

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

No. 35.

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

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

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
3-ly 10 J tal st.

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

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

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

**GREENE & SONS—HAT MANUFACTURERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

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

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

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
FIRST PRIZE  
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,  
MONTREAL.

Show Room.—73 Great St. James Street.  
Factory:—83 Champ-de-Mare Street.  
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,  
Square and Cottage.  
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing  
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

**CARGO OF MOLASSES FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and offer for sale, the cargo of the  
Brig "B. L. GEORGE."  
(Just arrived from Trinidad)

CONSISTING OF:  
Hhds }  
Tierces } Choice Bright Trinidad Molasses.  
Bbbs }  
ALSO IN STOCK.  
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.  
Ex "Pallas," "Annie," and "Chinaman," from  
Yokohama and Shanghai  
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries—  
TIFFIN BROTHERS.  
Montreal, 20th May, 1869. 21

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

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

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

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

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
chants, Corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
Montreal.  
WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY.  
3-ly

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

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

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
METAL MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
following Manufacturers:  
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.  
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bi-  
mingham.  
A & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.  
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lanecfield  
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  
Japaned Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
Institutes, 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. 35-ly

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

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

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

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

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS  
42 St. Sacramento Street,  
MONTREAL  
Sole Agents in Canada for  
J. Denis, Henry Moule & Co., Brandies.  
F. Weston & Co. 1-ly

**W. & F.J.P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of

**PIG AND BAR IRON,**

HOLLER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.	DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Pavng Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &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 - - \$18,909,360  
Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953

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

**W. M. RAMSAY,**

**RICHARD BULL,** Manager.  
Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems  
suggested and approved by a lengthened experience,  
so as to suit the means of every person desirous of  
taking out a Policy. Every information on the sub-  
ject 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

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

Chief Office. Company's Building, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON.

Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.

<b>WM. WORKMAN, Esq.,</b> President City Bank.	<b>ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.,</b> Collector of Customs.
<b>JOHN HEDDATH, Esq.,</b> Vice-President Bank of Montreal.	<b>LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq.,</b> Manager New City Gas Company.

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

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

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.**

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA.**

**MONTREAL BRANCH:**

102 Francois Xavier Street,  
(Up-stairs.)

Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and  
Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates  
of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

1-ly **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

**PHOENIX**

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.  
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-  
panies, 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 R. BETHUNE,**

General Agent  
104 St. Francois Xavier Street  
Active and Influential Agents and Correspondents  
throughout the Dominion.

**F U R S .**

Fall Styles

1869.

Complete Stock now ready.

NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' FURS,	SCOTCH CAPS,
GENTS' FURS,	FELT HATS,
YOUTHS' FURS.	CLOTH CAPS.

**BUFFALO ROBES.**

BUCK GLOVES, KID MITTS, &c.

WOLF AND COON ROBES.

**GREENE & SONS**

MONTREAL.

517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul Street 1-ly

**ST. PETER STREET**

WHOLESALE

**HAT, CAP AND FUR**

ESTABLISHMENT.

**HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,**

**WOULD** call the attention of Country  
Merchants to their large stock of Hats, Caps,  
and Ladies' and Gents' manufactured furs.

All of the latest Novelties; also, Buck and Kid  
Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements to meet the still in-  
creasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all  
of which are manufactured under the special super-  
vision of the proprietors.

Our special attention given to all early orders.  
H. & G.

N.B.—Having assumed a large Bankrupt Stock of  
Ready Made Cloth, principally for Fall and  
Winter, No chance would find it to their advantage  
to examine the above before purchasing elsewhere, as  
inducements will be given to secure sales.  
H. & G.

**BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES** always on hand;  
also **RACON COATS.** 30-ly

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIEN'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,

Montreal. 50-ly

**SUTHERLAND, FORGE & CO.,**

Importers of

**BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS**

450 St. Paul Street,

Montreal. 12-ly

**THE MONTREAL  
PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO**  
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late M. Longmoore & Co.)

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

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

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c,

neatly and expeditiously printed.  
LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,  
and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

printed to order.  
Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM  
BOAT Printing.

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

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the  
Manager of the Printing Department,  
Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 8-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. 6-ly

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL. 9-ly

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL SELL  
LOW

100 Bales Best SOUTHERN YARN

1000 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

July, 1869. 1-ly

**OGILVY & CO.,**

Importers of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

485 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Sayer's Brandies; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old  
Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky. 6-ly

**STERLING, McCALL & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,**

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

7-ly MONTREAL.

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
 IS NOW RECEIVING AND OFFERS FOR SALE:  
 Hhds. Extra Bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes SUGAR.  
 Funs. Choice Demerara MOLASSES (New Crop).  
 Hhds. } Choice Labrador & Canoe HERRINGS  
 Hhds. } Splits and Round.  
 Choice Newfoundland Green CODFISH.  
 Hhds. } Prime Jamaica COFFEE  
 Hhds. }  
 Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.  
 Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1863.  
 Very fine. No. 7 St. Helen Street.  
 Montreal, Feb. 25, 1869. 1-ly

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Of LONDON.  
 (Established in 1782.)  
 Insurances effected at current rates.  
**JAMES DAVISON, Manager.**  
**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,** General Agents  
 for the Dominion. 6-ly.

**J. D. ANDERSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 AND  
 GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,  
 ALBION CLOTH HALL,  
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL. 12-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. 33-ly

**WHEELER & WILSON,**  
 Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris  
 Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the  
**GOLD MEDAL,**  
 For perfection of  
**SEWING MACHINES.**  
**S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,**  
 345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
 ALSO,  
 AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING  
 MACHINE. 5-ly

**REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS**  
**MEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,**  
 523 CRAIG STREET,  
 Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,  
 Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

**W. CLENDINNING,**  
 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)  
 FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.  
 Works, 165 to 179 William  
 City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St.  
 James Street,  
 and 522 Craig Street,  
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

**THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 (OF CANADA)  
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$1,000,000  
**DIRECTORS:**  
 HUGH ALLAN, President.  
 GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.  
 ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.  
 EDWIN ATWATER. N. B. CORSE.  
 Life and Guarantee Department:  
 Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.  
 This Company—formed by the association of nearly  
 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now 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.

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street Montreal,  
**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty  
 1-ly

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
 Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the TRADE  
 REVIEW. See Advertisement.

**ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.**  
**ELSEWHERE** will be found the report of Mr.  
 Yarker on the condition of this Bank on the  
 31st July. It is less favourable than the public had  
 reason to expect from previously published state-  
 ments of the Directors, but there is nothing in it  
 which would seem to make it at all necessary that the  
 Bank should not resume business immediately. In  
 fact, Mr Yarker gives the very strongest reason for not  
 going into liquidation when he states that his estimate  
 of the value of assets are based on the presumption  
 that the Bank will shortly open again for business,  
 and that otherwise there would be great additional  
 loss of capital. It will be seen that against total  
 liabilities of \$835,631, there are held by the Bank cash  
 assets to the amount of \$429,341, or over 50 per cent.  
 With this sum on hand, and restored confidence on  
 the part of the public following changes made in the  
 Board of Directors, we cannot but look for the early  
 announcement of the re-opening of the Bank. When  
 it does resume, we trust it will have more careful  
 management, and the experience so dearly paid for  
 prove of value in the future at least in warning against  
 the errors which have occurred in the past.

**CONVICTION FOR FRAUD**—We observe from the  
*Melbourne Argus*, that Messrs McCallum Neill & Co.,  
 as agents for Messrs. Dunville & Co., the celebrated  
 Irish whiskey-house, have obtained a conviction  
 against Robert Jones, Merchant, Elizabeth Street,  
 Melbourne, for selling a spurious article under the  
 name of Dunville's old Irish whiskey.

**WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.**  
**JAMES CORISTINE & CO.,**  
 Successors to  
**G. LOMER & CO.,**  
 471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.

*Specialties of our own Manufacture:*  
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lined  
 Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves,  
 Cloth Caps, etc.  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**  
 MOCCASINS specially manufactured for the LUM-  
 BER TRADE.

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

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
*Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.*  
 The Course includes Book-keeping, Pen-  
 manship, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography  
 and French. The College is connected with the  
 Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the  
 Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good  
 either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of  
 North America.  
 Circulars sent on application.  
**J. TASKER,**  
 Principal.  
 32-3m

**BANK RETURNS.**  
 THE following is a comparative statement of the  
 total Assets and Liabilities of the Banks of  
 Quebec and Ontario, for July, and the previous  
 month:—

	LIABILITIES.	
	June.	July.
Circulation .....	\$ 7,145,871	\$ 7,011,904
Balances due other Banks .....	1,893,615	1,823,827
Deposits not bearing interest .....	15,403,744	14,792,042
Do. bearing interest ..	21,267,697	22,433,590
Total Liabilities.....	\$46,210,887	\$46,687,063

**ASSETS.**

Coin, Bullion, and Prov. Notes.....	\$13,022,915	\$12,911,798
Landed or other property of Bank.....	1,600,177	1,597,372
Government Securities.....	3,108,263	3,108,499
Notes of other Banks.....	1,993,593	1,791,220
Balances due from other Banks.	6,225,822	6,145,974
Discounts.....	49,870,629	50,520,563
Other Debts.....	2,820,395	2,781,680
Total Assets.....	\$78,540,230	\$78,556,176

In the Liabilities, there has not been much change.  
 Circulation has again been declining, but less rapidly  
 than in previous months, the loss being about \$70,000.  
 The gain in Deposits has once more been large,  
 amounting to \$55,991, making the total deposits \$37,  
 230,432. The steady reduction of notes in circulation  
 and increase in deposits, are indicative of the general  
 depression in trade which prevails. With more  
 activity in commercial circles, which will doubtless  
 take place as soon as the farmers have leisure to mar-  
 ket their crops, we may look for a movement in a  
 reverse direction.  
 In the Assets, the only change worth noting is an  
 increase in Discounts of \$150,000; and we may now  
 expect to see continued expansion for some time to  
 come.

**THE ANNAPOLIS AND WINDSOR RAILWAY.**  
 THE opening of this Railway took place on Wed-  
 nesday, the 18th inst.; a number of invited  
 guests passing over the road and partaking of a  
 luncheon at Kentville, which passed off very pleas-  
 antly. Sir Hastings Doyle, the Archbishop, Chief  
 Justice, members of Nova Scotia Legislature, and  
 others were present. The railway was opened for  
 traffic the following day, and is now completed, with  
 the exception of some thirteen miles. The country  
 through which it passes, for the greater portion of the  
 distance from Windsor to Annapolis, is very fertile,  
 and is looked upon as the garden of Nova Scotia. Its  
 productiveness will no doubt be greatly stimulated  
 by the building of the railway which will bring it

within easy reach of markets for all it can raise. We copy from an exchange the following description of the course of the road:—

"The road is 82.00 miles in length, and passes entirely through two of the finest Counties in the Province, Annapolis and Kings, and through a small part of a third county, Hants. Following its course from Annapolis at its western extremity, it runs nearly parallel with the Annapolis River for some distance, crossing the river at Bridgetown by a wooden covered bridge of 150 feet span. Traversing the sandy plains of Aylesford, the watershed of this valley, it comes upon the Cornwallis River whose course it follows, not, however, in all its meanderings, for a few miles. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wolfville it crosses the River Gasperaux, and further east it comes upon the River Avon, with which it runs parallel until it crosses that river at Windsor by a bridge of stone and iron, over 1,100 feet in length.

The course of the road is winding, of course. There is probably only one straight piece of road of three or four miles in length, over the plains of Aylesford. The longest level piece is probably about six miles in length, situated somewhere in the middle of its course. There is one piece of about a mile in length and another of a mile and a half, where the grade is one foot in one hundred. Besides the bridges mentioned above, there are about a dozen others, smaller, all of wood.

The road ranks in point of construction as third or fourth rate."

**PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, &c.**

THE Canadian Patent Office, under the management of the Minister of Agriculture, has recently issued a new set of rules and regulations in accordance with the acts recently passed by the Dominion Parliament. These regulations are important to those who may require Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights or Industrial designs. In securing either of these personal attendance at the Department in Ottawa is quite unnecessary—the whole matter can be arranged by letter without any difficulty. Any persons wishing to make application would do well to send to the Patent Office for a copy of these forms, inasmuch as they show exactly what the applicant has to do to bring the subject before the Commissioner of Patents in proper form.

In the case of a Copyright, the application has to contain a declaration, substantiated by two witnesses, that the party applying is the proprietor of the book, map, &c., of which he requires the Registration. Two copies of the work and the fee, must also be sent.

In the case of a Trade Mark, a declaration has to be made that the applicant is the first person to make use of the same, and there must be a concise description of the Trade Mark, and recital of the motto or mottos, in order to explain the pattern furnished.

The registration of an Industrial design can only be effected on a declaration being made that the applicant is the proprietor of it, and it must be accompanied by a description of the design, and an explanation of its use.

