per cent.	104 1/2 a 105	104 1/2 a 105
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1873	96 a 98 1/2	96 a 98 1/2
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	94 1/2 a 95 1/2	94 1/2 a 95 1/2
Quebec City 6 per cent.	80 a 80	80 a 80
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1860	87 1/2 a 92 1/2	87 1/2 a 92 1/2
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1870	87 1/2 a 93 1/2	87 1/2 a 93 1/2
Champlain R. L., 6 per cent.	67 a 67	67 a 67
County Debentures		
EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London, 60 days	109 1/2 a 109 1/2	109 1/2 a 109 1/2
Private do	108 a 108	108 a 108
Private, with discount	107 1/2 a 108	107 1/2 a 108
Bank on New York	23 1/2 a 23 1/2	23 1/2 a 23 1/2
Private do	23 a 23	23 a 23
Gold Drafts do.	par.	par.
Silver do.	150 1/2 a 150	150 1/2 a 150
Gold in New York.		

STATEMENT OF BANKS
 Acting under Charter, for the Month ending November 30, 1883, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.				TOTAL LIABILITIES.
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	372,794	8 1,701	6,317,801	9,096,291	16,548,978
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,250	577,477	47,314	684,325	978,259	2,850,786
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000	433,491	7,339	407,261	709,169	1,740,263
Gore Bank	1,000,000	89,281	185,961	1,761	73,689	96,628	3,770
Bank of N. America	4,668,668	4,566,668	1,038,911	11,149	1,098,554	2,548,134	4,998,246
Banque du Peuple	1,000,000	88,439	88,439	2,133	320,668	202,987	6-2,749
Niagara District Bank	450,000	305,224	192,345	7,139	159,272	460,393	460,393
Molson Bank	1,000,000	891,310	100,891	1,838	264,751	260,754	493,537
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	600,000	1,029,122	45,850	385,504	1,483,039	2,914,945
Ontario Bank	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,378,133	114,634	1,116,525	1,042,545	3,631,838
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	124,561	4,181	39,735	70,165	293,622
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	138,045	33,621	290,13	229,078	672,849
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	891,310	100,891	1,838	270,773	832,647	1,003,334
Merchants Bank	600,000	3,329,089	1,430,979	153,020	1,034,554	1,881,634	4,502,819
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,130,763	1,663,119	46,697	704,102	917,887	3,243,693
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	1,012,255	67,320	210,816	392,505	212,933	800,244
Mechanic Bank	1,000,000	215,423		5 4	112,301	127,309	240,415
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	179,062	1,001,503	21,960	727,901	1,014,503	2,880,637
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Bank of Yarmouth							
Merchants Bank							
People's Bank							
Union Bank							
Bank of Nova Scotia							
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	679,700	433,648	77,409	574,524	784,729	1,870,673
Commercial Bank							
St. Stephens Bank							
People's Bank							
Total Liabilities	38,666,666	26,703,255	10,430,619	1,699,263	15,107,512	23,795,616	50,228,046

NAME OF BANK.	ASSETS.							
	Cash, Balances, and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balance due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Overdrafts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	3,517,435	350,000	839,847	5-4,274	5,854,719	15,442,947	308,387	21,816,944
Quebec Bank	307,760	89,489	124,433	196,411	202,504	2,687,358	283,367	3,314,656
City Bank	351,451	41,470	150,729	118,759	99,673	2,286,861	127,524	3,036,271
Gore Bank	145,778	67,027	65,723	13,478	31,831	458,837	306,878	1,265,823
Bank of N. America	838,422	243,333	71,840	142,684	31,169	3,365,025	90,974	7,760,357
Banque du Peuple	174,312	54,199	160,384	43,120	31,412	1,941,607	4,854	2,446,290
Niagara District Bank	62,758	12,720	45,720	8,294	34,282	370,009	53,536	580,072
Molson Bank	318,210	91,035	103,919	68,338	85,234	1,779,603	231,225	2,398,215
Bank of Toronto	433,022	42,827	97,260	88,012	180,173	3,183,514	18,655	4,122,491
Ontario Bank	861,632	156,428	306,822	161,803	127,948	4,282,023	122,713	6,042,462
Eastern Townships Bank	67,441	18,000	67,283	25,471	34,703	211,706	5,000	726,607
Banque Nationale	119,496	53,318	114,150	109,572	102,531	1,233,051	3,666	1,749,916
Banque Jacques Cartier	300,773	101,228	25,606	104,533	104,533	1,210,631	2,142,662	1,749,916
Merchants Bank	629,533	536,233	59,266	29,336	9-7,337	4,096,001	1,814,696	6,620,500
Royal Canadian Bank	1,162,530	128,511	128,511	119,673	220,163	3,029,545	94,663	4,444,696
Union Bank of L. Canada	138,020		120,204	54,334	60,624	1,653,788		2,031,388
Mechanic Bank	42,222	34,338		30,682	6,265	377,317	16,653	436,458
Bank of Commerce	864,067	49,322	104,918	103,907	267,707	2,268,976		3,206,017
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth								
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank								
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	240,463	14,096		28,779	631,753	1,965,763	80,617	2,761,596
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephens Bank								
People's Bank								
Total Assets	10,666,579	1,643,068	3,764,389	2,073,503	8,282,77	23,104,317	3,739,234	84,013,546

