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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

No. 35.

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

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

HAPHAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and **COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
10 Hospital st.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
Hill and College streets. Montreal. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c. 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Central Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
from all parts of the West. To meet the requirements of the
Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Workmen. 33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Glassed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1-ly

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c. WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
Company, and the Victoria Zinc Company, have removed
to the new Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

HUGHES BROTHERS,
WINE & SPIRITS IMPORTERS,
421 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-ly

CAMPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 18-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "SIX FRERES,"
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)
CONSISTING OF:
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Tierces }
Bbls }
Puns Molasses.
ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-ly

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

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

A. GIBERTON,
No. 7 Custom House Square,
MONTREAL,

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

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

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

SILK HATS—SPRING STYLES.
GREENE & SONS.
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, Bir-
mingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lanecfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Turned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Canon
Park, Falkirk.

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

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

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

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

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

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

W. B. HERRARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
254 and 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 16-ly

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

THE AETNA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.
 Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal
 in 1850.
 Accumulated Funds, over. \$10,000,000
 Policies issued in 1867 16,251
 Amount insured in 1867 44,733,322
 Receipts for 1867 5,124,427
 Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) . . . 1,884,098
 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. 2-ly

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street,
 MONTREAL. 38-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
 METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty
 1-ly

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

EVANS & EVANS,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 and Manufacturers Agents, No. 7 Custom House
 Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial
 Hardware Manufacturing Company. 80-ly

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

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

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.
 8. MONTREAL.

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.
 8-ly

GREENE & SONS
 WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
 of all descriptions of
FURS, FELT HATS, &c.
 FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
 Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.
 New styles in
FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.
 Large assortment of
KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.
BUFFALO ROBES.
 617, 619, 621, St Paul Street,
 1-ly Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.
 Have removed to those commodious and central
 premises corner of
COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.
 Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,
 CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive
 careful personal attention. Sales and returns made
 with the utmost promptness. All charges kept at the
 lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid
 incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly
 advised by letter, circular and telegraph on all matters
 pertaining to the trade.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,
 BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-
 stantly arriving. Orders for these together with
 General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully exe-
 cuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of
 Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mar-
 time Provinces carefully realized, and returns made
 with the utmost promptness. References given and
 required.

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal. 32-ly

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

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

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.
LEWIS, EAY & CO.,
 Have now received their entire
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
 and would particularly call the attention of buyers
 to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS. 6
J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 381 & 383 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL. 8-ly

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS
 370 St. Paul street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
 Montreal. 28-ly

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

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

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

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

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

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 and Small Wares, No 468 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-ly

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,
 35-ly Montreal.

OTTAWA.
HENRY GRIST,
 OTTAWA, Canada,
PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,
 Drawings, Specifications, and other documents
 necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared
 on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and
 the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs pro-
 ceeded. Established 1859. 45-3m

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

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, 23th day of July, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, be and the same are hereby adopted and established.

Certified, **WM. H. LEE,**
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COASTING REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels and boats employed solely in the transport of goods or passengers from one port or place to another port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade, and shall be subject to the regulations governing the same.

2. None but British registered vessels and boats, wholly owned by British subjects, can lawfully be engaged in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such vessels or boats and the names of their ports of registry, shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said vessels or boats.

3. Such vessels and boats, may, without being subject to entry, or clearance as required by law, for vessels trading between ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with foreign ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid or passengers from any ports or places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or to any other ports or places in the said Provinces, or from any ports or places in the Province of New Brunswick, to any other ports or places in the said Province, or from any ports or places in the Province of Nova Scotia, to any other ports or places in the said Province, provided always that the owners or masters of such vessels or boats, shall take out a license for the season for that purpose from a Collector of Customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into Bonds of \$500, conditioned that such vessels or boats shall not be employed in the foreign trade, and provided also that the master of every such vessel or boat shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo book in the form prescribed by the Customs Department, to be registered by the Collector of Customs who granted the license in which book shall be entered at the port of lading, an account of all goods taken on board of such vessel or boat, stating the description of the packages, the quantities, the descriptions and values of the goods therein, as also of the respective owners and consignees, as far as any of such particulars shall be known to him; and at the port of discharge shall be entered in the said cargo book, the respective days upon which any such goods shall be delivered out of such vessel, and also the respective times of departure from the port of lading and of arrival at the port of unloading.

4. The master of any such vessel or boat shall produce his license and cargo book to any Officer of Customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such Officer of Customs shall be at liberty to note any remark on the cargo book which he may deem proper; and if the cargo book shall not be kept in the manner hereby required, and the particulars of the cargo laden and unloaded, duly noted therein, the goods and vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur the penalty of \$100.