The principal interest is centered in the Patents, the applications for which from all parts of the Dominion, have been steadily increasing of late. As we have already remarked, the safest course for those to take, who have discovered or invented an article, machine, &c., in which they wish to secure an exclusive property is to send to Ottawa to the Commissioner of Patents for a copy of the new rules and regulations, but we may mention a few requirements of the new law. The applicant has to swear that he was a resident of Canada the year next before his application, and that he verily believes he is the discoverer or inventor of that which he wishes patented. This must be done before a magistrate. The applicant must elect his domicile in some specified city, town or locality. Accompanying the application, must be a model not larger than eighteen inches on its longest side, and in case of ingredients, they must be contained in glass bottles. The model is required "to show exactly every part of the invention and its working." There must also be two drawings illustrating the specification, made on tracing paper, showing the front view, side view, &c. The fee to accompany the petition, for a Patent is \$20

These are the principal points which require to be attended to by those who desire to obtain Patents. If they are properly looked after, it matters little what language or form is made use of in the petition—which should be addressed to the Commissioner. Of late years the inventive genius of the country seems to have been greatly stimulated, as the number of petitions for Patents has largely increased. Not a few valuable improvements have also been introduced, and in some cases a good deal of money has been made in this way. We know two or three articles

upon which small fortunes have been made during the past few years, and we feel confident their number and value will increase hereafter more rapidly than ever.

**DON'T LIKE CHEAP LABOUR!**

A LARGE portion of the people of the United States seem to be strongly opposed to the introduction of cheap foreign labourers among them. No great objections were at first raised to the Chinese who were introduced in California, although the poor celestial had a pretty "hard road to travel" among the early gold seekers and other reckless adventurers. His singular appearance and more singular habits, made him the constant butt of practical jokes, and only too often was very harsh treatment dealt out to him. But Jack was used to that sort of thing at home in "the flowery land," and as the Yankees allowed him to eat his rice and use his chop-sticks, in comparative peace, he pronounced the United States to be "a goodly land," and the stream of population from the Orient has since steadily increased.

Seeing that the Chinese are good labourers and exceedingly cheap, propositions have been made, and movements set on foot, to introduce them in large numbers into California and other States. Not a few of the former slaveholders have cordially endorsed these proposals, and it is hoped that, in this way, labour may be obtained so low as to enable them to work their estates almost as cheaply as before the "peculiar institution" was killed off. The services of the blacks are said to be too costly, and Sanborn himself too independent, to satisfy the cotton planters and sugar raisers, and they think Jack Chinaman would prove just the right man in the right place. Whether these Southern proprietors are quite just in their estimate of the enfranchised negroes, or whether their hopes with regard to the Chinese would be realised, may be questioned, but the proposal to stimulate emigration from China has evoked quite a strong indignation in certain quarters of the Union. Public meetings have been held denouncing these projects, and very strong language made use of regarding the matter. It is contended that there are in the United States already quite enough of illiterate and unskilled labourers, and that the difficulty which exists in reference to the blacks will only be increased by bringing over large numbers of Mongols in the way proposed.

We must admit that there is considerable force in the objections raised to a large influx of Chinese. They are not a desirable class of citizens, and on the Southern plantations they would be little better than slaves. A cry of distress has lately come from the Chinese Coolies in Peru that they are treated there as slaves, and the Coolie trade is fast becoming regarded as very little better than the slave trade. If thousands of Coolies were introduced into the cotton states, we do not doubt they would soon be reduced to at least a species of serfdom, and a dangerous antagonism between them and the coloured people would speedily develop itself.

There is, however, another side to this question. The political economist tells us that labour lies at the foundation of national wealth. Can the United States afford, then, to refuse efficient labourers "simply because they are ignorant and their services cheap"? At some kinds of labour these Orientals cannot be excelled. They may be unused to our civilization, but their country and race were eminent in the sciences and arts before Columbus discovered America. Similar objections although probably not quite so strong, might be raised against the colony of Japanese lately begun in California. But there can be no question that the latter will be of immense service to the United States. Recent accounts go to show that these Japanese have planted tea gardens, and mulberry trees for the silk worms. Their plantations are doing well, and before long tea and silk may be added to the number of American productions. So confident are the Japanese of success, and so well do they like the country, that they are writing to Japan every month strongly urging their friends to join them. One of these letters recently contained the following: "You have heard of Heaven away off. We have found the place. Come and share our happiness." Such appeals must soon increase the arrivals of Japanese, and would the United States be wise to refuse such labourers simply because in the eyes of some it may "degrade" labour by making it cheap? The opposition to cheap labour across the lines

arises, to a large extent, from their absurd protective system. A large proportion of the community are interested in keeping wages high, and think they have a right to be protected from the competition of cheap labourers. They have, it must be admitted, a good right as anybody else to share the benefits of protection, but the true policy to increase the national wealth is to give protection to no class at the expense of the many, but to place all classes on an equal footing.

**ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.**

IN the discussion which took place recently in Parliament on the second reading of the Canada Loan Bill, to guarantee a Canadian Loan of £3,000,000 for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Premier made an authentic statement of the policy to be pursued towards these colonies which the Government had adopted. The Bill was read a second time, as a matter of course, but we subjoin Mr. Gladstone's remarks in order to show the position we occupy towards England, and the necessity that exists for preparing ourselves for a condition of entire independence and self-dependence, not perhaps immediately, but certainly before very many years shall have passed away. It is mere idle talk to say "independence" means "annexation," it depends altogether upon ourselves whether it does or not, and we shall undoubtedly be called upon to decide that question before very long. If, after the various colonies of British North America shall have become united under one Government, and the ties which bind them together be drawn closer, they are unable to maintain themselves independently without being dependent on the support of the Mother Country, then will it be for them to ask for admission into the U. S. at once, and have done with it, getting the most favourable terms possible. But we can, and for our countrymen we make bold to speak and to say, we will maintain our independence, either with or without British aid, and we hold him a despot of his country, and a coward, who affirms that our condition must be determined by the will of the people of the United States.

The following is the report of Mr. Gladstone's remarks:—

"Mr. Gladstone said it was wise and necessary to put out of the view the question raised a few weeks ago with regard to intermediate transactions under the Railway Loan Act. The only way to deal with the question at the present moment was to take care that the provisions of this bill with respect to appropriation were sufficient. The Government asked the House to adopt the bill on two grounds—first, on the ground of faith, and secondly on the ground of policy. The ground of faith justified them in recommending the bill to the House, but he was far from saying that the House should adopt it on that ground, for when the Government entered into an engagement they left the House to consider whether it was one which could be justified. In this case he contended that the engagement they had entered into was amply justified by reason and prudence. A danger was growing up of guarantees being given for small and secondary objects when they ought only to be given on the broad ground of imperial policy. When he was a party to the engagement that was entered into, the Government were acting for the purpose of imperial policy in the highest sense. It was this. We had been in former times entangled deeply in a vicious system of policy with our colonies, and especially the great ones in North America, which engendered in them a spirit of habitual dependence upon us. We wished to wind up that system, and to make a new start in colonial life as it is in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, but could not extricate ourselves from a vicious system without paying for it. It was in order to carry a great measure under which the North American subjects of the Queen had acquired a new sense of their responsibility, that the government once for all made an engagement with Canada to bound them to recommend Parliament to assist that colony with an imperial credit for certain purposes specified and well known to the House. On the ground of policy, therefore, he submitted the bill to the House, and he hoped the cause for which it had been introduced would be considered sufficient."

**TRADE WITH THE SISTER PROVINCE.**  
SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.

IT is exceedingly gratifying to know that the shipments of flour from Ontario and Quebec to the sister Provinces on the seaboard, keep steadily increasing. Three or four years ago, nearly all the breadstuffs consumed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were obtained from the United States, the receipts from Canada amounting to but a trifle. Since then, as is well known, there has been quite a revolution in their flour trade, and in 1863 and 1864 the largest quantities were received from us. Last year

(1868) they bought more of our Canadian flour than ever, as the returns clearly prove. The total number of barrels sent during the last two years were as follow:—

How sent—	1867.	1868.
By G. T. R. via Portland .....	228,345	324,600
By Boat from Montreal.....	65,322	74,941
Total.....	293,477	399,541

These figures show a most gratifying increase, the number of barrels for 1868 being 106,064 more than those of 1867. The shipments by the Grand Trunk Railway seem to have increased more than by the St. Lawrence, the number sent by the latter route being only 9.8'9 more than the previous year. Of the flour sent in 1867, New Brunswick took 124,553 barrels, and Nova Scotia 168,924; and last year the former took 187,721, and the latter 211,620 barrels. Another gratifying fact is this, that during 1868 our best brands of Canadian flour have commanded higher prices than the American, and that in spite of freights being rather higher from here than several American ports, our millers have been able to keep control of the Halifax and St. John markets. We annex the places to which the flour was sent last year, with the quantity taken by each, and whether received by Grand Trunk or by steamer:—

Places—	Steamer	G. T. R.
St. John, N.B. ....	—	179,800
St. Stephen, N.B. ....	—	2,600
St. Andrews, N.B. ....	—	3,000
Bathurst, N.B. ....	1,123	—
Shediac, N.B. ....	460	—
Miramichi, N.B. ....	885	—
Caracquette, N.B. ....	63	—
Halifax, N.S. ....	—	127,600
Windsor, N.S. ....	—	4,500
Wolfville, N.S. ....	—	4,500
Canning, N.S. ....	—	2,800
Margaretville, N.S. ....	—	1,500
Pictou, N.S. ....	49,414	—
New Glasgow, N.S. ....	1,084	—
Pugwash, N.S. ....	75	—
Amherst, N.S. ....	150	—
Halifax, N.S. ....	16,845	—
Antigonish, N.S. ....	189	—
Carleton Place, N.S. ....	2,103	—
Hawkesbury, N.S. ....	520	—
Sydney, N.S. ....	2,110	—
Number of barrels .....	74,941	324,600

The principal, if not the whole shipments of flour, to Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, are by the St. Lawrence, and the returns for the last two years are as follows:—Newfoundland, 55,878 in 1867, and 52,469 brls last year; and Prince Edward Island 6,442 and 9,513 brls respectively. It will be seen by this that the shipments to the first named Province fell off by nearly 3,500 brls last year, whilst to the latter they were increased by nearly the same amount. We hope to see both of these Provinces yet take more largely of our flour, which the experience in the Halifax and St. John markets shows, cannot be beaten either for quality or price.

**BANK OFFICERS.**

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words on the above matter, trusting a little ventilation of it may be of service.

I have long been convinced that most of the grievous wrecks in Banking, and a few in Mercantile business, have been caused by a want of efficient bank managers. Indeed the further we examine into and reflect on the management of some of our Canadian Banks, the more must we be struck by the folly of the higher powers who trust to men unproved, the management of capital larger than that possessed by most of our shrewd and flourishing merchants, whose sagacity is the fruit of an experience of a score or two of years, generally united to a natural ability.

The accumulation and distribution of capital is a business which requires experience, tact and energy, qualities which only the few amongst our bankers possess, otherwise how account for youths being bank agents in country towns, with a large produce business, in which the three qualities I have already mentioned are especially needed. No one can object to the young men of our country being brought forward; this is not the fault. But employing a young man of 20, does not imply the employment of youths but a couple of years out of their apprenticeship, which to my knowledge has been the case in just such a responsible position as I have imagined. Utter ruin followed; prudent men there (not of the "Board") had foreseen it, but mercantile honor is not always pure, and many had no scruples in adding to the

discount list, as a preliminary to that of the past due bills.

In one of the Banks which have been alas! prominently before the notice of the public, (I speak or rather write feelingly as a sufferer.) Manager No. 1, was an employee of another institution, degraded therein for well proved incapacity. No. 2 was a junior officer of no known merit, and of well known weakness of character, appointed at the request of an influential relative. No. 3 was also a junior officer, simply a smart ordinary clerk, appointed through similar means. Nos 1 and 3 are now defaulters. No. 2 after a disastrous career is in a very inferior position elsewhere: this last did not know how to keep correctly his own department records, and for months was utterly careless in his reports. But I need not go further in this, my intention is not to make a list of incapables, but to show whom a "Board of Directors" (save the mark) will appoint in our interests. So far as I can learn the aggregate capital in the hands of the above mentioned three was about \$300,000—this of course includes the deposits.

I do not require to inform the banking community that many banks have in positions of trust as managers, officers who have been dismissed from other banks for incapacity. A bank—as has been well remarked by a prominent English banker—does not require a financier, but a clear headed, shrewd and intelligent man of business. In how many of our banks are there in training young men who seem to possess the germs of such ability? Let our Presidents and Cashiers look to it, for this system of ours is a noble banking system, and should be rescued from its present imminent fate, that of being swallowed up by a Canadian "Bank of England," for what man—who must trust—but will trust the strongest!