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1883.
 Consols for money, 92 1/2 to 00; for account, 92 1/2; Ex chequer Bills, 7 to 12 pm
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
 British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec., 1872. — to —
 Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877. 107 to 108
 Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 105 to 107
 Do 6 per cent. March and Sept. 105 to 107
 Do 6 per cent. Jan. and July. 94 to 96
 Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock. 91 to 92
 Do 4 p. c. Mar. & Sept. Dominion Stock 93 1/2 to 94 1/2
 New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 104 to 106
 Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875 104 to 106
 Do 6 per cent., 1886 104 to 106

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 68 to 60
 Buffalo and Lake Huron 8 to 32
 Do preference 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
 Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c. 65 to 68
 Grand Trunk of Canada. 15 to 16
 Do equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c 84 to 86
 Do 1st preference bonds 48 to 50
 Do 2nd preference bonds 38 to 40
 Do 3rd preference stock 23 to 23
 Do 4th preference stock. 17 1/2 to 18 1/2
 Great Western of Canada. 13 1/2 to 14 1/2
 Do 6 without option, 1873. 99 to 101
 Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78. 93 to 94
 North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds. 80 to 83

BANKS.

British North America 51 to 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph 27 to 29
 Do do 3 per cents 73 to 76
 British American Land 17 to 20
 Canada Company 60 to 70
 Colonial Securities Company to —
 Canadian Loan and Investment 13 1/2 to 14 1/2
 Hudson's Bay 23 to 14 1/2
 Trust and Loan Company, U. C. 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 pm
 Telegraph Const'n & Maintenance (Lim) — to —
 Do do 15 1/2 to 16
 Vancouver Coal Company 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pm

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, 1883.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

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, 1

MCINTYRE, D NOON & FRENCH,
 Importers of
DRY GOODS,
 478 ST PAUL STREET.
 Montreal. 1-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in
 cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No
 675 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
 RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.
 Incorporated 1829.—Commenced business in Montreal
 in 1850

Accumulated Funds, over	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1897	15,211
Amount insured in 1897	41,731,322
Receipts for 1897	5,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)	1,884,703
Deposited with Canadian Government.	100,000
Daily income in 1898 nearly	25,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.
 Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very
 city and town.
S. P. DLAR & CO., Managers.
 Montreal, 15th August, 1898 2-ly

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,
GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
 Builder of Marine and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
MILL and MINING MACHINERY.
 All kinds of **CASTINGS** in **BRASS and IRON**
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
 23-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
 References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Arthur Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do 20-

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 120, 123, 125 and 127, Queen Street, Montreal,
WYAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty
 1-ly

N. S. WHITNEY,
IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic
 Webs, Prunellas, Linings, &c.,
 14 St. Helen Street,
 MONTREAL 1-ly

P. D. BROWNE,
BANKER & EXCHANGE BROKER
 and Dealer in U. S. Securities
 No. 18 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Cash advanced on all kinds of negotiable securities
 Silver Greenbacks, and all kinds of Uncurrent
 Money, bought and sold at most liberal prices.
 Collections made on all parts of the Dominion.
 1-6m

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

EXCLUSIVE application is given to the
COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal atten-
 tion bestowed on each transaction. The utmost
 promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed.
 The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with re-
 sponsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid in-
 cidental 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 re-
 liable agents and advances granted without expense
 beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 No. 2 Ontario Chambers,
 CORNER CHERCH and FRONT STREETS,
 TORONTO.

TO afford extended facilities to our numer-
 ous correspondents, we have opened a branch
 of our business at the above central stand. Con-
 signments 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. Com-
 missions will be on the most liberal scale, and all
 necessary expenses carefully avoided. Advances made
 in the customary form. Orders for Grain, Flour,
 & provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the ju-
 dicious execution of which our experience and stand-
 ing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable informa-
 tion respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

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

Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather
 carefully realized to best possible advantage, and re-
 turns made with promptness and regularity. Com-
 missions charged at the lowest adopted by any of the
 responsible houses of the trade.

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

KINGAN & KIRKLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets
 Montreal.
 Wm. KIRKLOCH. W. B. LINDBAY. D. L. LOUKERT.
 8-ly

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SUGARS AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
 18 ST. JOHN STREET
 MONTREAL

FERRIER & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Agents for:
 Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axo Factory.
 Sherbrooke Safety Fuse, 1-ly

THE SILVER EXPORTATION
MOVEMENT.—Merchants and others who are
 assisting the movement are requested to endorse the
 following words on the back of the Forms of Tender
 sent them to be filled up, and to get the same initialed
 by all parties making tenders either of Silver or to the
 Guarantee Fund:—
 "The undersigned agree to extend the time for your
 accepting their tenders to the Tenth day of January,
 1898, all other conditions of their tenders to be in like
 manner extended."
 I hope to be able to announce the success of the
 movement at an earlier date, but take this precaution-
 ary measure to save a second canvass in case of delay
 W. WEIR.
 Montreal, 20th October, 1898. 43