5. Before any coasting vessel or boat shall depart from any port of lading in any one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other port in the said Dominion, not in the said Province of departure, an account or report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall retain the duplicate and return the original account or report dated and signed by him; and such account or report shall be the clearance of the vessel or boat for the voyage, and the transire and pass for the goods expressed therein, except for goods under bond or goods liable to excise or internal revenue duty, which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper officers as required by law, and if any such account or report be false, the master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

REPORT and Transire Coastwise for a registered vessel or boat proceeding from one Province to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of Name of Vessel.	Register Tons.
Master's Name.	Wharrier bound.
Port of Registry.	
Foreign Goods.	
Warehoused Goods removed under Bond.	
Goods liable to duty of Excise.	
Do. removed under Bond.	
Sundry other goods, produce of Canada, &c.	
(Signed)	Master,
Cleared the day of (Signed)	186 .
	Collector of Customs for the Port of

6. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel or boat at the port of discharge which requires a transire as above described, and before any goods shall be unladen, the transire with the name of the place or wharf where the lading is to be discharged, noted thereon, shall be delivered to the collector, who shall note thereon the date of the delivery; and if any of the goods on board such coasting vessel or boat shall be subject to any customs duty the same shall not be unladen until the entry has been made at the Custom House, and a warrant granted for the lading thereof; and if any of the goods on board such vessel or boat be subject to any duty of excise or internal revenue the same shall not be unladen, without the authority or permission of the proper officer of excise; but no entry shall be required at the Custom House for any goods brought coastwise the produce of Canada or goods on which the duties, whether of Customs or Excise, have already been paid or which are duty free.

7. Vessels and boats employed in the coasting trade and that shall not have taken out a license for carrying goods, and obtained a cargo book as above provided, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada, and in default of their so reporting the vessel or cargo, the master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House, or officer of Customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or master of such vessel, do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest Custom House a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first port at which he shall touch where there is a Custom House Officer.

8. Goods under a removal bond from one Canadian port to another Canadian port, may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat trading coastwise with a proper license and cargo book upon such goods being properly entered in the cargo book and in the account or transire, in duplicate, the Collector at the port from which such goods are removed, being required to forward by mail, to the Collector of the port for which the goods are destined, all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided, but no goods under bond shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat until the master has delivered an account in duplicate or transire to the Collector of Customs at the port of lading.

9. No coasting vessel or boat to touch at any foreign port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, and the master of any coasting vessel or boat which has touched at any foreign port, shall declare the same in writing under his own hand, to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs at the port or place in Canada where his vessel or boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

10. If any goods are unshipped from any vessel or boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped to be carried coastwise on Sundays or holidays, or unless in the presence, or with the authority of the proper Officer of Customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose, the same shall be forfeited and the master of the vessel or boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

11. Officers of Customs may board any coasting vessel or boat in any port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her, and examine all goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the Collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

12. No Fishing boat or boat used in ferrying under 15 tons burthen, shall, except by special license or permission, carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of ferry boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

13. No goods can be carried in any coasting vessel or boat unless such as are laden to be so carried at some port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel or boat while on her voyage by river, lake or sea.

14. The transire coastwise required by these regulations, may in the case of any steam vessel carrying a purser, be signed by such purser with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement in the transire, as if the transire was signed by the master; and the word master for the purposes of these regulations shall be construed as including the purser of any steam vessel: but nothing herein contained shall preclude the Collector or proper officer of Customs from calling upon the master of any steam vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo, and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such question, or for answering untruly, or to prevent the master from making such report, if he shall so do.

15. The coasting regulations of the late Province of Canada dated the 12th April, 1861, and all regulations heretofore existing in the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in reference to coasting in any of the said Provinces are hereby repealed.

(Signed,) **S. L. TILLEY,**
Minister of Customs.

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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

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTING, FORWARDING;
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY MON STREET, MONTREAL,
Importers of
FIG AND BAR IRON.
Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Fluo Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.
DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quoboc Cement, Portland Cement, Pavling Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.
Manufacturers of Crown Coff, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Cologne, Soap, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chopsticks, Crosses, Marbles, Slates.
And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.
364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

QUEBEC.

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

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 GINN & HUNTS
Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
QUEBEC.
Sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs, &c., &c., &c.
Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

J. & W. BEID,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Fig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-1y

J. BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,
18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-1y

WADDELL & PEARCE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
 27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Buckley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontpool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P. Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Bliven, Mead & Co.), New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" files always on hand. 33-1y

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE

COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLETs,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPKIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 Ac., &c.

Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.

FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 333 St. Paul street.
 41-1y A. MORRIS COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1826.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953

This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.

EVERY information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada 12 1y

PHENIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 HARTFORD, CONN.

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

...SLES ORDINARY LIFE.

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 60 per cent, or half their premium.

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
 General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 49

F. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
 HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-1y

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
 LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
 John Streets, Halifax,
 Montreal, Canada. | Nova Scotia. 15-1y

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.