It may naturally be supposed that in a country such as ours, where capital and talent so readily find each other, that good men could readily be had when wanted—let me answer that as a question—One of our western banks paid \$600 per annum to an agent. In my town an ordinary dry goods clerk gets from \$700 to \$1,100, and all he requires to know is small, no risk to run, and little foresight required. Again the salary of a manager in a town of about 9,000 inhabitants was \$1,000 per annum, the capital employed I should suppose about \$100,000, the cash on hand perhaps about \$40,000. What, may we not ask, can be expected from such a method of running a bank, but ruining a bank. It says much for the honesty (in a negative form) of our bank agents that crime is so rare. The putting of men—without sufficient brains—into the management of an already established business is a gross fraud on the shareholders, but how much worse when such men are sent to open up a new branch; the best and foremost—not the least as is too common—should then be employed, and proper remuneration paid. When will the Directorates of our Western Banks appreciate this point?

A bank manager ought to be well paid, the standard being—not only his value to the bank, but also—the income of those amongst whom he must move, and those with whom he does or expects business; \$1,600 or \$2,000 may be enough in one of our smaller towns, or where a small quiet business is done, but a Board of Directors should be willing to pay for good men in our larger towns and cities from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Such—and larger—were the salaries paid in the banks of New York State before the war, semi-private banks with capitals as small as most of our branch banks I have last referred to.

But more important than the salary (for a large salary will not make a good banker out of a bad one) is the character of a manager. He should have had a thorough training in all subordinate offices, have proved himself a reliable, regular and correct book-keeper, a good teller, (I do not mean a mere money counter) and a thorough accountant, besides being, what is often little attended to a man free from vice of any kind, and of clear moral perception, frank, genial, without dissimulation (that bane of the man who can't make up his mind at once,) in short a man whom to look at is to trust. The bank is often looked at through the manager.

Would not the policy be a good one of appointing as managers to the branches of our younger banks, the accountants of our older banks whose experience and character were suitable, united of course with the encouragement of the younger officers in the parent institution, to perfect themselves in their business. A bank officer should not be ashamed to have his private habits and companions known to his superiors, and

each should feel that the bank's interest is his own interest. In many small ways an officer who may do his work with regularly and correctness, still shows he has not the interest of the bank at heart. Closing promptly at 3 o'clock is all right doubtless, but many an unfortunate from a distance have I seen rudely refused money he sorely needed, (often for wages) because the clock shewed five minutes past the hour. A bank with which I am well acquainted in one of our eastern cities, was more injured by refusing through a churlish teller such an application as I have mentioned at three minutes after the hour of closing; than it would have been by a run for a day. I allow that business men should not be late, but a mistake of the hour, or an unavoidable delay will sometimes happen.

In this wide-stretching country of ours an inspection should take place every half-year, besides a visit from the president or cashier. The discounts cannot be too often overhauled, and the over-due bills list too closely kept up—and down. Deposits should have especial attention, and be retained; a frank and courteous manager (or teller even) will do this while another more careless or less agreeable will fail. Many a man hoards a little pile at home, who if he knew the bank would readily and obligingly accommodate him (or perhaps his peculiarities) would add to its loanable capital. I have no indistinct remembrances of surly tellers and perplexed countrymen.

An Inspector ought to be the *ne plus ultra* of an accountant, and learned in mercantile law, and an inspector's report should have instant attention from the "Board." Have not gross irregularities been reported without having attention for nearly a year? (this is a fact and speaks volumes.)

A manager who has proved himself thoroughly devoted to the well being and advancement of his bank, has been dismissed, as has been known, for an error of judgment. This is generally looked upon as gross injustice by the public; in such an event as a heavy loss caused in this way, should not the Board be supplemented by a few of the managers as a jury to decide on the verdict.

In conclusion, and looking at the subject from a shareholders point of view, what guarantee do we so much require that our savings which we lend as a company shall be properly invested, after a pure and intelligent directorate—what but a complement of good officers to superintend and advance our interests, and likewise judiciously benefit the business community amongst whom they are placed. If good men are to be had let us have them and pay their full value; if they are not to be had, let us keep our money and invest it ourselves. It should be fully understood, (which it does not seem to be now) that banks are created for the benefit of the owners, and not to shelter and provide for incapable directors, cashiers, managers and clerks, and their relations. It has been said, and not without some truth, that there is too much bank capital in the country. I say some truth, for there must be too much of a thing when it can't be used with safety, this I think is our position, and our funds naturally flow to New York for investment in American currency, or exchange, or something else that makes all our wise journalists shudder, but as we stand at present is our money not as safe there and doing as much good as it would be here? Perhaps, until we have better bank managers, it is safer.

N. R. G.

The following new classification of wheat has been adopted by the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, and went into effect on the 11th August. All quotations made according to this classification are to be known as of bulk Fall wheat in elevator; other quotations will be known as wheat in sacks, choice white to be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned; pure white Winter to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 white to be sound, dry, well cleaned—pure white Winter wheat to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 white to be sound, dry white Winter wheat, reasonably cleaned, and to weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 red to be sound, well cleaned, dry red, or red and white mixed Winter wheat, free from rye, to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 red, to include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned red or red and white mixed Winter wheat below No. 1 red and weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 3 red to include dry red, white, or mixed thin or bleached Winter wheat, free from must, weighing not less than fifty-seven pounds per measured bushel; choice red to be bright, sound, plump, dry and well cleaned red or red and white mixed Winter wheat, to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel. Rejected—all damp, tough, either very smutty or unsound wheat of any weight, and all light, trashy or dirty thin wheat, falling below No. 3 in quality.



**ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.**

We have published a telegraphic summary of Mr. YARKER's report on the state of the Royal Canadian Bank, but we think the report itself is worth giving at length. It has the merit of being both brief and clear, and, we should suppose, truthful —

Toronto, August 17, 1869.

John Crawford, Esq., President of the Royal Canadian Bank, Toronto.

Sir,—As requested by your Board of Directors I have very carefully examined the assets and position of the Bank, and inspected the Head office and some of the most important Agencies.

While inspecting I found the books and securities properly kept, and the cash on hand agreed with the cash books, with the exception of the Head office, where the reserve cash was found to be \$10,000 short. This sum has since been charged to profit and loss account until the responsibility for the loss can be ascertained.

For the purpose of bringing this report down to as late a date as possible I deferred examining and verifying the statement of Liabilities and Assets till the close of the month of July. I then checked all the items from the proper books and vouchers and found them correct, as follows —

Statement 31st July —

Capital authorized by act. . . . \$2,000,000  
Capital paid up . . . . . 1,187,873 34

**LIABILITIES**

Promissory notes in circulation \$310,907  
Due to other banks . . . . . 1,642 63  
Due to depositors, not bearing interest . . . . . 181,551 76  
Due to depositors, bearing interest . . . . . 391,430 47  
Total . . . . . \$885,531 86

**ASSETS.**

Gold, bullion, and Provincial notes. \$349,329 57  
Bills of other banks 37,427 05  
Due by other banks 24,585 20

Total . . . . . \$429,341 62  
Government debentures, 5 and 6 per cent., at par . . . . . 128,911 10  
Notes and bills discounted . . . . \$558,252 72  
Landed or other property of the Bank . . . . . 1,409,743 66  
Other debts due to the Bank . . . . 13,394 65  
Total . . . . . \$2,005,081 20

On the notes and bills discounted I estimate the Bank will lose . . . . . \$148,500  
On overdrawn accounts I estimate the Bank will lose . . . . . \$10,641 33

These overdrawn accounts, amounting to \$20,645.10, are not included in the statement of assets, and in order to balance, the amount is deducted from total due depositors. I think this method should just be reversed.

There are three more overdrawn accounts, amounting to \$29,987.60, used for the purpose of buying the bank stock. Seven hundred and twenty-five shares, or \$36,250 of the nominal capital is held against these accounts. This stock was apparently bought up from time to time in the supposed interest of the bank when the stock was selling freely, and I could see no evidence of any one person being liable or responsible therefor.

Under the head of other debts due the bank is included an amount standing at debit of Preliminary Expense Account of \$17,620. This is the balance of a very large

account of expenses in establishing the bank, and I think should now be written off.

There is a balance at debit of Profit and Loss account of . . . . . \$72,668 11

This balance consists of the \$10,000 missing from the Toronto vault, and what the Bank was short of profits and rest after charging "Profit and Accounts" with \$300,000, being the old Board of Directors' estimate of loss on "Notes and Bills Discounted." It will be observed in increase that estimate of loss by \$148,500.

The outstanding drafts, &c., issued by the Bank are of very trifling amount, and leaving the purchase of the Bank stock as so much money unproductively locked up for the present I find the paid up capital of the Bank impaired in the sum of \$249,429 44 comprised of estimate of

Losses on "Notes Discounted" . . \$148,500 00  
Loss on overdrawn accounts . . . 10,641 33  
Balance at debit of Profit and Loss account . . . . . 72,668 11

\$231,809 44

To which, I think, should be added the balance at debit of "Preliminary Expenses" . . . . . 17,620 00

\$249,429 44

Against this loss the bank holds a large number of disputed claims against agents, and other officers' securities, and some matters in arbitration, &c., &c.

No doubt a considerable amount may be recovered from these sources, but I have placed no value upon them, as I could not consider them as definite or ascertained assets.

This estimate and report is based upon the presumption the Bank will shortly open again for business, as any other course would greatly add to the loss of capital.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. W. YARKER.

**P. S.—RECAPITULATION.**

Amount of paid up capital . . . \$1,185,873 34  
Deduct estimate of losses, &c. . . 249,429 44

Balance of unimpaired capital. . . \$936,443 90  
or nearly 79 cents in the dollar, supposing the assets realized as estimated.

**A HAMILTON BANK.**

[From the Spectator.]

A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and other gentlemen, was held last evening at the Royal Hotel.

James Turner, Esq. President of the Board of Trade, occupied the Chair, and A. F. Skinner, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman said, there had been a good deal of conversation about the changes spoken of in reference to Bank matters. At the request of some members of the Board of Trade, he had called a meeting of the Council A Committee had been appointed, and their report would now be read. It was simply the views of the Committee, and the present meeting was of members of the Board and other gentlemen interested in the question of securing a Local Bank.

Mr A F Skinner read the following

**REPORT.**

The Committee appointed by the Council of the Board of Trade to report to this meeting as to the possibility of securing to Hamilton the advantages of a local Bank, and of either purchasing or amalgamating with the Gore, present as follows .

1st. They find, upon careful inquiry, that a local monied institution is considered a desideratum in this community by the bulk of merchants and capitalists of our city.

2nd. They also find that no great difficulty presents itself in the securing to Hamilton of a local Bank, with a capital to begin with of \$1,000,000.

3rd. With reference to the starting of a new institution for the purpose of purchasing the Gore Bank, they beg to present—"That they learn negotiations are now in progress—indeed, all but completed (a definite offer having been made and contingently accepted), whereby the Gore will be amalgamated with an institution already largely in the confidence of many of our business men, and having received positive assurance that the capital of the Gore will be retained in Hamilton, they cannot therefore recommend, at any rate, until after the meeting of the Gore Bank shareholders, on the 31st inst, the taking of any steps whereby this arrangement may be interfered with or disturbed.

4th. They have given their earnest consideration to the matter of taking immediate steps for the starting of a local bank, and while they admit its importance and recognize its necessity, they would, in view of the serious changes now contemplated being shortly effected in the banking system of the Dominion, advise delay in the meantime. At the same time, they recommend the continuance of the Committee already in existence for the purpose of taking action in the matter as soon as they deem advisable.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. SKINNER, Secretary

Mr J I McKenzie, with a view to bringing the matter fairly up for consideration, moved the adoption and reception of the Report. He had pleasure in doing so, as the first clause declared that the feeling was strong in favor of a local Bank, and, further, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a capital of \$1,000,000 for a local bank—either for a new bank or for the continuing of the Gore Bank. He could understand the delicacy that had dictated the 3rd clause. In the 4th clause he was not able to concur. It was not clear to him that the reason stated was a good one. He thought the changes contemplated would rather increase the necessity for bank accommodation, but rejoiced that the Committee were to be kept in existence, with a view to at once taking steps should the negotiations at present going on fail.

Mr. John Winer, seconded the resolution. Mr. Skinner said he had been astonished at the amount of feeling expressed almost universally as to the necessity for a local bank.

Mr. Wm Hendrie, thought there should be no delicacy about approaching the Directors; they had been instructed to seek proposals from the Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, or any other parties. There was a very large amount of stock held in Montreal, the Old Country, and other points, and if once withdrawn, it could not be readily restored to the city.

Mr. McIlwraith said that if the negotiations were merely going on, it would be proper to approach the Directors, but as they were virtually closed, it would now be in very bad taste to attempt to interfere with them, and no other offer could now be entertained.

Mr. Hendrie said he was aware that a majority of the Directors of the Gore Bank held that view, but there was a minority who thought differently. He was satisfied that the Directors were not authorized to close negotiations, but merely to receive any offers that might be made and report them to the shareholders.