\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED FOR
EXPORTATION.
 Government having arrested the influx of United
 States Silver Coin by a prohibitory duty, the under-
 signed proposes, with a view to remedy the evils re-
 sulting from the great redundancy of that Currency,
 to purchase, for exportation two millions of dollars of
 Silver Coin (British and American, large and small)
 on the following terms:—
TENDERS will be received up to the **FIFTH** day
 of **NOVEMBER** next, for the delivery to me, at my
OFFICE in **MONTREAL**, (or at Offices to be named
 by me at **TORONTO** and **QUEBEC**) as may be most
 convenient to the seller, of Silver Coin, in sums of
 not less than **FIVE HUNDRED** nor more than **TEN**
THOUSAND dollars, to be delivered within **FOUR**
MONTHS from the **TENTH** day of **NOVEMBER**
 next, and paid for on delivery at **LIBRE AND ONE**
HALF per cent discount. The whole sum tendered
 may be delivered at once, but no amount under one
 hundred dollars will be received, and at least **ONE**
FOURTH of the whole amount tendered must be
 delivered per month.
 Parties who contribute one or more dollars per week
 for forty weeks towards the expense of **EXPORTING**
 the Silver will be entitled to tender **THREE THOU-**
SAND dollars of Silver for every one dollar per week
 so contributed by them (i. e., three thousand dollars
 for every forty dollars,) at **TWO AND ONE HALF**
 per cent discount. Deliveries of Silver under this
 agreement to be also made within four months, and
 not less than one fourth in each month.
 Those desirous of assisting the movement may ten-
 der **ANY AMOUNT** (not being less than one dollar
 per week for forty weeks) towards the expense of
SHIPPING THE SILVER without tendering any
 amount of Silver whatever, and all who so contribute
 will have the privilege of delivering or not, as may
 suit their convenience, **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS**
 of Silver per month for four months, at **THREE PER**
CENT discount for every dollar per week for forty
 weeks contributed by them.
 Any party obtaining tenders of Silver to the amount
 of Ten thousand Dollars at three and one half per
 cent discount, or obtaining contributions towards the
 expense of shipping the silver to the extent of Five
 Dollars per week, will be entitled to tender on his own
 account Two thousand Dollars of Silver at **TWO**
AND ONE HALF per cent discount.
 It is a condition of all the above tenders that the
 sum of at least **FIFTY THOUSAND** dollars per
 week will be exported by me from the Dominion of
 Canada until **TWO MILLIONS** of dollars shall have
 been so **EXPORTED**. Satisfactory evidence of the
 exportation of the above amount of Silver to be fur-
 nished by me.
 Arrangements will be made by me to receive and
 pay for all Silver tendered, wherever there is a Bank
 Agency, but, except at the three places above men-
 tioned, it will be necessary for contributors to pay ex-
 press charges to Montreal.
 For Forms of Tender and all other information,
 apply to
W. WEIR,
 Exchange Broker, Montre- al.

N. B.—Owing to the extent of the undertaking, it
 has been found necessary to **EXTEND** the time for
 closing the Contracts to the **FIFTH** day of **NOVEM-**
BER as above. Should the offers of support be then
 insufficient to warrant me in proceeding with the ship-
 ments, the tenders will be declined.
 It has also been found necessary to vary somewhat
 the original proposition, with a view to make it more
 clearly understood, and also to receive tenders at
THREE AND ONE HALF per cent discount from
 parties unwilling to contribute to the guarantee fund.
W. W.
 Montreal, 1st October, 1898. 41-2

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

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.)

St. John, N. B., December 29, 1888.

FREIGHTS.—Remains in the same dull state, as advertised in our last—with very scanty offerings of tonnage, and but little disposition on the parts of the shippers to make engagements. Nothing cleared for Liverpool since last steamer and nothing loading or engaged.

We quote—Liverpool, 72s 6d, nominal; London, 70s nominal; Clyde, 65s to 70s; ... Channel, 70s; Ireland, East Coast, 72s 6d to 85s, according to port and size of vessel.

The engagements have been—Ship, 620 tons, for Linerick, 80s.

SALT AND COALS.—Salt with only retail sales remains very dull, and doubtful if a cargo would bring 60s. Coals are very heavy in stock and the arrivals large. Last sales—Scotch, \$3.00 per chaldron; Liverpool, \$4.50.

There were 3 ships, 2,316 tons, in Port at this date, against 9 ships, 7,283 tons, same date in 1887, of which none are loading for Liverpool against 6 in 1887.

MONEY MARKET.

There is little change to note in the money market, the demand having, if anything, rather improved in consequence of the adjustment of accounts at this season of the year having caused the usual scarcity outside the Banks.

Sterling Exchange is rather firmer in response to the somewhat improved tone of the New York market.

Gold Drafts on New York not much enquired for and may be quoted at 1/2 discount to par.

Gold in New York has ranged from 124 1/2 to 125 1/2 during the week, closing at 125.