The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:

- 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
- 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
- 5th. Profits divided every five years.

All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

H. L. ROUTH,
 Agent.

W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.

ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 22.

THOS. D. HOOD,
 FIRST PRIZE

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
 MONTREAL.

Show Room.—79 Great St. James Street.
 Factory:—E2 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Squares and Cottage.
 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
 MONTREAL,

Are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

which will be fully completed by the

20th INSTANT,

When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

5-1y

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Pieces HOP SACKING.

50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

500 " DARK Madder PRINTS.

300 " LILAC PRINTS.

Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete, and we intend REMOVING there about the first week in August.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

339, 391, 394, and 396 ST PAUL STREET.

(near the Custom House)

MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
 TOMATOES, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
 LIQUEUR IS, etc., etc., etc.,

For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1875 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR

Ch. DeRancourt - - - - - Bordeaux - France.
 Gustave Gilbert - - - - - Reims - do.
 Boord & Son - - - - - London - England.
 S. H. Harris - - - - - do - do.
 James Kenyon & Son Bury - - - do.

WINNING, HILL & WARE.

1-1y 339, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double-barrelled Hollands Gin,
 Danville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 F. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Macon & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-1y

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

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

1868. **AUTUMN CIRCULAR.** 1868.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 St. Peter Street,
 MONTREAL.

DRY GOODS
 Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection
 by
TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST,
 Every department fully represented.
 We request careful inspection and comparison.
 1-1y **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 41 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-1y

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 450 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-1y

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS and SHOES
 STORE:
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)
 MONTREAL. 33-1y

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 86-1y

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868

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

The following is a statement of the Revenue and
 Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the
 month ended 31st July 1868:—

Revenue—Customs.....	\$502,933
Excise.....	133,031
Post Office.....	27,723
Bill Stamp Duty.....	10,721
Public Works, including Railways.....	67,738
Miscellaneous.....	653,576
Total.....	\$1,376,722
Expenditure.....	\$1,801,622

**PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE SILVER MOVE-
 MENT IN ONTARIO.**

THE silver movement in Ontario, which, at the start,
 seemed to prosper amazingly, now appears, as we
 predicted would be the case, to be breaking down at
 various points. In Hamilton, at a meeting of its pro-
 moters, the following resolution was carried unani-
 mously:—"That in consequence of a minority of the
 "meeting having expressed dissatisfaction at the pre-
 "sent working of the silver movement, and owing to
 "the refusal of other trades to co-operate with them,
 "the arrangements entered into on the 13th ult. cease
 "from this date." In Kingston and Ottawa also, the
 movement is reported to have been abandoned; and
 in Chatham at a meeting of the Town Council, it was
 decided, *nem. con.*, that silver should be taken at par
 in payment of taxes, and that it should be paid out at
 par for work for the Corporation, and subsequently
 the silver movement entirely fell through, the much
 abused coin being taken at par at all stores, and every-
 where in trade. Where so many different and oppos-
 ing interests are involved, experience has proved that
 it is utterly impossible to secure permanently the ob-
 servance of any such agreement as that by which
 those desirous of driving away silver bound them-
 selves. The simplest way for merchants to protect
 themselves against loss from taking silver, is to mark
 up their goods say four per cent above the price at
 which they could afford to sell them for bankable
 funds. This was done before, and is done here now.
 Nearly every retail merchant we know of would be
 quite willing to allow his customers the current rate

MONTREAL SAW WORKS.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
 9-1y

of premium if paid for his goods in par funds. This
 remedy against loss will be found to be at least prac-
 ticable, and much more satisfactory to customers than
 being obliged to have a cent ready to hand in with
 every silver quarter of a dollar they have to disburse.
 We have noticed that several of our contemporaries
 published in Ontario, while criticising—some favor-
 ably, others the reverse—a former article in the *Trade*
Review on the silver question, stated that we hoped
 some black sheep would break through the agreement
 not to take silver at par. We beg to correct our critics.
 We wrote that some black sheep would break through;
 that it had been the case in Montreal, and we feared
 it would be so in Hamilton and Toronto. The result
 so far seems to prove that we were quite as sagacious
 as some of our contemporaries.