Mr. Watson asked if there had been a willingness expressed to the committee to buy up the stock of the Gore and carry on that institution.

Mr. Skinner replied that the feeling was for a new bank under different management.

Mr. Hendrie was only anxious for the continuance of a local bank; and he thought the Gore might more easily be carried on than a new bank organized.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan was glad to find that the importance of a local Bank was so generally recognized. There was not now any local organization for the buying up or absorbing of the Gore, but he was quite satisfied that if the negotiations with the Bank spoken of were to fall through there would be no difficulty in getting the necessary capital to carry on the Gore, or another local Bank successfully. The fact that the Bank of Commerce guaranteed to retain the capital of the Gore in Hamilton was a point gained. He was sure we would not be without a local Bank.

Mr D. McInnes said he concurred in the report. He was satisfied of the importance and necessity to Hamilton of a Local Bank, and expressed a confident hope that the time was not far distant when such an institution would be established.

ed, and that it would be one which could command the confidence of the people, and a credit, not only to Hamilton, but to the Province. But time was required to establish the proper organization. The principal Executive Officers should be the first consideration and should be men of sound commercial standing, and men who could and would invest largely in the undertaking which would come under their management, and the Bank should be started on a perfectly independent basis, and without any reference to the Gore Bank or any other institution. It appeared to him also that in view of the probable change in our present system of Banking during the coming session of Parliament, the wisest course was not to act too hastily, and he quite approved of the continuance of the committee appointed by the Board of Trade for the purpose of watching events, and he concluded by expressing the firm and confident belief that we should soon have a local institution which would be a credit to us.

The report was adopted without further discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SUGAR CROP OF CUBA!

The Havana correspondent of the New York Times wrote on the 15th August as follows —

"The *Diario de la Marina* of yesterday (14th), publishes a very excellent article on the recent sugar crop comparing it with that of the preceding year and giving the diminution caused in the sum total by the existence and progress of the Insurrection. As the figures will doubtless prove very interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the trouble to give an abridged extract from the article referred to. The *Diario* sets out by stating that the crop of 1868-9 would not have been less than that of 1867-8, the largest one ever made in the island — if a large number of plantations had not succumbed to the rebel torch. In the following table will be found the exportation of sugars from the 1st of January to the 31st of June, 1869, from the nine principal ports —

Ports	B boxes	Hogsheads.
Havana	639,664	24,672
Matanzas	2,563,838	(8,161)
Cardenas	40,898	67,416
Sagua	7,161	6,361
Remedios	29	33,807
Nuevitas	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	41	6,255
Trinidad	2,141	34,844
Cienfuegos	323	73,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,126,067</b>	<b>385,218</b>

In the first six months of 1868, 1,094,524 boxes, and 435,497 hogsheads were exported, and comparing those sums with those above, it will be seen that in the first half year of 1869 the exportation of the nine principal ports of the island has undergone an augmentation of 35,482 boxes, and a diminution of 70,189 hogsheads. But two-thirds of this diminution is owing to Santiago de Cuba and Nuevitas. The first export of from the 1st of January to the 31st June, 1868, 35,182 hogsheads, and has exported in the same period of the present year 6,255, giving a reduction of 28,927 hogsheads, and the second — Nuevitas — 17,843, not having exported a single hogshead the present year. Thus we have a deficit of 46,500 hogsheads to be attributed to the work of incendiaries.

The deficit in tons this year compared with last, hardly reaches eight per cent, while the increase in price has been more than ten per cent; therefore, the sugar exported this year has been worth more than that exported last year.

The estimated value of the late sugar crop is calculated at \$60,000,000, that of the molasses, corresponding to 500,000 hogsheads, value \$8,000,000, will give a total of \$68,000,000, as the value of the late crop exported, without taking into consideration the very important item of rum.

THE SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM.

A WRITER in a recent issue of the New Brunswick *Fredonian*, discusses this important subject as follows. The impression is being produced, probably by parties interested in the petroleum trade, that there is great danger of exhausting the supply of oil. Many of the wells have ceased to yield any returns, having been literally pumped dry. In the present condition of our knowledge of the sources of the development of petroleum, it is impossible to trace out the operation of nature which originally tanged in the deep recesses of the earth these immense but not inexhaustible supplies of this valuable product of the rocks. Consequently, it is impossible to say whether these sources are permanent or dependent on spasmodic influences. This much is plain, that oil fields can be exhausted. It remains to be seen whether they can be replenished by time and rest. Meanwhile, other regions must be explored, for it is certain that deposits of oil are still abundant, and only await the proper effort to yield the requisite supply. The demand for petroleum has vastly increased since the first discoveries awakened speculative mania, which a few years ago assumed the rank of a rural epidemic. Notwithstanding the depression in the business, and the slippery reputation of oil stocks after the collapse, the petroleum trade is still one of the most important commercial interests of Pennsylvania. Venango County has been more thoroughly explored than any other in the State, and her waste lands present a host of der-

ricks as evidence of the zeal with which prospecting has been conducted. Probably ten times as many wells have been sunk and worked as should have been opened, and this depletion of the supply has operated disastrously. It has killed the goose that laid the golden egg. New wells may not only have been tapped off ones, but the oil stream may have been diverted, so as to have passed the appliances which would have arrested it, had not too many openings been made.

Publications about the exhaustion of wells may be originated merely to affect the market and it requires no great shrewdness to suspect that there is a cat in this meat tub. There are petroleum wells in the old world that have been productive for thousands of years, and are not yet exhausted. This may be due to the fact that they have not been worked with the energy displayed in our oil regions, which would seem to have been worked to death, in some instances, at least. After all, we have our doubts about the thing. It seems to us it is a repetition of the old game, familiarly known as "Passing a corner," a very innocent pastime for children in play-hours, but not at all desirable when played at the expense of the public, who are compelled to pay enormous prices for the pecuniary benefit of the speculators.

PRETTY WELL FOR HAMILTON!

THE *Spectator*, desirous of informing its readers that it was going to have a "Commercial Column," indulges in the following, which may be considered a very fair specimen of "brag."

"OUR WHOLESALE MARKETS — The growing importance of Hamilton as a wholesale mart is every day becoming more prominently obvious. The fact that it is a favourite market with a very large majority of buyers in Western Ontario, is so well known that it scarcely needs to be affirmed, but that it likewise enjoys a large share of the business patronage east and north of Toronto, is, perhaps, not so generally understood, although it is unquestionably true. It was when the bulk of the Western trade lay in the hands of Montreal dealers, but that day has passed, for the untiring industry, perseverance and enterprise of our Hamilton merchants have wrested it from the hands of usurping Lower Canadian houses, and rightfully vested it in their own. This was abundantly attested by the splendid success of our last Spring trade-sales, and is doubly confirmed by the large number of orders daily received by our business firms from all parts of the Province. This increasing commercial importance, together with the fact that the grain shipping season is about commencing, has induced us to devote more than our customary space to commercial matters. This department will, hereafter, be under the efficient control of an experienced commercial editor, and by careful compilations of statistics likely to be of interest to our mercantile community, and accurate reviews of the state of trade in all its branches, we hope to render our "Commercial Column" a reliable mirror of the business of the city."

THE LAST SEWING MACHINE IMPROVEMENT.

IMPROVEMENT after improvement has been added to the sewing machine, but the last, which is known as Hall's Treadle Attachment, is so important as a labour saving and health preserving invention, and reduces the motive power to such simplicity, that there would seem now but little more to add to sewing machines, unless it might be an invention that would cause them to do their work without human superintendence. Every one who has run a sewing machine knows the power that is required upon the treadle the peculiar motion of the operator's foot that must be acquired, that the motion of the limbs extend to the hips, and, indeed, steady operators know well the strain upon the limbs which constant work at it causes, hence, when we say that these objections are completely removed by Hall's Attachment, its importance will in a measure be realised. The attachment can be fixed to every variety of sewing machine now in use.

Its good points are — first, that with it the machine can be run only in one direction and never go the wrong way — second, the machine can be driven with one or both feet, or either foot alternately — third, it is driven entirely by the ball of the foot, and the common heel and toe movement is avoided — fourth, the rate of speed is regulated, not by the number of movements, but by the strength of each movement of the foot — fifth, the strain upon the thread is continuous and even — sixth, it can be stopped instantaneously without removing either hand from the work. In an ordinary machine it requires 150 movements to accomplish 60 stitches; with Hall's Attachment 30 movements of the foot a minute can accomplish 60 or 1,200 stitches — as the case may require.

Finally, the perfect ease with which it operates, the very slight pressure of the foot that sets it in motion, its simplicity, — requiring no practice to catch the motion, — will make it an absolute necessity to every machine in use.

The gentler sex will bless the name of W. Smith Hall, the inventor, as over the weakest among them can now put a sewing machine in motion, but it will commend itself to manufacturers, because heavy machines can be run at a rate of speed never before attainable, with incredibly little exertion and with none of that "wearing out" of operatives hitherto complained of. Manufacturers and others interested will find it worth while to examine this invention as it can be applied to any invention driven by foot power. It can be seen in operation, attached to all the different varieties of sewing machines in use, at the store of Mr. Frank Tripp, 70, Milk, corner of Congress street, Boston. — *Com. Bul.*

THE COAL SUPPLY.

WE think that some of our contemporaries are wasting their strength in their empty denunciation of the attempt of the coal dictators to limit the supply to such a demand as will secure them a full price for their product. It is idle to remonstrate with a man bent upon furthering his own interests at any cost, unless you can show him that the same result can be secured in a more excellent way.

From the *Miners' Journal*, which is undoubted authority on this subject, we have compiled the following table, showing the product of the coal mines in the United States in each of the last two years.

	1867.	1868.
	Tons.	Tons.
Anthracite sent to market	12,311,215	13,465,016
Anthracite consumed at home	2,601,000	2,209,000
<b>Total anthracite</b>	<b>14,912,215</b>	<b>15,674,016</b>
Bitu and semi-an marketed	2,300,634	2,417,834
Do. consumed interior	8,293,621	10,000,000
<b>Total bitu and semi-an</b>	<b>11,194,255</b>	<b>12,417,834</b>
<b>Total product</b>	<b>26,106,470</b>	<b>28,091,850</b>

Deducting the coal consumed near the mines and throughout the interior, the total forwarded to market was about sixteen million tons. For many years the deliveries were restricted by the deficiencies in the carrying machinery, it being found impossible to send the coal to market. But the railroad and other carrying facilities have been steadily increasing, and it is estimated that at the beginning of the current year the capacity was equal to at least twenty million tons per annum. As the supply is almost unlimited, it became now for the first time in the history of this trade a question how much coal the market would take. To send forward as large a yield as the several lines could carry, making a supply on the market of twenty million tons, if buyers could only use fifteen or sixteen millions, would be obviously to throw away all chance of profit on the whole product. The most natural remedy was to shorten the yield, and the most tyrannical and unscrupulous means were adopted to secure that result. To denounce these, and to insist that every ton of coal it is possible to bring to market shall be forwarded whether the operator makes anything by it or not, is vain and ridiculous.

The true relief is to be found in extending the market. If the trade had been left to take its course this year without the artificial restraints adopted at the mines, the prices might have fallen a little below the rates then current, but the business would have become very active. Large purchases would have aided in clearing off the surplus stock. The reduced price would not only have increased the ordinary consumption, but would have stimulated the establishment of new and permanent customers on a large scale, while the reaction would have helped to diminish the cost of production, and thus contribute to swell the volume of purchases for another year.

The miners, carriers, and others interested, may as well look this matter squarely in the face. They have made a great mistake this year. At the prices asked they will reduce the consumption and limit the range of the market. Their only salvation lies in an increase of both. The wages are much too high, and the royalties for the use of the mines are far above a reasonable limit. The cost of transportation must also be reduced. The business of digging and handling coal is healthful, and the necessary skill easily acquired. Compared with the services of those skilled mechanics and operatives to whom coal is an article of necessity, the present pay of these rude labourers is very extravagant.

But the other items are also capable of reduction. In Nova Scotia a large order could be taken at a cost of mining, handling and delivering free on board for one dollar per gross ton. The British Government owning the mines, exacts a royalty of ten cents per ton. This makes the net cost about \$1.10 per ton. Recent sales of moderate amounts have been made at \$1.65, but a very liberal freight of \$1.25 to this port made the cost here, including the duty and premium, sufficiently high to "protect" all American producers.

The future profit of the coal trade must come from extending the market. The dog-in-the-manger policy cannot be continued, and would not be successful if it were. It is for the interest of those who wish to render the trade profitable to reduce the cost and increase the use; this is the point we make, and these two results can be worked out by the same means to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. The first step in that direction must be a reduction in price. — *Journal of Commerce.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending July 30, 1869

Passengers	\$28,301.28
Freight	29,359.78
Mails and sundries	4,000.65
<b>Total receipts for week</b>	<b>\$61,661.67</b>
Corresponding week, 1868	63,425.21
<b>Increase</b>	<b>\$1,763.64</b>

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending July 17, 1869.