Silver continues quiet at 4 1/2 selling at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. There is not much offering, many parties no doubt expecting better rates should the export movement succeed.

In United States funds there is very little doing, the quotations are—Buying at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 discount. Selling 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight.....	109 1/2
“ “ “ sight	110 1/2
Private, “ 60 days sight.....	109 1/2
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	103 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York.....	1/2 dis.
Gold in New York.....	125
Silver, large	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 dis

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Exporters are receiving goods from Europe in small quantity to keep up stocks, but beyond a few sales of no importance nothing has been done the past week.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

There is very little to report concerning the hardware business.

Recent advices report an advance in Black Tin of about 1/8 per ton. Present quotations are therefore unsettled.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

For the past week, business has been extremely quiet, and with but few changes to note.

Teas—With the exception of retail lots to fill immediate local wants there have been no transactions, our wholesale merchants not yet showing a desire to operate. Uncolored Japans and Twankays, however, still remain firm, and no doubt, with an improved feeling in business, will realize holders' figures.

COPPER.—Nothing doing.

SUGAR.—Although no transactions to note, holders of good samples of bright Porto Rico's and Barbadoes are looking for an advance on last week's quotations; and although only nominally, we may quote the price as 8 1/2c to 9c, less than which holders have refused to sell. No change at the Refineries.

MOLASSES.—Has received fair attention, though transactions, considering the dullness of the season, have necessarily been limited. No change in Syrups at the Refineries.

FISH.—Quiet and unchanged.

FRUIT.—Very little doing. Last week's quotations remain unchanged.

RICE.—Since our last report, has had but little enquiry. Holders, however, seem more inclined to meet buyers' views; still, we cannot alter our last week's figures.

SALT.—Unchanged.

PRICES.—Quiet, with ordinary demand. Prices firm.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

There is little change to note in the general features of the market, business has, for the most part, been limited to the supply of present consumptive wants, and prices of the several products have undergone little perceptible change.

The flour market has latterly been more steady owing to the healthy tone of British advices, and some little disposition evinced by the larger operators to pick up round lots of good Super., as they have been available at 85 or under. There has also been rather more movement in Wheat, the bulk of the U. C. Spring in first hands, having latterly been placed at \$1.17 to \$1.17 1/2. Nothing to report in coarse grains. The Provision market continues firm and buoyant, but from the little in stock transactions have been necessarily restricted. Ashes have been quiet and without notable change in value.

FLOUR.—No general improvement to note in the higher grades. Supplies are ample and demand of a purely retail nature. Suppers have latterly engaged more attention, and a few thousand barrels of good supers have been taken at about 85 down to 84 1/2. This, with the healthy tone of British advices, has given more confidence to holders, who demand some advance, but above 85 there is no disposition to exceed the days requirements. No. 2 and the lower grades are a slow sale, holders being ready to meet the views of buyers as opportunity of sale presents. Bags continue quiet, the supply though chiefly from the local Mills is ample for the limited demand, and rates rule in favour of purchasers; some secondary parcels from a distance have sold at \$2.25 to \$2.35, according to sample.

OATMEAL.—Nothing doing of moment; little offered, and any demand is alone for retail use.

WHEAT.—The little arriving has been mostly on millers' account, but has proved ample for their limited requirements. A few parcels of U. C. Spring in store since close of navigation, have at length passed into the hands of shippers at \$1.17 to \$1.17 1/2. In other descriptions there are no reported transactions. There is a limited demand for Pease, and any offered would be readily taken at full previous rates.

COARSE GRAINS.—There is nothing to report.

BARLEY.—The little remaining is in one or two hands, and held for rates above present views of consumers.

OATS.—Are neglected, and tending downwards, and in the opinion of the best informed, must go to 40c. or lower, supplies in the country proving larger than were anticipated.

PORE.—There is little business to report. Supplies of Mess are light, and holders firm, but consumers only come forward to supply present wants. Mess rules about \$23.50 to \$24. Other grades are comparatively low, and rates more various. *Cut Meats.*—Are only taken in a retail way for city use. *Hogs.*—Are sparingly supplied, and former rates still rule.

LARD.—Supplies are barely adequate to the demand, and prices have crept up, closing at 14c. to 14 1/2c.

BUTTER.—Not much changing hands. Choice is wanted for city retail, and commands ready sale at 22c. to 24c. Secondary sorts range down to 20c., and in the comparative absence of choice, meet a fair demand.

ASHER.—Pigs close with more buoyant feeling, good tares commanding \$5.50 to \$5.65. *Porks.*—Are neglected, and the turn lower. Latest sales of firsts at \$5.55 to \$5.65, and seconds at \$5.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6th.

Cotton quiet at 27 1/2c.
Flour. Common grades are scarce, 6c to 10c better for medium, and good grades dull and heavy; receipts 5,500 bbls; sales 7,500 bbls, at \$6.10 to \$6.25 for Super State and Western; \$7.65 to \$7.50 for Common to Choice Extra State; \$8.85 to \$9.10 for Common to Choice Extra Western.