**MR. DERBY, THE GRAND TRUNK AND
 RECIPROcity.**

THE last number of *Herapath's Journal* contains
 Mr. E. H. Derby's third letter on the Grand
 Trunk Railway, more especially devoted to the con-
 sideration of Reciprocity, and the advantage thereof
 to that railway. This letter, which we publish elsewhere,
 states fairly enough what benefits the United States
 and Canada respectively would derive from the estab-
 lishment of free trade between the two countries, from
 the want of which, however, he mistakenly believes
 Canada to be the greater sufferer. On that point, we
 do not care particularly to say anything. We suppose
 a very considerable impetus would be given to many
 manufactures in the United States, were their goods
 given the monopoly of Canadian markets as far as
 foreign countries are concerned, and it is hardly to be
 doubted that to the consumer, Canadian lumber, fish,
 coal, flour, barley, &c., would be much cheaper were
 there no duties to be paid on them. But we are quite
 willing to admit that our trade also would be benefi-
 ted very decidedly by a renewal, and on a more ex-
 tensive scale, of the commercial intercourse carried on
 under the late Reciprocity Treaty. The carrying in-
 terests especially would gain both from the increased
 freight, but also from the additional number of pas-
 sengers business would cause to pass from Canada to
 the States, or *vice versa*. If the proprietors of the
 Grand Trunk have any such influence in the Imperial
 or Dominion Governments as Mr. Derby thinks they
 ought to have, then we quite agree with him in think-
 ing that that influence would be well exerted in bring-
 ing about free trade on equal terms between two
 countries contiguous as to boundary for so many hun-
 dreds of miles; the general interests of both countries
 would benefit, and the much disappointed bondhold-
 ers would perhaps be able at last to receive some re-
 turn from their hitherto unfortunate investments.

THE HARVEST OF 1868.

THE Harvest throughout the Western part of the Dominion may now be said to be over. In some particular places, the crops are not yet all entirely housed, but there is very little grain now left standing. We are now, therefore, in a position to speak with some certainty of the yield which the farmers have obtained. The season will be known as one of extremes. It has been hotter and drier than any summer for nearly a score of years. The crops, too, manifest extremes. The fall wheat and hay are abundant; the former, in particular, is one of the largest yields which has been obtained for several years. We are convinced this will be found to be the case generally—but, it must be confessed, the quality will not equal the quantity. The intense heat in July ripened the grain altogether too fast, and although this did not prevent the hopes of a good yield from being realized, still the sample suffered considerably. The wheat and hay crops may be set down as above the average; barley, oats, rye and peas are considerably below it. In localities where these were sown early and had attained a luxuriant growth before the heat set in, the return is about an average, but those farmers who, through dilatoriness or other causes, sowed late in the spring, have but a sorry return. Many such fields have been almost a total failure, yielding very little more than the seed placed in them. Accounts regarding the spring wheat—which is one of our most valuable crops—differ considerably. But we feel warranted, after summing up the information received from different sources, in setting it down as an average crop. Many of those townships which grow spring wheat did not suffer so much from the drouth as those situated more inland. They enjoyed occasional showers, and although not what it would have been under a more moderate degree of heat, the crop is by no means a bad one, as many have hastily asserted. Root crops are, at present, not looking over well. Potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangolds, all require more rain. The yield will, we fear, be deficient. So far as potatoes are concerned, this result may now be considered certain. Taking the harvest of 1868 as a whole, we believe it will come up to the average. It has fallen short of the great expectations which were indulged in during the beginning of June, than which a finer promise never existed. The great heat and drouth of the summer, have taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the farming community. But we have reaped a good harvest nevertheless, and have reason to be thankful it has turned out so well.

GOLD, BOND AND TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE STATES.

LOOKED at from any point of view, the recent rapid rise in the price of gold in New York—the financial capital of the Republic—is a circumstance of unusual importance. It is of the highest moment to the thousands who hold American bonds, and not less so to the commercial men of the Union, whose long anticipations of a financial crisis seem now more likely to be realized than ever. The gravity of the present upward movement in gold is, that it appears to arise from causes which are likely to be permanent, and to still further augment the difficulty. There have been many rises in the value of the precious metal which have been produced by the bulls and their speculations. It was at first supposed this was a case of the kind. If it had been, a few weeks would have witnessed the usual fall, the bulls would have pocketed their profit, and all danger would have passed away. But there seems to be only too much reason to fear that far graver causes than speculation have caused gold to run up to 150, as it did a short time ago. Primarily—the great cause is, the scarcity of gold on this continent. And this scarcity at present has been produced by the almost total suspension of European purchases of the 5-20 bonds. For at least four years the sale of American bonds in England, Germany, and other foreign countries, has presented the collapse of their financial fabric. The large annual balances of trade against the Republic, had to be adjusted in specie, and the latter was obtained by the proceeds of the bonds sold abroad. So long as the latter continued to be purchased by Englishmen and Germans, no serious difficulty was likely to arise; but it was evident that the day must ultimately come when the demand for such securities would cease. This period, so often referred to, has at last arrived, and the great importing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, find themselves called