Passengers	\$ 2,709.32
Freight and live stock	11,691.23
Mails and sundries	317.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,718.00</b>
Corresponding week, 1868	8,629.61
<b>Increase</b>	<b>\$6,088.39</b>



**BOSTON WOOL MARKET.**

THE demand for wool continues, but business has not been quite so active as in the preceding week, although the market for woollen goods presents a more encouraging aspect than it has done for some time past. And, as a matter of course, if manufacturers find that they can dispose of their production to advantage they will lay in quite a liberal stock of wool. Already some of them are anticipating their wants to a considerable extent, but generally this is not the case, as most of them consider it more prudent to await the development of the fall trade. During the past week holders of wool have shown less disposition to sell medium lots at previous rates, and there has been more inquiry for the finer grades. Receipts are still quite large, amounting to 10,500 bales for the week. So far this year they foot up to 133,331 bales of domestic, against 137,271 bales for the corresponding period of last year. The sales for each week since the season opened have averaged about half of the receipts, but after this week or next, a considerable falling off is looked for in the quantity received. The wool sales foot up 1,100,000 lbs. of fleece and pulled, at 45c to 55c for the former, and 25c to 55c for the latter. There is more inquiry for the Ohio fleece, and, in fact, for all grades of Ohio, at full market prices, but the XX and above fleeces from the better lots of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia cannot be purchased at current rates. The sales include 64,000 lbs. XX Ohio at 52c to 55c, mostly at 55c; 100,000 lbs. all grades, lot as it runs in the bags, at 60c.; 30,000 lbs. X and No 1 do. at 49c to 50c; 75,000 lbs do and do. at 45c, partly rejections; 10,000 lbs. X do. at 43c; 18,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan No 1 and X at 49c; 10,000 lbs. Michigan and Ohio No 1 at 45c. In Michigan fleece the sales have been quite large for several weeks; the demand continues good and the market firm. Included in the sales of these wools are 130,000 lbs. X and No 1 at 47c to 48c, principally at 47c. There is very little for sale, which is in good condition, at below 48c, and good lots are not freely offered under 40c to 50c. The stock of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other Western fleeces is small, and, so far this season, comparatively little of these wools have been offering. The sales embrace 1,000 lbs. X Wisconsin at 46c; 12,000 lbs. do. at 47c; 25,000 X and below do. at 47c to 48c. The demand for delaine and combing wools is good, at current prices, for all lots of these descriptions that are offering, and domestic appears relatively cheap when compared with the cost of Canada, although prices are about equal to the cost of importing foreign and some mills are already turning their attention to markets abroad for a supply. It being quite evident that considerable quantities of foreign will be required in consequence of the increasing amount of machinery employed in the manufacture of combing wools, and the falling off in their production. The amount raised in Canada this year is estimated at about 6,000,000 lbs., against 7,600,000 lbs. last year, and it is calculated by many that there will be a corresponding decrease in domestic, though, for our own part, we should not be surprised to find it otherwise. Indeed we have no doubt that there has been a small increase in Michigan, for we have heard of good many farmers in that State paying more attention to the production of combing wool, and a good many sheep have been imported into that State from Canada. The market is quite firm for pulled wool, and the demand good. The sales include 130,000 lbs. super and extra, and 80,000 lbs. No. 1 at from 35c for low Western extra to 55c for choice Maine super, and from 25c to 35c for low to good No. 1. In scoured wool there has been very little movement, while the demand for tub-washed has been good at previous quotations. The sales include 25,000 lbs. at 51c to 51c. The sales of California during the past week reach about 100,000 lbs., including 50,000 lbs. fall clip at 25c; 16,000 spring do. at 32c to 34c; 5,000 lbs. choice at 35c to 38c, and 10,000 lbs. at 43c. The last named is the highest price we have noted paid for any Californian wool this season. Wools from that State are improving very rapidly in both quality and condition. —Shoe and Leather Reporter.

**THE HARVEST THAT HAS BEEN GATHERED.—**

Notwithstanding that many fields of grain are still unharvested, we may say that the harvest in this section has now been gathered, and that it exceeds in abundance any return that has rewarded the husbandman for many years past. The country this year—particularly in this section—has been blessed with plenty in everything. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, have all returned unto plenty, and now, when the waving grain of a few weeks ago has been safely gathered into the farmer's barn, we have only to rejoice at the fact, and return our hearty thanks to the Giver of all Goodness for the bountiful return with which He has rewarded our labours. Now that we can calculate that the harvest has been safely housed, the next inquiry naturally will be as to the proposals for marketing it. We can see no reason, looking at the state of the crops in Europe and America, for looking for any great advance in prices during the coming fall and winter. There will be, undoubtedly, considerable activity in the great markets and the demand may cause a slight increase upon present prices; but the crop has been too large in all the grain-growing countries to look for any great improvement in this respect.—Gall Reporter.

**THE FOREIGN WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADES.—**

The harvest is being carried on under tolerable favourable conditions in the South of France. The sheaves are numerous, but are generally not so heavy as had been hoped; numbers of badly filled heads being met with. The appearance and quality of the wheat will consequently be deteriorated; the weight will be lessened. In the Brie and the Beauce districts the appearance of the wheat is not very good. In Normandy and Brittany the wheat crop will be good in some localities, but indifferent in others. The central district is better off, but there are complaints of short and badly developed ears. The Champagne and Lorraine districts are expected to yield an average wheat crop, and the aspect of affairs has also somewhat improved in the North of France. In Austria the temperature has been favourable to the wheat, which present an excellent appearance. On the banks of the Danube and on the coasts of the Black Sea abundant wheat crops are anticipated. Under all the circumstances the rise in wheat has been checked in France; at Bordeaux and Nantes affairs have remained quiet, at Marseilles transactions have shown some feebleness; the last weekly arrivals at the great Mediterranean port were returned at 146,400 hectolitres. In Belgium and Holland wheat quotations have presented little change.

**STATEMENT OF BANKS**

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending July 31st, 1893, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.				
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Pro. due to Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other banks.	Cash & funds not to stand in their name.	Cash & funds on hand.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>							
Bank of Montreal.....	6,700,000	6,000,000	25,251	173,511	6,729,173	9,174,681	16,903,854
Quebec Bank.....	3,500,000	1,478,800	62,281	16,820	629,370	1,628,211	2,105,271
City Bank.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	316,854	10,175	609,341	52,291	1,828,661
Que Bank.....	1,000,000	467,564	51,152	8,912	61,224	37,706	1,055,558
Bank of B. N. America.....	4,686,666	4,460,666	299,330	31,436	1,766,215	2,667,762	4,865,713
Banque du Peuple.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	69,250	2,243	3,215	197,490	629,448
Niagara District Bank.....	1,000,000	307,570	11,223	43,741	144,373	113,433	425,148
Molson's Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	101,000	32,7	210,946	479,881	822,614
Bank of Toronto.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	687,882	17,817	374,927	1,175,6	2,171,319
Ontario Bank.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	631,271	191,650	828,283	1,000,000	2,661,204
Eastern Townships Bank.....	400,000	497,000	85,225	11,913	27,544	329,295	362,937
Banque Nationale.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	13,863	116,879	27,544	329,295	808,421
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	28,800	15,222	336,242	7,941	1,178,265
Merchant Bank.....	5,000,000	3,433,701	1,183,713	333,538	1,147,656	2,118,419	4,227,276
Royal Canadian Bank.....	2,000,000	1,067,373	310,507	1,842	181,521	341,499	1,692,342
Union Bank of L. Canada.....	2,000,000	1,279,713	87,509	239,455	375,277	321,075	1,025,316
Mosbank Bank.....	1,500,000	311,244	1,000,000	112,358	522,258	17,721	3,211,387
Bank of Commerce.....	5,000,000	1,018,885	1,000,000	112,358	522,258	17,721	3,211,387
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>							
Bank of Yarmouth.....	200,000	129,000	160,760	.....	6,972	6,966	11,722
Merchant's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	1,000,000	400,000	115,810	24,377	170,176	338,266	629,529
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>							
Bank of New Brunswick.....	600,000	600,000	612,714	110,746	611,173	609,887	2,444,320
Commercial Bank.....	200,000	.....	22,518	3,561	49,342	6,676	33,497
St. Stephen's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>49,106,666</b>	<b>31,130,443</b>	<b>8,029,132</b>	<b>1,520,504</b>	<b>1,927,347</b>	<b>23,770,443</b>	<b>48,794,727</b>

**ASSETS.**

NAME OF BANK.	Coin, Bullion, and Provincial Notes.	Land or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills due on hand.	Other Balances due to Banks, Merchants, etc. on hand.	TOTAL ASSETS.
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>								
Bank of Montreal.....	5,915,452	220,000	82,650	411,019	4,218,250	13,459,168	200,000	21,552,481
Quebec Bank.....	299,139	80,010	148,433	79,044	174,138	2,874,180	50,000	3,524,714
City Bank.....	426,708	43,437	168,239	59,770	61,769	2,506,657	173,4	3,216,392
Que Bank.....	82,878	15,241	21,703	7,439	15,424	200,270	143,113	717,277
Bank of B. N. America.....	1,048,168	243,333	701,440	15,271	31,031	5,699,247	127,133	7,525,923
Banque du Peuple.....	253,333	35,217	109,994	37,049	63,820	1,709,523	41,537	2,418,482
Niagara District Bank.....	46,270	12,770	45,700	.....	.....	528,627	56,103	703,673
Molson's Bank.....	120,516	66,137	102,233	76,400	89,752	1,313,779	58,273	2,124,714
Bank of Toronto.....	437,627	42,909	147,153	6,833	2,443	2,717,573	41,816	3,273,411
Ontario Bank.....	632,520	151,437	206,872	129,616	176,475	3,881,775	129,262	5,295,417
Eastern Townships Bank.....	48,206	16,246	67,38	31,271	16,823	481,873	7,375	719,744
Banque Nationale.....	129,620	23,218	104,30	125,394	51,011	1,448,650	42,633	1,929,145
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	173,645	10,226	41,894	10,226	6,939	1,879,474	2,899,774	3,809,774
Merchant Bank.....	1,562,350	260,285	623,600	542,013	222,104	5,211,424	1,387,137	7,946,553
Royal Canadian Bank.....	319,329	13,294	128,911	37,427	42,565	1,437,743	235,70	2,003,281
Union Bank of L. Canada.....	160,541	.....	120,106	135,431	85,130	1,688,416	3,127,131	2,127,131
Mosbank Bank.....	43,887	35,868	104,30	31,487	6,699	568,537	3,762	521,305
Bank of Commerce.....	266,286	44,488	104,30	147,070	37,931	1,477,781	.....	4,847,701
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>								
Bank of Yarmouth.....	18,966	7,901	.....	246	13,726	20,903	79,374	37,707
Merchant's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	24,930	24,000	63,500	13,070	48,302	62,460	17,070	117,422
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>								
Bank of New Brunswick.....	386,231	13,733	.....	42,000	250,800	2,101,000	111,441	3,214,205
Commercial Bank.....	14,070	4,304	.....	29,868	24,114	323,090	62,494	470,224
St. Stephen's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>13,973,429</b>	<b>1,041,001</b>	<b>3,120,450</b>	<b>275,033</b>	<b>6,486,383</b>	<b>24,175,079</b>	<b>3,150,000</b>	<b>41,100,375</b>

**PORT OF QUEBEC.**

**STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE.**

Comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1868 and 1869, up to 19th August, inclusive:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1868.....	668	372,271
1869.....	629	329,843

Less..... 79 42,229 less.

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

	Steamers.	Tons.
1868.....	36	41,558
1869.....	46	61,267

More..... 9 18,400 more.

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

	Vessels.	Tons.
1868.....	105	11,821
1869.....	39 vessels	7,663
— 14 steamers.....	53	15,115

Less..... 52 3,294 more.

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

SEVERAL THOUSAND

1869—BUFFALO ROBES—1869

THE FIRST AND DIRECT  
IMPORTATION

FROM

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY

FOR SALE AT

Haeusgen & Gnaedinger,

WHOLESALE FURRIERS,

56 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM ENGLAND TO CANADA.

SHIPMENTS of Coal from England to Canada for month of July 1869:—

TO MONTREAL		Tons.
From—Greenock.....		250
Liverpool.....		510
TO QUEBEC.		
Newcastle.....		2,020
Humberland.....		1,535
Hull.....		915
Grimsby.....		759
Greenock.....		9,124
Liverpool.....		59
Whitehaven.....		59
Swansea.....		1,633
Lanely.....		270
Glasgow.....		1,110
Port Glasgow.....		4,404
Grangemouth.....		1,059
Troon.....		422
TO ST. JOHN, (N.B.)		
Liverpool.....		576
Ayr.....		453
Total.....		55,103

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

St. John, N.B., August 17, 1869.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market exhibits greater firmness this week, and prices are a trifle lower. Cable advices from Liverpool reports a gradually rising market, and this has led to an advance in all markets this side of the water. We quote \$4.55 to \$4.69 for Superfine, and \$6.25 for best Brands. Arrivals have been off, and sales likewise are on a very moderate scale.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—Some parcels have come in from Halifax during the past week. The market is very quiet at our former quotations which we repeat.