Rye flour Quiet at \$6.00 to \$8.00.
Wheat 1 to 2 cents better; receipts 200 bushels; sales 15,000 bush at \$1.60 for mixed Spring; \$1.65 to 1.80 for No. 2 do. in store and afloat, latter for choice 1.17 for No. 1 do.

Corn improved; receipts 18,000 bush; sales \$9.00 bush at \$9c to \$1.01 for new mixed Western; \$1.05 to 1.11 for inferior to prime old do. in store and afloat, 97c to 98c for White Western.

Barley dull
Oats heavy and lower; receipts 900 bush; sales 37,000 do, at 76c to 79c for Western in store; and 75c to 76c for do afloat.

Pork quiet, at \$23 7/8 to \$29 for new Mess, \$27 7/8 to \$28 50 for old do.
Lard firmer, at 17 1/2c to 19c for steam; 19c to 19 1/2c for kettle rendered.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, January 6th, P.M.

Consols 93 1/2 for both; bonds 79 1/2; stocks firm; I. C. 103 1/2; Erie 15 1/2.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 6th, P.M.

Cotton firm, L glands 11d to 11 1/4d, Orleans 11 1/4d to 11 1/2d.
Lard buoyant at 68s 6d. Pork buoyant at 91s. Bacon 55s.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending Dec 11, 1888

Passengers.....	\$23,593.13
Freight and live stock.....	49,007.89
Mails and sundries.....	2,514.02
Total receipts for week.....	\$75,115.04
Corresponding week, 1887.....	70,855.70
Decrease.....	\$4,259.34

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending Dec. 29, 1888.

Passengers.....	\$ 2,233.50
Freight.....	4,283.04
Mails and sundries.....	556.21
Total.....	\$ 7,072.75
Corresponding week, 1887.....	7,513.59
Decrease.....	\$ 440.84

The New York Central Railway has declared a dividend of four per cent. in cash, and eighty per cent. in scrip.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Duckland, How & Co.....	Montreal.....	T. S. Brown.
Carlisle, Wm C.....	Montreal.....	John Whyte.
Edmond, P. M.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....	T. Sauvage.
Le B. P. & Co.....	Montreal.....	Alex. Martin.
McIntyre, Geo. Jacob, Jr.....	Montreal.....	James H. McIn.
Gowan, Frank.....	Montreal.....	T. S. Brown.
Parks, Calvin C.....	Hamilton.....	A. R. Stewart.
Rich, Geo.....	Montreal.....	A. R. Stewart.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

SAMP.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Richard, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	March 17
McCann & Malloy.....	Hamilton.....	" " 9

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Park, Robert, Goderich.....	Thomas McIntyre.....	Jan. 13