upon to procure gold to pay their foreign purchases without the usual supply of that precious article having been obtained from the sale of their 5-20's in Europe. If this be the exact state of the case—and New York advices affirm it to be so—gold gambling and excitement are likely to have another lively time of it across the lines. The question naturally arises: Where are the Americans to get gold sufficient to adjust the "balance of trade" constantly against them? Their purchases of foreign merchandise have declined very little during the past three or four years. This very season—1868—their foreign imports are only about ten millions less than last year, whilst their exports have fallen off to a far larger degree. The difficulty can no longer be bridged over by the sale of bonds—fully \$700,000,000 of which are now held in Europe—and it is difficult to see not only how gold can be kept down to a reasonable limit, but how the most serious financial troubles can be prevented. There are many in New York who are looking forward to the approaching fall with serious misgivings. Not a few declare a crisis to be inevitable, contending that the inflated and unsound system of business carried on during and since the war must now topple over with a crash. Whilst we are not prepared to say that the long-expected American crisis is inevitable before the New Year comes round, we must confess that the sky at present looks exceedingly threatening. This arises not simply from the continued heavy importations of the Republic and the threatened gold famine, but also from another circumstance of the gravest importance to our neighbours: we refer to the rude shock which has been given to American credit by the threatened partial repudiation of their national debt. So long as this sort of swindling was only advocated by obscure stump-orators, it attracted little attention. But when members of Congress advocate and support such a scheme, when the Democratic party adopts a plank in its party platform directly pointing to repudiation, and when thousands applaud the nefarious design, the case becomes entirely different. The danger is felt to be more or less great, and with a very unsavoury remembrance of the action of Mississippi and other States in days gone by, the American people have no cause to be surprised if their foreign bondholders become alarmed and suspicious of the securities which they hold. We have no hesitation in expressing our faith that the American Government will never consent to the ruin of their national credit and to their country's dishonor, by refusing to pay their bonds in gold; but we do say the popularity of such opinions during the present Presidential Election, is giving a dangerous blow to American credit, and may produce consequences of overwhelming gravity. If, in addition to the present scarcity in the gold market to meet foreign balances accruing from their ordinary trade their European creditors—alarmed by the unblushing advocacy of repudiation—were to send over even \$100,000,000 worth of bonds to be realised upon, what figures might not gold touch then? And with a sudden rise of gold to 200 or 250, how many out of the tens of thousands doing business throughout the Union would be solvent in six months thereafter? We do not intend to search for an answer to these queries, for we hope such a frightful calamity may be averted; but we warn our American neighbors that the course of some of their leading statesmen would land the United States in ruin and dishonor, and has already assisted to run up the price of gold to a higher figure than it has touched for many a day. In the interests of Canadian trade, as well as that of our neighbours themselves, we hope to see a speedy fall in the rates of gold again. But we fear the tide tends the other way, and that there is reason to fear an unsettled market until the Presidential contest is over. Should the circumstance falsify our anticipations, none will be better pleased than ourselves.

GEORGIA CROPS.—A gentleman just returned from Houston and Crawford counties reports he never saw better prospects for corn and cotton in his life, than the farmers have in those counties. They have had an abundance of rain lately, and the crops are blooming. The reports that the corn crop was a failure and the cotton a long ways behind, are all a pack of stuff and nonsense. The greatest plenty of corn will be made, and as much cotton, according to the area planted, as any year since the war. The fields are all clear of grass, and otherwise in excellent condition. Of course there is the usual apprehension of rust, rot, worm, blight, shedding, earthquakes, pestilence, famine, and the moon turning to green cheese, but in spite of all these, the fields were beautifully green with corn, and cotton is "as thick as autumn leaves in the vale of Valambrosa." Such is his report.—*Macon Journal*.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—RECIPROCITY.

[LETTER NO. III.]