**COAL.**—Three cargoes have arrived since our last report, namely, two small lots of old mines Sydney, "Maggie Louisa," and "Southern Cross," of about 200 chaldrons each, and a small cargo of Liverpool or "Protone" of about 120 tons.

**FRUITS.**—The fresh market still remains quiet. We hear of the following charters:—"John Ellis," 703, Dublin, 75s 3d; "Omar," 100, Drogheda or Belfast, 76s; "Fidelia," 457, Cork Quay, 72s 6d; "Ida

E," 372, Newport, Swansea or Cardiff direct, 67s 6d; "Aphrodite," 730, Miramichi to Liverpool, direct, 22s 3d, deals 72s 6d; "E. A. Souder," 423, River Plate \$17 lumber.

**West India.**—We hear of no transactions this week, which is not unusual at this season of the year. **Coastwise.**—The rates continue much the same as last reported.—*News.*

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, August 11

**THE** weather during the latter portion of the past week was very mild, and a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, which for the first day or two must have done much good in helping to ripen the late corn, and saving the green crops and pastures which were almost dried up for want of moisture, but the last three days are so violent that fears are now entertained for the wheat.

The Gardener's Chronicle gives the reports from over 200 persons in different parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, thus—which gives a good idea of the state of our crops:—

	In 1863.		Under Average.
	Average.	Average.	
Wheat.....	126	67	13
Barley.....	5	54	140
Oats.....	2	57	134
Peas.....	6	79	43
In 1869.			
	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.
Wheat.....	18	75	83
Barley.....	31	70	10
Oats.....	22	72	80
Peas.....	8	58	62

This caused a sharp advance to take place on Saturday and Monday last in most of our corn markets, of from 2s to 3s per qr. on wheat.

At the London corn market on Monday the show of English wheat was very small, and there was considerable excitement in the trade, and a large business done at an advance of fully 2s per qr. on both English and foreign wheat. American flour 6d per bbl higher. Peas at 1s dearer.

At our corn market on Friday last, there was a good attendance, and in wheat a fair consumptive business done at fully previous Tuesday's prices, some kinds of Red were in favour of sellers. No change in flour, oats, peas and barley a little dearer if any thing. Indian corn 3d to 6d per qr. higher for sound qualities.

At our corn market yesterday, owing to the continued bad weather, holders demanded 6d per cubical on White, and 7d to 8d on Red wheats advance over

Friday's prices which millers had to pay, while flour was 6d to 1s per bbl higher. Oats, peas and barley again a little dearer, in good demand. Indian corn with a fair demand at 1s per qr. advance.

**Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 7th inst.:**—44,124 qrs against 35,990 qrs in 1863, and 43,956 qrs in 1867.

**Imports into this port for week ending 9th August:** Wheat, 67,510 qrs; oats, 1,634 qrs; peas, 164 qrs; Indian corn, 7,824 qrs; oatmeal, 897 loads; flour, 10,493 sks and 8,232 bbls.

**Exports in the same time were.**—Wheat, 5,537 qrs; peas, 113 qrs; Indian corn, 2,337 qrs; oatmeal, 79 lds, flour, 2,193 sks, 743 bbls.

**Provisions.**—Butter in better demand at higher prices. Lard also more enquired for. Hams and Bacon are dearer, with a good business doing. Cheese arriving freely, and bought up at full rates as fast as it arrives.

**Ashes.**—Sales about 150 bbls, no change in Pots, but Pearls are pressed at 50s.

**Copper Ore.**—There has been a moderate demand this week, but without any quotable change.

KENNETH DOWIE, & CO.

VON DADELSZEN & NORTHE'S WEEKLY METAL REPORT.

LONDON, E. C., August 13, 1869

Great dullness prevails in the Metal Market, and holders are more disposed to meet any demand that arises.

**IRON.**—We have no fresh feature to report from Wales or Staffordshire, the demand for finished iron being only moderate. Scotch pig iron has advanced to 62s 3d. cash, shipments being large.

**COPPER.**—Chile bars have been sold as low as £66 10s for ordinary brands, and £66 for Lots, but the market is slightly firmer, and £66 15s to £67 has been paid for ordinary brands. Ores and regulus held at 13s 6d per unit. English manufactured copper, £78. Bar is very irregular. Prices for Australian are nominal. Waukroo quoted £77; Burra £76.

**TIN.**—Very little business has been done. There are sellers of Straits at £152 on the spot; for tin in vessels already arrived but not landed £131, and by vessels now due but not arrived £130; distant shipments £125. Banca has been done at £135, and Billiton at 131. English tin steady. The Dutch market is dull at 80s.

**TIN PLATES** are a little improved, more particularly coke.

**SPELTER.**—The market is dull at prices almost nominal, for want of business. £29 10s per ton for ordinary brands in London, and £29 10s outport parcels; special, £21; V & S, Rhonish, and Belgian, £23 10s.

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

The Line for LAKES ERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers

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

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

**MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES.**

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

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,** Importers of

**HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.,** 419 & 421 St. Paul Street.

1st Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street. 1

**MCINTYRE, DENOON & FRENCH,**

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Are in constant receipt of

**SEASONABLE GOODS.**

477 ST. PAUL STREET,

Montreal.

1-ly

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

**WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,**

8 St. Hel Street. 31-ly

**THE CANADA BRICK MACHINE.**

Patented 1868.

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

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

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

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

30,000 BRICKS PER DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE PATENT RIGHT**

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

**BULMER & SHEPPARD,**

Patentees,

Office, 242 PARTIENNAIS STREET,

MONTREAL.

5m-23

**N. S. WHITNEY,**

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

14 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL.

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

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS.

TORONTO.

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

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL.

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

**THE AETNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1829.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1860.

Accumulated Funds, over.....	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1867 .....	15,251
Amount insured in 1867 .....	44,733,322
Receipts for 1867 .....	5,123,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) .....	1,834,763
Deposited with Canadian Government .....	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly.....	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

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

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 15th August, 1868. 28-ly

**M. H. SEYMOUR, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT**

607 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

- Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
- Henry St. John, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
- Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
- Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudan & Co., Montreal.
- " Jane, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
- " Thibaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
- Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
- Messrs. Penny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
- Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
- Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.
- Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do.

**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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,

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

37, 39 & 41 Recollet street, MONTREAL.

And Agents for

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

Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birmingham and London

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

Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and Germany. 1 ly

**DOMINION METAL WORKS,**

(ESTABLISHED 1828).

**CHARLES GARTH & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Importers of

PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,

BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK.

GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,

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

Warming of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

CONSERVATORIES, VINERIES, &c., &c.,

By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

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

MONTREAL.

1y-17

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

33-ly

**LARIVIERE & CIE.,**

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

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

Good terms to the trade.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE.

233 and 253, ST. PAUL STREET,

and

12 & 14 St. Amable Street.

MONTREAL.

**MONEY MARKET.**

**T**HE General Manager of the Bank of Montreal has issued the following notice:—  
The Bank of Montreal in Ontario will, from the 26th inst., and until further notice, reduce its rate of discount to 5 per cent per annum, for produce drafts as follows:—Upon drafts drawn at not over 30 days, secured by railway receipts or bills of lading, for grain or flour with satisfactory margins. No commission will be charged on such drafts payable at any other office of the Bank in Quebec or Ontario. One half per cent. exchange will be charged on drafts payable at St. John, N.B. Three and a half per cent. exchange will be charged on drafts payable at Halifax. On drafts payable in the United States no commission will be charged beyond the actual cost of collection and remittance of funds to New York.

E. H. KING,  
General Manager.

August 20, 1893.

We do not see any good reason why, if money be abundant, the Bank of Montreal should not reduce its rate of discount in the other Provinces as well as Ontario; nor do we think the other Banks doing business in Ontario will refuse to discount good paper on as favorable terms as those announced by Mr. King.

The money at present is very abundant, and that private capitalists find difficulty in satisfactorily investing their funds is undoubted; it remains to be seen how much of the present surplus held by the Banks will be needed by the country during the season of marketing the crops and of increased activity in trade generally. We do not anticipate anything approaching stringency.

Sterling Exchange continues dull, and may be quoted 103½ to 103 for Bank Drafts at 60-days sight here, and 103½ in New York.

Sight Exchange on New York payable in gold are in somewhat better demand at ½ dis to par.

Gold which had sold down to 131½ in the early part of the week, has again advanced, closing at 2 per cent. higher.

Silver is less abundant, with buyers at 3 to 2½ and sellers at 2½ to 2½ per cent discounts.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight.....	103½ to 103½
Private, " 60 days sight.....	110 to 110½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight.....	103½ to 103½
Gold Drafts on New York.....	103½ dis. to par
Gold in New York.....	133½
Silver, large.....	3 to 2½ dis.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

Greenbalds, S., Son & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. McElroy, Deacon & French. MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. Sutherland, Forre & Co. Ogilvy & Co. Pillsbury, Watson & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Robertson, Stephen, & Co. Strirling, McCall & Co.

**S**TOCKS are just beginning to arrive, but will not be complete for several weeks, and we are unable as yet to pronounce on their character. There will not probably be much falling off in the quantity of goods to be offered to the trade, and the assortment will not be inferior to that of past seasons.

Prices of staples will rule firm, in consequence of marked advance in the Cotton market, but it is not likely that prices asked will be much in excess of those of a year ago, goods having been purchased at a favorable time.

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Chapman, Fraser & Tylic. Childs, George, & Co. Hutchins, H. & Co. Kincaid & Kinloch. Matheson, J. A. Mitchell, James. Robertson, David. Tiffin, Brox. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co.

**T**HE inactivity previously noticed continues to exist without any symptoms of present improvement.

**T**EA—Are almost entirely neglected. The announcement by Messrs. Buchanan, Leckie & Co. of a trade sale to take place the first week of September, and the expectation of other sales, not yet announced tend to prevent business, intending purchasers preferring to wait, although holders of all grades are offering at prices so low as to leave a very small margin for profit.

**C**OFFEE—Is quiet, with only a retail demand at unchanged rates.

**S**COAR.—The market is quiet but prices are well maintained. There is some disposition evinced to purchase, but at rates below the views of holders, who are firm under the expectation of obtaining higher prices later in the season. This expectation seems well founded, for although shipments from Cuba thus

far have not been so far below those of last year as was expected, and although stocks in the principal ports of the United States are above what they were a year ago, the probabilities are that for the future shipments from Cuba will fall off very greatly, goods having been hurried to market as rapidly as possible, and that the consumptive demand from the interior and Western States, where stocks are now light, will soon cause an advance in markets already straggling with an upward tendency in spite of the recent decline in gold. So far as this market is concerned prices now asked for raws are below those at which they can be imported from New York. We quote Cuba 8½c to 9c, Port Rico and Barbados 8½c to 9c according to quality and quantity.

In refined sugars, there has been a steady business done, and stocks in the hands of manufacturers, especially of yellows, are much reduced.

**MOLASSES**—There is a pretty good enquiry for Molasses, but good grades are scarce, and are held at about 42s to 45s for good Muscovado. No sales are reported. Syrups are in steady demand, without change in quotations.

**F**RUIT—Is inactive for all kinds, and quotations remain without change.

**R**ICE—Is arriving freely, and offering ex wharf at from \$3.10 to \$3.20 according to quality. Several round lots, however, have been sold to arrive at a shade under these figures. Ex store, previous quotations are well maintained.

**S**ALT.—In fair demand at last week's quotations, but few lots having arrived.

**S**PICES—Are inactive and without attention.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

Cuthbert & Caverhill. Frank, John Henry. Ferris & Co. Hall, Kay & Co. Lariviere & Co. Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland & Baker. Robertson, Jas.

**B**USINESS has again been very light. Prices, however, are firm for most goods, the latest advices from British markets being of a more favourable character than heretofore.

The following are the shipments of Iron Hardware, &c., from Liverpool to Montreal for the two weeks ended August 12th—

8 tons chains; 20 bxs, 6 cks window glass, 13 pgs hardware; 819 tons bar and bolt iron; 60 tons hoop iron; 9 tons iron plates; 27 tons iron sheets; 24 tons iron wire; 207 tons steel; 2,768 bxs tin plates, 14 tons rod iron; 24 tons pig lead; 5 tons sheet lead; 4½ tons lead shot, 5,600 bxs Canada plates, 10 tons gal. sheet iron.

The shipments from Glasgow for the same time were:—  
1,200 tons pig iron; 855 tons bar iron.