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JANUARY 7, 1869.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCKINGS.			TOBACCO.		
Co. Yarns.	0 19 1/2 to 0 22 1/2	Canada Leaf	0 05 to 0 07	Glans.	
Lapvra	0 18 to 0 19 1/2	United States Leaf	0 07 to 0 17	German	1 25 to 1 80
Java	0 23 to 0 25 1/2	Honeydew	0 20 to 0 30	" 7 1/2 x 7 1/2	1 40 to 1 90
Mocha	0 30 to 0 30 1/2	Bright	0 30 to 0 47	" 7 x 9	1 40 to 1 50
Ceylon	0 23 to 0 27	Extra fine bright	0 40 to 0 60	" 8 x 10	1 50 to 1 50
Cape	to ..		0 53 to 0 85	" 10 x 12	1 90 to 1 95
Marseilles	to ..			" 10 x 16	2 05 to 2 10
WASH.			HAIRDWARE.		
Herrings, Labrador	6 25 to 6 50	Anvils.		Candles.	
Prime	5 50 to 6 15	Common, per lb.	0 06 to 0 04	Tallow Moulds.	0 12 1/2 to 0 12
Gibbet	3 50 to 4 00	Poster or Wright.	0 09 to 0 10 1/2	Wax Wicks.	0 25 to 0 00
Round.	2 50 to 3 00	Hoops, per lb.	0 24 to 0 25	Adamantine.	0 17 to 0 18
Mace, red, No. 3.	14 00 to 15 00	Copper—Pig.	0 33 to 0 34	Soap.	
Salmon	4 50 to 5 50	Sheet.	29 to 0 30	Montreal Common.	0 02 1/2 to 0 03
Dry Cod.	4 00 to 4 50	Cut Nails.		" Crown.	0 04 to 0 04
Green Cod.	4 00 to 4 50	Assorted, 1 Shingle.	2 70 to 3 00	Steam Refined Pale.	0 50 to 0 05
Permit.		per 100 lbs.	1 00 to 3 20	Montreil Liverpool.	0 04 to 0 05
Raisins, layers.	2 25 to 2 35	Shingle alone, ditto.	1 00 to 3 20	English.	0 05 to 0 07
M. R.	3 00 to 2 10	Lath and dry.	3 25 to 3 35	Family.	0 05 to 0 06
Valentia, per lb.	0 80 to 0 9	Galvanized Iron.		Compound Eraser.	0 05 to 0 06
Corrants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 05 1/2	Assorted sizes.	0 08 to 0 09	Pale Yellow.	0 08 to 0 09
Molasses.		Best, No. 24.	0 08 1/2 to 0 09 1/2	Honey in cans.	0 12 to 0 12
Ugley	0 45 to 0 47 1/2	28.	0 09 1/2 to 0 10	Lily.	0 07 to 0 00
Masovado	0 31 to 0 33	Horse Nails		BOOTS, SHOES.	
Centrifugal		(Dist. 15 to 20 per gal)		Boys' Ware.	
Rice.		Patent No. 1		Thick Boots No. 1.	1 70 to 2 75
Arracan, per 100 lbs.	4 35 to 4 55	No. 2		Thick Boots No. 2.	2 20 to 2 40
Pains	4 30 to 4 30	No. 3		Thin Boots No. 1.	2 20 to 2 25
Bangoon	4 30 to 4 40	No. 4		French calf.	2 20 to 2 25
Shall.	1 00 to 1 10	No. 5		Congress.	1 90 to 2 50
Liverpool Coarse.	0 87 1/2 to 0 93 1/2	No. 6		Knee.	3 00 to 3 50
Stored		No. 7		Women's Ware.	
Spices.		No. 8		Wax	0 50 to 1 10
Cassia	0 25 to 0 60	No. 9 & 10.		Calif Balmoral.	0 50 to 1 10
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	Iron.		Buff Congress.	1 15 to 1 30
Nutmegs	0 20 to 0 65	Bar-Gartharle, No. 1.	21 50 to 22 50	Calif Congress.	1 20 to 0 00
Guinor, Ground.	0 15 to 0 30	Other brands, No. 1.	19 50 to 20 50	Youths' Ware.	
Pepper, Black.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	Charcoal.	22 00 to 23 00	Thick Boots No. 1.	1 40 to 1 50
Pimento	0 10 to 0 11	Bar-Souch, 11 1/2 lbs.	3 30 to 3 40	Thin Boots No. 1.	1 20 to 1 30
Mustard	0 18 1/2 to 0 21	Refined.	3 80 to 3 00	Swiss.	4 25 to 5 60
Pepper, White	0 20 to 0 23	Hoops Coopers.	2 75 to 3 00	Band.	3 00 to 3 30
Bigars.		Bolter Plates.	3 31 to 3 50	Canada Patent Staff.	3 31 to 3 50
Porto Rico, per 10 lbs.	8 75 to 9 00	Best brands	3 75 to 4 00	Iron Wire.	
Cuba	8 37 1/2 to 8 75	No. 6, per bundle	3 50 to 3 80	No. 12.	3 30 to 3 50
Barbadoes (1 lb. per barrel)	9 75 to 9 00	No. 16.	3 30 to 3 50	No. 18.	4 10 to 4 30
Vacuum Fan.	9 25 to 9 50	Leads.		Bar, per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2
Canada Sugar Refinery.		Sheet.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	Shot.	0 06 1/2 to 0 07
Leaves	0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2	Shot.	0 07 to 0 08	Powder.	
Dry Crushed	0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2	Blasting, per keg.	3 00 to 3 50	Blasting, per keg.	3 00 to 3 50
Ground	0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2	FF	4 60 to 4 50	Pressed Spikes.	
Extra Ground.	0 12 1/2 to 0 13 1/2	Regulars, 11 1/2 lbs.	3 50 to 3 60	Regulars, 11 1/2 lbs.	4 30 to 4 80
Crushed, Assorted.	0 19 1/2 to 0 21 1/2	Railway	4 00 to 0 00	Railway	4 00 to 0 00
Yellow Refined.	0 08 1/2 to 0 09 1/2	Fin Plates.		Jharcoal 1 lb.	8 00 to 8 25
Syrup, Golden.	0 52 to 0 55	IX.	10 00 to 10 25	IX.	7 00 to 7 25
Syrup, Standard.	0 47 to 0 50	DX.	7 00 to 7 25	DX.	7 00 to 7 25
Amber.	0 75 to 0 80	IC Terms.	7 00 to 7 25	IC Terms.	7 00 to 7 25
TENS.			CORDAGE.		
Twines and Hyson		Macilla per lb.	0 14 1/2 to 0 00	Alum.	2 50 to 2 75
Twanky	0 42 1/2 to 0 47 1/2	Medium to fine	0 37 1/2 to 0 40	Acid, Sulphuric.	0 5 to 0 5 1/2
Common to medium	0 37 1/2 to 0 40	Japan uncoloured	0 50 to 0 62	Extra Tartaric.	0 40 to 0 45 1/2
Common to good	0 50 to 0 62	Fine to choice at	0 65 to 0 70	Camphor	0 07 to 0 08
Fine to choice at	0 65 to 0 70	Coloured		Carb. Ammon.	0 18 to 0 20
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90	Cochineal	0 85 to 1 00
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90	Cong. and Soughing		Green Earth	0 21 to 0 25
Ordinary and dury kinds.	0 35 to 0 40	Fair to good.	0 42 to 0 48	Fluoride Lime.	0 40 to 0 50
Fair to good.	0 42 to 0 48	Finest to choice.	0 75 to 0 90	Gum Arabic.	