M. R. EDITOR,—The stockholders of the Grand Trunk are deeply interested in the question of reciprocal trade, or rather free trade between Canada and the States. The latter offer the best market for more than half the products of Canada, for lumber, coal, bark, cattle, butter, eggs, poultry, oats, barley, peas, beans, and potatoes. While Canada requires the cotton, tobacco, maize, spirit, anthracite, coarse cottons, carriage, and implements of the United States. As the railways of the States move west across the open prairies, as fields are fenced, and log cabins give place to tasteful houses and stables of wood, immense quantities of lumber are required by the Western States. The annual productions of the Union are now rated at £1,400,000, of which three-sevenths are coarse manufactures. Probably in no part of the world is the income of artisans and farmers so great. The carpenter and bricklayer get 16s. per day. On the prairies one man replacing the hoe with the plough raises on 100 acres 5,000 bushels of maize year after year without fertilizers, while in California he pastures his 1,000 sheep, or substituting the reaper, drum, and thrasher for the sickle, binders, and flail, dispensing with granaries, and ploughing but once in two years, he gathers his 5,000 bushels of wheat from the same area, and can afford to deliver it on ship-board at the price of 1s. or 2s. per bushel. Within the Union 8,000,000 of families are computed to have an average income from investments, skill and labour of £270 per annum, equal to £200 in gold. Their ability to consume may be inferred, if we contrast their receipts with the miserable pittance of £10 to £20 a year, on which half the families of Italy subsist. We may deduce from these facts the value to Canada of such a market, from which it is debarred by duties averaging twenty per cent. It may be urged that the United States suffers from this interdict, and doubtless they do, but while all Canada suffers, a part only of the United States is affected, and while they have been paying their way to specie by reducing their interest and placing such imposts on tobacco and spirits as shall pay the interest on their debt, they have preferred to pay in goods and manufactures to the West for such food as the East requires, rather than send their specie into Canada, from which most of their manufactures are excluded. The Grand Trunk Railway was designed for a double purpose, not only to carry the products of Canada and the West to Montreal and Portland, on their way to Europe, but also to carry the freight of the Great Lakes to Buffalo, Toronto, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and other points, and thence send them eastward for distribution through the Union. The natural trade of Canada is with the Union. Its lumber is wanted not only at Boston but at Detroit, Goderich, and Sarnia, for shipment to Chicago. The products which reach its stations east of the St. Lawrence are wanted in the valleys of the Merrimack, Connecticut, Saco, and Androscoggin, in the ports of Boston, Salem, Providence and New London, and soon will be wanted for the new factories rising at the great waterfalls of the Kennebec. This, the most profitable trade of the Grand Trunk, depends on commercial treaties, and it is as clear as noon day that it is the policy of the Proprietors of the Grand Trunk to have all questions with the United States adjusted as soon as possible, amity restored, and commercial arrangements consummated. While America grieves for the loss of her fleets of merchantmen by the Alabama and Shenandoah, and while England, enriched by the losses of her offspring, refuses redress; while San Juan is jointly occupied, and a question now easily settled is becoming daily more serious and may spring at any hour from the ashes; while England plants cannon and builds fortresses at Halifax, Victoria and Quebec, and urges Canada to throw away millions on military roads which must impoverish the Dominion; while she suffers the great highway between Canada and the Union to go to ruin, the United States believe her insincere in her professions of amity, and anxious only to control her colonies and bridle our Republic. Every gun planted at Halifax or Quebec jars the capital at Washington. The policy of England is throwing the Republic into the arms of France and Russia. It devolves upon the three thousand British proprietors of the Grand Trunk to exert their powerful influence to change and liberalize the policy of England, to convince her that Canada should be governed in the interest of Canada. While the United States prefer unity to a monarchy with custom-houses and possibly smuggling stations on her borders, and would prefer the Arctic Sea for their northern frontier, they want no unhappy states or discontented subjects. Were they grasping and rapacious they would not have dispersed the Fenians, and the barriers which England interposes would be no insuperable obstacle to a nation that can put two millions of veterans into the field. As things stand at present it is not the policy of England to deter a little to the wishes and interest of the United States, and what ministers of peace can be more influential than the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway? First remove the impediments, then take up free trade. If it is still the policy of England to resist, her hold upon the Provinces, and to pay the four or five millions which her surveillance costs her yearly; if she does not choose to have them states of our Union, where they would be welcomed and cherished, the best plan I can suggest is, the adoption of the measures proposed a few years since by Ira Gould, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trade of Montreal, which he set forth as follows:—

"To us she (England) has said in effect, 'Whatever be our political relations, commercially we must henceforth treat you as we would treat any other nation,' and knowing her necessities, and our own

wants and resources, we do not complain that she has done so.

"From a view of the actual system existing in the United States, and our altered relations with England, it would seem to result as a natural consequence that the time has arrived for Canada to seek such commercial relations with the United States as will enable us to participate in the benefits we see springing from their system, and which will admit us to a *Commercial Union* with that country, at the same time that we shall retain our cherished political relations with Great Britain unimpaired and intact. That this can be effected, your Memorialists sincerely believe, and it is in this belief and with this view that they now beg respectfully to submit:—

"That, in the opinion of your Memorialists, it should be the policy and aim of the Provincial Government to seek for and obtain in the best practicable form, and in the speediest manner, *complete and entire free trade with the United States*, as well in all foreign articles imported into the two countries as in articles the growth and manufacture of the same.

"That, in the opinion of your Memorialists, the only practicable way of securing this object is by the adoption by the Provincial Government of the American Tariff of Duties on all importations from sea, and by the free admission of the productions and manufactures of each country into the other; thus assimilating the commercial interests of the two countries in the way that is most desirable they should be assimilated.

"That amongst the details of this arrangement would be included the complete extinction of all Custom Houses on both sides of the frontier, retaining only those in Canada at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, and also a just and equitable apportionment of the amount of duties received to the Government of each country.

"That for the purpose of perfecting this arrangement, and as a further inducement thereto, the right of free navigation of the St. Lawrence and our inland waters, with the use of our harbors and canals, should be granted to the United States upon the payment of the same tolls and dues as are paid by ourselves.