**THE LEATHER TRADE.**

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

**W**E have to note very little change in the Leather Market since our last report. More demand however has existed for primo buff and upper stock. Receipts have been very limited, and stocks of curried leather are not heavy.

**THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

**P**RICES are unchanged, and firm in consequence of scarcity of labour. Prospects for the fall trade are good generally speaking, although in localities where the rains have been heaviest and most continuous, they appear somewhat unfavorable.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Davies Brothers & Co. Mitchell, Robt.

**T**HE Market has been rather quiet during the past week, and prices generally have had a downward tendency.

**F**LOUR—The market has ruled dull, and prices have given way slightly. The unfavourable tone of British advices, coupled with heavy receipts, and high homeward freights, and scarcity of vessels, has caused shippers to stand aloof; while there has not been any local demand of importance to absorb the large arrivals. Extras are in comparatively small supply, and have not participated in the decline. Fancies are rather lower, last sales reported having been at \$5.50. City and Welland Canal brands of Supers are nominal at quotations, no business having been done worth noting. Canada Supers have sold down to \$5, but may be quoted \$5.10 to \$5.20. No. 2 has had a

limited demand, with recent sales at \$4.70 to \$4.80. For Fine, not more than \$4.40 would now be offered, although last sales reported were at about \$4.60. Nothing done in Middlings or Pollards. Bags have sold at \$2.60 during the fore part of the week, but demand has fallen off, and offers at even lower rates are not accepted.

**G**RAIN—Although arrivals have been large, the want of unanimity between buyers and sellers has checked transactions. For U. C. Spring \$1.18 ex store or cars, was paid in the early part of the week, but could now be sold with difficulty at \$1.15. No. 2 Chicago, offered at \$1.15, meets with no favour. White Winter is offered at \$1.20, but not more than \$1.17½ would be paid. Red Winter inactive, and nominal at quotations. Pease. All arriving are taken for shipment at about quotations, but receipts are quite light. Other grains nominal.

**P**ROVISIONS—Pork has only limited demand, but in consequence of lightness of stock, prices are well sustained. Canned are in moderate request at irregular prices. Lard has been in small demand at about 15c to 15½c for tubs, and 15½c to 15½c for tubs. Tallow has a small consumptive demand at about 8½c to 9c. Butter has improved under the influence of more favourable British advices, and all lots of shipping quality have been readily taken at from 16c to 17½c, according to quality. Cheese is also in good demand for export, sales, largely in the aggregate, having taken place at 10½c to 11, and closing firm at latter figure.

**A**BIES—Were dull in the early part of the week at former quotations, but closed more active, at a slight advance. Pearls have had only moderate demand, but are firm at quotations.

**F**REIGHTS, &c.—Steam freights, at Glasgow, to date of August 6, for Pig Iron to New York, are 25s, Quebec, 12s. B r Iron—New York, 30s., goods to do., 40s. To latest date, sailing freights read:—Coal, New York, 11s, Quebec, 6s; San Francisco, 37s 6d.; Cardenas Cienfuegos and Havana, 20s.; Santiago, 20s, Matanzas, 20s. Iron, to Boston 15s.; Montreal, 15s.; New York, 18s.; New Orleans, 18s.; Philadelphia, 15s.; Quebec, 13s.; San Francisco, 45s to 50s.; St. John, 17s 6d.; Halifax, 15s.; Portland, 15s. Rail and Box Goods, to Havana, 60s.; San Francisco, 60s.; New York and Boston, 11s.

**STOCK MARKET.**

	Closing prices.	Last Weeks Price.
<b>BANKS.</b>		
Bank of Montreal	164	163½
Bank of N. A.	105	105½
City Bank	113½	102½
Bank of Commerce	109	109
Bank of St. Charles	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Louis	109	109
Bank of St. Paul	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109
Bank of St. John	109	109
Bank of St. Peter	109	109
Bank of St. Regis	109	109
Bank of St. Vincent	109	109
Bank of St. John's	109	109
Bank of St. George	109	109
Bank of St. Andrew	109	109
Bank of St. David	109	109
Bank of St. Elizabeth	109	109
Bank of St. James	109	109

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 26, 1869.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
<b>GROCERIES.</b>			
Coffee.	0 18 1/2 to 0 21	<b>TOBACCOS.</b>	
Loguaya.....per lb.	0 18 to 0 19	Canada Leaf.....per lb.	0 05 to 0 07
Mocha.....	0 23 to 0 28	United States Leaf.....	0 08 to 0 17
Ceylon.....	0 30 to 0 34	Honey Dew.....	0 25 to 0 30
Cape.....	0 16 to 0 17	Bright.....	0 30 to 0 37
Maracibo.....	0 16 to 0 17	Extra fine bright.....	0 40 to 0 60
<b>Hardware.</b>			
Herrings, Labrador.....	6 00 to 6 25	Common, per lb.....	0 05 to 0 08
Prime.....	5 25 to 5 75	Poster of Wright.....	0 02 to 0 10
Gibbed.....	3 50 to 4 00	Block Tin, per lb.....	0 32 to 0 35
Round.....	3 00 to 3 50	Copper-Pig.....	0 25 to 0 24
Mackerel, No. 1.....	1 00 to 1 10	Sheet.....	0 25 to 0 30
Salmon.....	1 00 to 1 10	Cut Nails.....	
Dry Cod.....	4 25 to 4 50	Assorted, 1 Shingle.....	2 50 to 3 25
Green Cod.....	3 75 to 4 25	Shingle No. 1.....	3 00 to 3 25
<b>Fruit.</b>			
Balsam, Layers.....	1 75 to 2 00	Shingle No. 2.....	3 25 to 3 50
M. H.....	1 50 to 1 60	Galvanized Iron.....	
Valencia, per lb.....	0 6 to 0 06	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 to 0 09
Currents.....	0 04 to 0 05	Best No. 24.....	0 08 1/2 to 0 09
<b>Meat &amp; Poultry.</b>			
Clayed.....	0 45 to 0 37 1/2	Best No. 21.....	0 09 to 0 09 1/2
Muscovado.....	0 32 to 0 45	No. 20.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Centrifugal.....	0 32 1/2 to 0 35	No. 19.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Rice.....		No. 18.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Argam.....per 100 lbs.	3 75 to 3 75	No. 17.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Yam.....	3 50 to 3 75	No. 16.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Bangong.....	3 60 to 3 70	No. 15.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Milk.....		No. 14.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Liverpool Coarse.....	0 67 to 0 68	No. 13.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Stovard.....	0 70 to 0 75	No. 12.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
<b>Spices.</b>			
Cassia.....	0 37 1/2 to 0 40	No. 11.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Cloves.....	0 10 to 0 11	No. 10.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Nutmegs.....	0 40 to 0 60	No. 9.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Pepper, Ground.....	1 16 to 1 30	No. 8.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Pepper, Jamaica.....	0 23 to 0 25	No. 7.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Pepper, Black.....	0 11 to 0 12	No. 6.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Pimento.....	0 07 to 0 08	No. 5.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Mustard.....	0 19 to 0 20	No. 4.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Mustard, Yellow.....	0 11 to 0 23	No. 3.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Mustard, White.....	0 20 to 0 23	No. 2.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Mustard, Black.....	0 11 to 0 12	No. 1.....	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Porto Rico.....per 100 lbs.	9 00 to 9 25	<b>Iron Wire.</b>	
Cuba.....	8 37 1/2 to 8 75	No. 6 per bundle.....	2 50 to 2 80
Barbadoes (1 p.c. tare).....	8 75 to 9 00	No. 5.....	3 00 to 3 20
Vacuum Pan.....	0 00 to 0 00	No. 4.....	3 30 to 3 50
Canada Sugar Refinery.....	0 10 to 0 00	No. 3.....	4 10 to 4 30
Leaves.....	0 11 1/2 to 0 12	No. 2.....	4 10 to 4 30
Dry Crushed.....	0 11 1/2 to 0 12	No. 1.....	4 10 to 4 30
Ground.....	0 11 1/2 to 0 12	<b>Lead.</b>	
Extra Ground.....	0 12 1/2 to 0 13	Bar, per lb.....	0 06 to 0 08
Crushed.....	0 11 to 0 12	Sheet.....	0 06 to 0 08
Yellow Refined.....	0 09 to 0 10	Shot.....	0 06 1/2 to 0 07
Syrup, Golden.....	0 48 to 0 50	Per 100 lbs.....	6 50 to 8 00
Syrup, Standard.....	0 44 to 0 45	<b>Blasting, per keg.</b>	
Syrup, Amber.....	0 75 to 0 75	FF.....	3 00 to 3 50
<b>Teas.</b>			
Twankay and Hyson.....	0 42 1/2 to 0 47 1/2	FF.....	4 00 to 4 50
Twankay.....	0 37 1/2 to 0 40	<b>Pressed Spikes.</b>	
Medium to fine.....	0 42 1/2 to 0 47 1/2	Beclars, 12 lbs.....	3 50 to 3 65
Common to medium.....	0 37 1/2 to 0 40	Extra.....	4 30 to 4 60
Japan uncoloured.....	0 50 to 0 62	Ballway.....	4 00 to 0 00
Common to good.....	0 50 to 0 62	<b>Tin Plates.</b>	
Coloured to select.....	0 65 to 0 70	Charcoal 10.....	8 25 to 8 50
Coloured.....	0 50 to 0 60	DC.....	10 25 to 10 50
Common to good.....	0 50 to 0 60	DX.....	7 25 to 7 50
Fine to finest.....	0 70 to 0 90	IC Turne.....	7 25 to 7 50
Congou and Souchong.....		IX.....	8 25 to 8 50
Ordinary and duty.....		Y C Coke.....	7 25 to 7 50
Milds.....	0 35 to 0 40	<b>Cordage.</b>	
Fair to good.....	0 45 to 0 58	Manilla per lb.....	0 14 to 0 15
Fine to choice.....	0 75 to 0 90	<b>DRUGS.</b>	
Oolong.....		Alum.....	2 00 to 2 50
Inferior.....	0 34 to 0 39	Acid, Sulphuric.....	0 50 to 0 50
Good to fine.....	0 50 to 0 60	Blue Vitriol.....	0 40 to 0 45
Young Hyson.....	0 50 to 0 60	Cumpher.....	0 07 to 0 08
Common to fair.....	0 40 to 0 60	Carb. Ammon.....	0 16 to 0 18
Medium to good.....	0 60 to 0 75	Cochineal.....	0 25 to 1 00
Fine to finest.....	0 80 to 1 00	Cream Tartar.....	0 16 to 0 22
Extra choice.....	0 95 to 1 05	Chloride Lime.....	0 24 to 0 27
Gunpowder.....		Gum Arabic.....	0 50 to 0 60
Common to fair.....	0 60 to 0 70	not good.....	0 50 to 0 60
Good to fine.....	0 75 to 0 90	Liquorice, Cal. Atria.....	0 35 to 0 50
Fine to finest.....	1 00 to 1 10	Edicol.....	0 35 to 0 00
Imperial.....	0 65 to 0 70	nutgalls.....	0 27 1/2 to 0 00
Fine to finest.....	0 60 to 0 70	Oil, Tartaric.....	0 00 to 0 00
Hyson.....		Oil, Almonds.....	1 00 to 1 10
Fair to good.....	0 60 to 0 90	Cloves.....	1 00 to 1 10
Fine to finest.....	0 75 to 0 90	Lemon.....	2 30 to 3 50
<b>WINE.</b>			
<b>SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.</b>			
Wine.....		Peppermint.....	6 00 to 6 50
Chateau Chandon, Cl. P.....	12 00 to 16 00	not good.....	6 00 to 6 50
Bouche, Fils & Co.....	11 00 to 14 00	not good.....	1 17 to 1 25
H. More's Champagne.....	11 00 to 14 00	Said.....	1 70 to 1 75
Burgundy, per gal.....	0 65 to 0 75	Caster.....	0 17 to 0 18
Port Wine.....	0 50 to 0 60	Shubarb Root.....	0 70 to 2 00
Sherry.....	0 30 to 0 60	Sassa.....	0 24 to 0 11
Cateau Gilbert, per case.....	11 00 to 16 00	Soda, Ash.....	2 00 to 2 25
Jules Munro's.....	11 00 to 15 00	Carbonate.....	3 00 to 0 00
Hulart.....	11 00 to 15 00	Caustic P. lb.....	0 03 to 0 04
Ferre.....	11 00 to 15 00	White.....	0 80 to 0 90
Claret.....	0 60 to 0 90	<b>OILS, PAINTS, &amp;c.</b>	
French light wine.....	3 00 to 3 00	Oil, per gallon.....	
<b>Brandy.</b>			
Honey.....	2 40 to 2 50	Boiled Linseed.....	0 75 to 0 82
Martell.....	3 40 to 3 50	Raw.....	0 75 to 0 77 1/2
Robin & Co.....	3 20 to 3 30	Water Glass.....	0 60 to 0 65
Ch. de Hancock.....	1 50 to 1 55	Whale.....	0 60 to 0 60
Finet, Castillon & Co.....	2 20 to 2 30	Crude.....	0 60 to 0 60
Grand Dupuy & Co.....	2 20 to 2 30	Tale Seal.....	0 75 to 0 75
C. V. P.....	2 10 to 2 30	Straw Oil.....	0 65 to 0 60
J. D. H. Mow's.....	1 90 to 2 00	Castor.....	0 65 to 0 60
Other brands.....	1 90 to 2 10	Machin.....	0 65 to 0 60
Brandy in cases.....	6 50 to 8 75	Engine Oil.....	1 07 to 0 65
<b>Oil.</b>			
H. Heads.....	4 25 to 4 75	New Lard Oil.....	0 60 to 1 10
not good.....	4 25 to 4 75	Can. Ref. Petroleum.....	0 60 to 1 10
not good cases.....	4 25 to 4 75	Oil, Oil.....	1 25 to 1 30
<b>Rum.</b>			
Jamaica.....	1 60 to 2 00	Lard, per 100 lbs.....	
Demerara.....	1 75 to 1 75	White.....	7 50 to 8 00
Whisky.....	1 45 to 1 50	Red.....	6 50 to 7 00
Scotch.....	1 45 to 1 50	Waratah per gal.....	3 00 to 3 50
Irish.....	1 45 to 1 50	Coast Body (Turp).....	3 00 to 3 50
<b>Alc.</b>			
England.....	2 50 to 2 60	Furniture.....	1 50 to 1 75
Montreal.....	1 50 to 1 60	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 50 to 0 55
<b>London.</b>			
London.....	10 to 25	Benzoine.....	0 60 to 0 50
Public.....	10 to 60	<b>BEANS.</b>	
Montreal.....	50 to 1 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
<b>COGNAC.</b>			
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	3 00 to 3 50
White.....	3 00 to 3 50	Green.....	3 00 to 3 50
Green.....	3 00 to 3 50	Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50
Yellow.....	3 00 to 3 50	Red.....	3 00 to 3 50
Red.....	3 00 to 3 50	Black.....	3 00 to 3 50
Black.....	3 00 to 3 50	White.....	