Finest to choice.	0 75 to 0 90	Ordinary	0 34 to 0 39	" " good	0 20 to 0 40
Young Hyson	0 40 to 0 60	Good to fine.	0 50 to 0 60	Liquorice, Calabar.	0 25 to 0 35
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 75	Young Hyson	0 40 to 0 60	Retined.	0 35 to 0 00
Medium to good	0 60 to 0 75	Common to fair	0 60 to 0 75	Opium.	0 27 1/2 to 0 00
Fine to finest	0 60 to 0 90	Medium to good	0 60 to 0 75	Oil, Almonds.	0 20 to 0 25
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 05	Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	" Cloves.	0 25 to 1 00
Gunpowder	0 60 to 0 70	Imperial	0 55 to 0 70	" Lemon.	3 30 to 3 50
Common to fair	0 75 to 0 90	Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	Peppermint.	6 00 to 6 50
Good to fine	1 00 to 1 10	Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	" ordinary.	1 20 to 1 30
Hyson	0 60 to 0 70	Hyson	0 60 to 0 70	" Olive, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	" Salad.	3 00 to 3 30
Wines.		Wines.		" Castor.	0 17 to 0 18
LIQUORS.			DRUGS.		
Wine.		Alum.	2 50 to 2 75	Alum.	2 50 to 2 75
Wine & Chandon	12 00 to 16 00	Acid, Sulphuric.	0 5 to 0 5 1/2	Acid, Sulphuric.	0 5 to 0 5 1/2
Bonche, Fils de	11 00 to 16 00	Bisac Tartaric.	0 40 to 0 45 1/2	Bisac Tartaric.	0 40 to 0 45 1/2
H. Mery's champagne	11 00 to 16 00	Camphor	0 07 to 0 08	Camphor	0 07 to 0 08
Burgundy Port per gal	0 80 to 1 10	Carb. Ammon.	0 18 to 0 20	Carb. Ammon.	0 18 to 0 20
Port Wine.	1 50 to 2 00	Cochineal	0 85 to 1 00	Cochineal	0 85 to 1 00
Sherry.	1 50 to 2 00	Green Earth	0 21 to 0 25	Green Earth	0 21 to 0 25
Castore Sibert per case	11 00 to 15 50	Fluoride Lime.	0 40 to 0 50	Fluoride Lime.	0 40 to 0 50
Jules Mame's	11 00 to 15 50	Gum Arabic.		Gum Arabic.	
Ratard.	11 00 to 15 50	" " good	0 20 to 0 40	" " good	0 20 to 0 40
Ferre.	11 00 to 15 50	Liquorice, Calabar.	0 25 to 0 35	Liquorice, Calabar.	0 25 to 0 35
Claret.	3 00 to 4 00	Retined.	0 35 to 0 00	Retined.	0 35 to 0 00
French light wine	3 00 to 4 00	Opium.	0 27 1/2 to 0 00	Opium.	0 27 1/2 to 0 00
Brandy.		Oil, Almonds.	0 20 to 0 25	Oil, Almonds.	0 20 to 0 25
Hennessey's per gal.	2 40 to 2 50	" Cloves.	0 25 to 1 00	" Cloves.	0 25 to 1 00
Martell's	2 40 to 2 50	" Lemon.	3 30 to 3 50	" Lemon.	3 30 to 3 50
R. B. & Co.	1 50 to 2 00	Peppermint.	6 00 to 6 50	Peppermint.	6 00 to 6 50
Ch. de Ravonnat.	1 50 to 2 00	" ordinary.	1 20 to 1 30	" ordinary.	1 20 to 1 30
Furet, saillon & Co	2 30 to 2 35	" Olive, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60	" Olive, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60
Quart, Dupuy & Co	3 30 to 3 35	" Salad.	3 00 to 3 30	" Salad.	3 00 to 3 30
C. V. F.	3 30 to 3 35	" Castor.	0 17 to 0 18	" Castor.	0 17 to 0 18
J. D. H. Monve's gal	3 30 to 3 35	Illigbarb Root	0 70 to 0 80	Illigbarb Root	0 70 to 0 80
Overbran's per gal.	1 50 to 2 10	Soap, Castile	0 14 1/2 to 0 15 1/2	Soap, Castile	0 14 1/2 to 0 15 1/2
Brandy in cases	4 50 to 5 75	Senna	0 14 to 0 15	Senna	0 14 to 0 15
Gins.		Soda, Ash	3 00 to 3 30	Soda, Ash	3 00 to 3 30
Holland's	1 50 to 1 55	" Carbonate	3 00 to 3 30	" Carbonate	3 00 to 3 30
green cases.	4 20 to 4 25	Wax, Tallow	0 80 to 0 85	Wax, Tallow	0 80 to 0 85
red cases.	7 75 to 8 00	" White	0 80 to 0 85	" White	0 80 to 0 85
Rum.		OILS, PAINTS, &c.			
Jamaica.	1 60 to 2 00	Oil, per gallon.		Oil, per gallon.	
Demerara	1 45 to 1 55	Bolled Linseed.	0 80 to 0 82	Bolled Linseed.	0 80 to 0 82
Cuba	1 45 to 1 55	Rae	0 75 to 0 77 1/2	Rae	0 75 to 0 77 1/2
Whisky.		Water Bleached.		Water Bleached.	
Scotch	1 45 to 2 35	" Whale.	0 00 to 0 40	" Whale.	0 00 to 0 40
Irish	1 45 to 2 35	" Grind.	0 00 to 0 55	" Grind.	0 00 to 0 55
Ale.		Pale Seal.	0 25 to 0 60	Pale Seal.	0 25 to 0 60
English	2 50 to 3 60	Siraw Co.	0 70 to 0 80	Siraw Co.	0 70 to 0 80
Montreal	1 30 to 1 60	Cod.	0 25 to 0 30	Cod.	0 25 to 0 30
Porter.		Machinery.	0 25 to 0 65	Machinery.	0 25 to 0 65
London	3 00 to 3 25	Expire Oil.	1 00 to 0 00	Expire Oil.	1 00 to 0 00
Dublin	3 20 to 3 50	New Lard Oil.	0 00 to 0 00	New Lard Oil.	0 00 to 0 00
Montreal	0 60 to 1 50	" No. 2.	0 00 to 0 00	" No. 2.	0 00 to 0 00
LIQUORS.			LIQUORS.		
Whisky.		Can. Fire.	0 75 to 0 80	Can. Fire.	0 75 to 0 80
Scotch	1 45 to 2 35	Oil, Olive.	1 60 to 0 00	Oil, Olive.	1 60 to 0 00
Irish	1 45 to 2 35	Lard, per 100 lbs.		Lard, per 100 lbs.	
Ale.		Dry White.	8 25 to 8 50	Dry White.	8 25 to 8 50
English	2 50 to 3 60	Red.	7 00 to 7 25	Red.	7 00 to 7 25
Montreal	1 30 to 1 60	Varnish per gal.		Varnish per gal.	
Porter.		London & Dry (Turp)	3 00 to 3 50	London & Dry (Turp)	3 00 to 3 50
London	3 00 to 3 25	Furniture	1 50 to 1 75	Furniture	1 50 to 1 75
Dublin	3 20 to 3 50	" Banister	1 50 to 1 75	" Banister	1 50 to 1 75
Montreal	0 60 to 1 50	Spirits Turpentine	0 50 to 0 55	Spirits Turpentine	0 50 to 0 55
LIQUORS.			LIQUORS.		
Whisky.		Linseed	0 50 to 0 55	Linseed	0 50 to 0 55
Scotch	1 45 to 2 35	Castor	0 17 to 0 18	Castor	0 17 to 0 18
Irish	1 45 to 2 35	Wax, Tallow	0 80 to 0 85	Wax, Tallow	0 80 to 0 85
Ale.		" White	0 80 to 0 85	" White	0 80 to 0 85
English	2 50 to 3 60	LIQUORS.			
Montreal	1 30 to 1 60	LIQUORS.			