"Finally, it is the opinion of your Memorialists that such an arrangement as the above would be greatly to the advantage of Canada, and in nowise inconsistent with that connection which it is our duty, as well as our desire, to maintain with the parent state."

The plan of Mr. Gould is a statesmanlike measure, it would break down the barrier of duties and consular fees and certificates at each terminus, and is in accordance with the recommendation made to Congress by Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, our great financier, in his message of 1865, when the treaty was expiring. Thus introduced by both parties, it would probably have the sanction of both countries, if other questions are adjusted; and Heaven only knows why they are kept open by England. When the late Richard Cobden, renowned everywhere, was in Canada, he was asked the question whether England would assent to such a measure, and is said to have replied "that she would shrug her shoulders at the duties, but if she found Canada in earnest would at length consent," and this no doubt would be her true policy, for Canada if opposed might move alone if she were really in earnest. But England need not alarm herself as to the duties. High as the war duties still are in the United States, our exports rarely equal our imports, and we buy from foreign nations to the extent they buy of our productions, at fair prices, but while we have a vast inland free trade, and while our farmers and artisans are alike prosperous, we do not wish to bring our duties so low as to expose our workmen to a competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and thus endanger the home market of our farmers by converting artisans into yeomen. We believe entire free trade better suited to the meridian of England than to that of the States, but regard in a different light a free trade over-spreading our continent. Doubtless at this moment our duties are higher than it is for our interest to have them, for they were raised during the war to offset the taxes on manufactures, and to keep our specie for war purposes, for there was a period when the Pennsylvanians rated the direct and indirect imposts on our bar iron at three pounds per ton, but we have removed those charges, and this year we extract half-a-million tons from the rich magnetic ore of Lake Superior alone, and can now afford to remove the extra duty on iron as well as breadstuffs. Our duties have checked the import of both. Boston imported in '67 from Canada but half-a-million bushels of oats in place of a million and a half in '65, and less than seventy thousand barrels of flour in place of two hundred and seventy thousand in the former year. Our tariff will be revised next spring, and if England wants concessions to her iron, salt, earthenware, alpacas, or broad-cloth, she should conciliate America. We read the caustic satire and erroneous prophecies of the *Times* and *Blackwood* through the war, and it is time they ceased to excoriate a sensitive people. Is it not the province of the proprietors of the Grand Trunk, one of the great avenues of the continent, which might in ten years more increase its tonnage four-fold if the two countries are reconciled and the line well managed, to take the office of mediators and make the International Trunk line a highway of nations?

Yours ever,
Boston, Mass., July 8, 1868.

E. H. DERBY.

The American hard-rubber wood company has been formed in Bridgeport, Conn., with a capital stock of \$250,000, and a manufactory of rubber carriages is to be established in that city. An open buggy weighing 125 pounds, whose body is made of one piece of rubber one-eighth of an inch thick, has just been made there, and \$2,000 has been offered and refused for it. The running gear is of wood, but the next carriage made will be entirely of rubber. The material is unaffected by wet or cold weather, and was prepared at a temperature of nearly 300 degrees.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

THE mineral resources of the Hastings district are being slowly developed under circumstances which would discourage any but the most active and enterprising miners. When it was first announced that gold existed in the rocks of Madoc, the statement was received with a great deal of incredulity, and those who were hopeful enough to believe that the precious metal was present in sufficient quantities to pay for working were met only with sneers from the sceptical or flat denial from the totally unbelieving. Those who had capital were in this way frightened from investing it in schemes which on their face looked promising enough, and after the first flow of gold-seekers to the new El Dorado the few courageous pioneers who remained had to work against all sorts of adverse influences. They persevered, however, with praiseworthy energy; thoroughly explored the country; sunk shafts where the indications gave promise of favourable results; erected crushing-mills for extracting the metal from the quartz, and in various other ways showed that they were determined fully to test the question as to the mineral wealth of the region.

This practical experience has proved that gold is deposited in greater or less quantities in several townships in the county of Hastings, that it may be worked with profit, and that it only needs capital, aided by intelligent processes of running and smelting, to make the whole region productive and valuable.

Thus far, besides the want of capital a serious drawback has been the cost and difficulty of extracting the gold from the rock, the sulphatic nature of which rendered the process of separation tedious and uncertain. This obstacle, we are assured, has now been overcome by improved amalgamating machinery, so that a fair percentage of the gold contained in the quartz will in future be saved. But the slowness with which returns have rewarded the labor of the miner has in the meantime retarded progress and strengthened the doubts of those who all along have given only scant encouragement to mining operations. The speculative fever which seized upon owners of mineral lands when gold was first discovered also injured the prospects of the country, which can hardly yet be said to have fully recovered from its effects.