**PURCHASING DEPARTMENT**

OF THE

**TRADE REVIEW.**

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

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

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

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

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

Satisfactory references given on application.


All communications should be addressed


**THE TRADE REVIEW,**

**PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,**

*58 St. Francois Xavier Street,*

**MONTREAL.**

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

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

**TORONTO.**

**THE LEADER.**

**THE DAILY LEADER** is published every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

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

**THE PATRIOT,**

Published every Wednesday, at \$100 a year in advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

**JAMES BEATY,**

*Proprietor,*

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF  
**TRADE**

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange  
14

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

Established 1834.

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

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

**KINGSTON.**

**JOSEPH BAWDEN,**

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

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

**LONDON—ONT.**

**ROWLAND & JOHNSON,**

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

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

**BOSTON.**

**W. C. WILLIS,**

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

BOSTON.

11

**TORONTO.**

**GROCERS.**

**DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**G R O C E R S**

AND

**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**

And Manufacturers of

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

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets.

42-2m

**TORONTO.**

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Front and Yonge Streets,

TORONTO.

26-ly

**S. W. FARRELL,**

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

78 FRONT STREET.

**TORONTO.**

42

**TORONTO.**

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**

*(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)*

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware  
42-3m

**ROCK OIL.**

**PARSON BROTHERS,**

**PETROLEUM REFINERS**

and Wholesale Dealers in

**LAMPS, Etc.,**

37-ly

Toronto, C.W.

**JOHN FISKEN & CO.,**

**ROCK OIL**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

18 Corn Exchange,

**MONTREAL,**

AND

13 Yonge Street

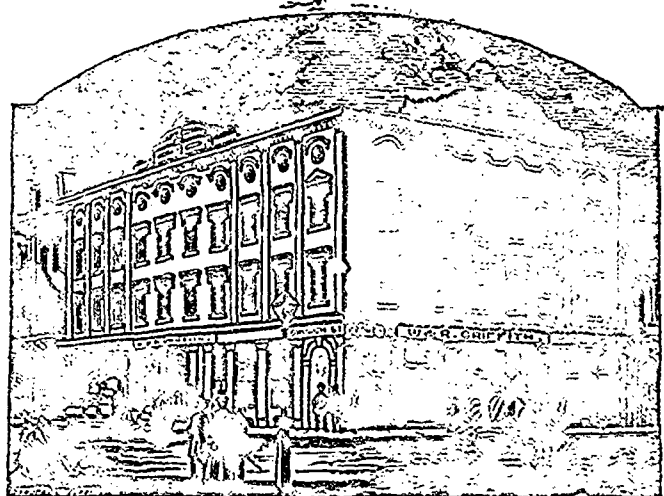
39-3m

**TORONTO.**

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

**BROWN BROTHERS,**

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



**TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS**

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW CROP TEAS

**WINES AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**

Special Inducements given to Prompt Paying Purchasers.

**ALL GOODS SOLD AT VERY LOWEST MONTREAL PR**

**W. & R. GRIFFITH**

**ONTARIO CHAMBERS,**

Corner Front and Church Streets,

18-ly

**TORONTO**

**HAMILTON.**

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1883.

1869—EARLY FALL GOODS—1869

WE are now opening the following SEASONABLE GOODS:

MADDER and PLATE PRINTS,  
GREY COTTONS, all widths,  
WHITE COTTONS, all makes,  
FANCY WOVE REGATTAS,  
HEAVY REGATTAS, Stripes & Checks,

HOP SACKINGS LINEN BAGS,  
ROUGH BROWN & DRESSED HOLLANDS,  
CASBANS, SILESIA'S, CORSET JEANS,  
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,  
MIXED and FANCY WINCIES,  
BLACK & COLORED ALPACAS.

BLACK & COLORED CRAPE CLOTHS,  
FANCY DRESS GOODS—"Novelties,"  
FRENCH MERINOS. and

WINEY and NAP CLOAKINGS,  
PILOTS, BEAVERS, DEVONS & RATINL,

In Blue, Black, Brown and Fancies, suitable for the making-up-trade.

&c., &c., &c.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,  
HAMILTON.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

**DRY GOODS,**

including

CANADIAN

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

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

E. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 2-11

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**BRANTFORD ENGINE**  
MILLS & SAW  
C.H. WATEROUS & CO. BRANTFORD, ONT.  
42-17

**QUEBEC.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

St. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-17

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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

CORNER St. PETER AND St. JAMES STREETS,

QUEBEC. 9t-21.

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic  
and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper  
and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch,  
Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-17

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

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

No. 8 North Wharf,

41-17 St. John, N.B.

**PICTOU, N. S.**

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Foyal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

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

Good references given if required. 30-17

**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

JOHN BOLTON,  
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

10 King Street, St. Stephen N B

**OTTAWA.**

HENRY CRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document  
necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared  
on receipt of the model of invention. Cop rights and  
the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs pro-  
cured. Established 1852. 43-3m

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,  
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-  
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas;  
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,  
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 17

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH,  
TORONTO.

A Popular Paper at Popular Prices

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

OUR CLUB RATES.

Five copies, one year, to any address.....	\$ 4 50
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 00
Twenty " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 00
Forty " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	28 00
Eighty " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50 00

Outlets in Advance.

SUPERB PREMIUMS.

For 30 subscribers with cash (\$30) a Loop Lock Silt  
Sewing Machine worth \$16.  
For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25  
For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler  
& Wilson Machine worth \$45.  
For 160 subscribers either one of Prince & Co.'s Melo-  
deons, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated  
Cabinet Organs.

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

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters

ROBERTSON & COOK,  
PUBLISHERS,

Toronto, Canada.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON. }  
JAMES B. COOK. } 25

**THE GAZETTE.**

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA  
PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

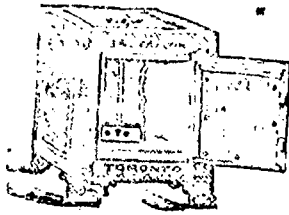
It contains more reading matter than any other  
daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the  
world.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

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

**TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.**



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

PATENT

**FIRE PROOF SAFES**

ALSO

**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF COMBINED.**

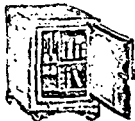
Banker's Steel Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Locks, &c.

MANUFACTORY & SALE ROOMS:

Nos. 198 and 200 Palace Street,  
TORONTO, Ont.

Send for a Price List.

**MONTREAL SAFE WORKS.**



**CHAS. D. EDWARDS,**

Successor to

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

Manufacturers of

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES**

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

19 Victoria Square,

(Under St. Patrick Hall),

MONTREAL. 19-3m

**COAL OIL.**

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit  
purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country accepted at lowest  
wholesale rates.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

**SEYMOUR'S**

**STRAW BOTTLE ENVELOPES**



shipped in eight gross canvas  
packages at 6s 6d per gross or for-  
warded for packing empty Bot-  
tles or Wines and Ales for ship-  
ment. They save freight, break-  
age &c. and resell on arriving.  
Established 12 years. Sole man-  
ufacturer.

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

**JOHN HEATH**

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

Duckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,  
BIRMINGHAM.

**STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,**

and

**STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.**

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

Agent for Hart's **PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.**

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

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

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

Illustrated Catalogues supplied to the Trade only,  
on receipt of business card.

**ENGLAND.**

BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**

Celebrated

**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.  
45-ly

**FRANK PEARCE & CO.,**

(Late of Waddell & Pearce, Montreal.)

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**SHIPPING AGENTS AND INSURANCE  
BROKERS,**

31 LOWER BUILDINGS, West,  
Water Street,

6-ly LIVERPOOL.

**THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,**

35 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON,

AND

69 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,  
**GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSU-  
RANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,**

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

**WILLIAM TURNER & SON,**

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

**FRANCIS FRASER, Agent, 23 St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal. 33-ly**

**THE EUROPEAN MAIL**

FOR THE

**CANADIAN DOMINION, &c.,**

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

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

**I**n this Journal is to be found a complete

Summary of all the general News and a faithful  
reflex of the public opinion of the week. All infor-  
mation interesting to residents in the Canadian Do-  
minion is given *in extenso* under the head of **SPECIAL  
NOTES.** Full **MARKET REPORTS** and extensive  
**TABLES** of **WOOD, TOBACCO, &c., &c.** and a de-  
tailed **STOCK AND SHARE LIST** are published in  
each number. To the **IMPORTANT, THE SHIPPER, or  
the MANUFACTURER,** this Journal is of invaluable  
assistance both as a Book of Reference and an epitome  
of all Social, Political, and General Intelligence.

It is obtained of Dawson, Pickup, and Newsven-  
ders generally. 14-ly

**IRELAND.**

**DUNVILLE & CO'S**

V.  R.

**OLD IRISH WHISKEY**

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,**

**DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,**

**PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,**

And now regularly to the **HOUSE OF LORDS,** the  
quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy,  
may be had in casks and cases, from the principal  
Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied  
Quotations on application to

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

**CANADIAN NAVIGATION COM-  
PANY.**

**TWO LINES DAILY.**

**ROYAL MAIL**

AND

**EXPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS**

FOR

Banharinois, Cornwall, Prescott, Ogdensburg,  
Brockville, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Gan-  
anoque, Kingston, Oswego, Charlotte,  
Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington,  
Toronto, Hamilton.



These Magnificent Lines are composed of the fol-  
lowing **FIRST CLASS Steamers,** viz :

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

The Mail Line Steamers will leave the Canal Basin,  
Montreal, at 9 o'clock every morning (Sundays ex-  
cepted), and Lachine on arrival of the Train leaving  
the Bonaventure Street Station at Noon, for **HAM-  
ILTON** and Intermediate Ports, making direct con-  
nections at **PRESCOTT** and **BROCKVILLE,** with  
the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth,  
Auriprior, &c. At **TORONTO** and **HAMILTON,** with  
the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London,  
Catham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee,  
Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul, and all places West.  
And with the Steamer "CITY OF TORONTO," for  
Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland,  
Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

**EXPRESS LINE.**

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

The steamers of these Lines are unequalled, and  
from the completeness of their arrangements present  
advantages to travellers which none other can afford.  
They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Law-  
rence, and the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the  
Thousand Islands by daylight.

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

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

**ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.**

**ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,**  
Office, 73 St. James Street,  
Montreal, July, 1869.

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

**INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**

Office No 73 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up Stair

MONTREAL,

**PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

To Mail Subscribers,

\$1 per Annum strictly in advance.

Delivered by Carrier, . . . . . \$2 per Annum

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW,**

MONTREAL.

**MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor**  
of the **CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY**  
Toronto, Ont., is our **SOLE Agent** for procuring  
American Advertisements, and is authorized also to  
receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Com-  
merce, printed and published for the Proprietor  
every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Pub-  
lishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St.  
James Street, Montreal.