MONTREAL, January 7.		
Flour, country, per qt	4	4
Country, do	30	0 to 13
Indian Meal	0	0 to 11 1/2
GRAIN.		
Barley, new, per unit	2	0 to 3 6
Oats, per 40 lbs.	4	8 to 5 0
Tuckwheat	2	0 to 3 4
Indian Corn	0	0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs	0	0 to 0 0
Timothy Seed	11	6 to 12 0
FOULS AND GAME		
Turkeys, per couple (old)	12	0 to 15 0
Do (Young)	7	8 to 10 0
Geese, do.	5	0 to 7 6
Ducks, do.	4	6 to 5 0
Powls (Wild) do.	2	2 to 2 0
Powls, do.	2	9 to 4 0
Chickens, do.	1	6 to 3 0
Pigeons (tame)	1	0 to 1 3
Partridges, do.	2	4 to 6 0
Hares, do.	3	9 to 4 6
Woodcock	3	9 to 4 6
Snipe	1	8 to 0 0
MEATS.		
Beef, per lb	0	3 to 0 9
Pork, per lb	0	8 to 0 7 1/2
Mutton, per lb	0	4 to 0 7 1/2
Lamb, per lb	0	4 to 0 8 0
Veal, per lb	0	3 to 0 7 1/2
Beef, per 100 lbs.	30	0 to 8 5
Pork, fresh, do.	37	00 to 6 00
DAIRY PRODUCE		
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	6 to 0 1
Do, salt, do.	1	4 to 0 1
VEGETABLES.		
Beans, small white, per min.	0	0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag	3	0 to 0 3
Turnips		

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- " SUPER do.
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- " BLACK BARATHEAS
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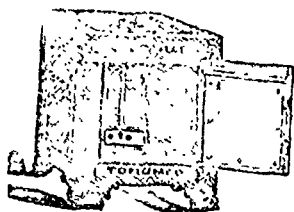
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