It may be that Madoc and the surrounding townships will at the best offer but slight inducements to those who have money which they wish to invest in profitable enterprises. It would be unwise to be too sanguine, and expect better results than other countries have yielded which possess gold-bearing quartz. At the same time only ignorance will deride the idea that gold is to be obtained for the working, while all who wish every interest in the country to prosper will be glad to see the wealth of the Madoc region thoroughly developed. To promote this object it is desirable that a sufficient amount of capital should be employed, not to further the scheme of the mere speculator, but to give a stimulus to enterprises which should they prove successful, would be of great benefit to the whole country.—*Toronto Leader*.

RENFREW GOLD DISTRICT.

RENFREW is distant from Halifax 37 miles, 30 of which are performed by rail and the remainder by stage from Enfield Station. Very little systematic mining had been done in this district until the opening of the Ophir mine in the spring of 1866. Since then it has risen into the foremost rank as a gold producer. The Chief Commissioner of Mines, in his last report, says:—"From being third in rank last year, and about fifth in years previous, it has placed itself first this year, having produced nearly 900 oz more gold than any other district, and is only second in point of profit to Sherbrooke, each man employed having earned eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty cents (\$895.30) for the year." This is double the average earnings of miners in Australia or California. The gold of Renfrew for the last month published (June) was twenty-five per cent greater than that of any other district in Nova Scotia. The "Ophir" mine, which has contributed much to these satisfactory results, was started by Mr. C. F. McClure and associates in Boston. It shows what can be done in mining by men who know their business, and exercise prudence and economy. The territory owned by the company embraces nineteen acres, equal to about fifteen acres. The length of the property in the direction of the leads is 9 1/2 feet. The principal amount of quartz has hitherto been obtained from the North and South leads, which have been worked to a depth in some places of nearly 200 feet. Last month, however, a new lead was discovered to the south of the old workings which promises greater returns than those previously opened. It is from three to three and a half feet wide, and has yielded on the average two and a half ounces of gold, or \$50 to the ton. Being principally composed of slate, with thin bands of quartz, it is very easily mined, and the total cost of mining, milling and amalgamating, will not exceed \$4 per ton. On the adjoining property three new leads have been discovered lying between the south lead, so that there is no lack of ore to sustain the high reputation of the mine. The mill is reckoned the model one of the Province. It contains six batteries of four stamps each, worked by water power. It is quite a pleasure to look at such an establishment—everything substantial, neat and compact. About 30 tons of quartz and slate are crushed daily. Mr. Huff, the Superintendent of the mill, is well known as being a thorough master of the business. Mr. Prince has had charge of the mine since its opening, and his ability and prudence have contributed in a marked degree to the success of the enterprise. We subjoin an abstract of the last

financial report of the Company, dated Boston, 3rd

Receipts from February, 1866, to August, 1867, (both months inclusive)	\$209,940 34
Expenses at mine	\$4,024 92
Expenditures in erection of new mill and other equipments of a permanent character.	13,000 00
Paid for additional land	2,910 00
Miscellaneous expenses	4,523 23
Net earnings—	
Dividend in Jan., '67	\$50,000 00
Do in April	25,000 00
Cash on hand Sept 1 3, 482 19	
	\$105,421 19
	\$209,940 34

The capital of the company is \$100,000. We thus see that in twenty months it was more than paid back, leaving the property clear with mill hoisting and pumping gear, buildings, and all other equipments paid for out of the profits, and without a single call upon the shareholders! The mine to-day looks better than ever it has done, in the opinion of those who ought to know.

The "Colonial" Mine, which adjoins the "Ophir," is being worked by some Montreal associates. The same leads are being worked as in the Ophir. From the north lead over \$15,000 have been taken, and 100 tons of quartz will be raised from it this month. The Ophir company worked close up to the line, and the Colonial have just continued the same strip along the lead into their own property. The lead has here increased in thickness, but continues about the same average richness. On the south lead a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 66 feet, and level driven from it east and west along the course. A good deal of ground has thus been up for stripping, and, judging from the appearance of the quartz which shows frequent "sights" of gold, the yield must be fully equal to that part of the same lead worked on the Ophir. The new Ophir lead has been opened at two different points on the colonial property, and when worked no doubt will yield good returns. In a cross-cut between this lead and the South lead, three new leads of great promise have been discovered. One is 9 feet south of the south lead, another is 15 feet, and the third 45 feet. This last is a bed of slate carrying three different leads of quartz. Leads of this character are regarded with great favour by the miners. Although work has only been commenced this month, it is reported to have 200 tons of quartz ready for the crusher, by the 1st of September. The mill belonging to the Colonial Mine is the most substantially built, and best arranged mill in the Province. It has four batteries (of four stamps each) in running order, with foundations, shafting, &c., for two more. Each of these batteries runs independently of the other, thus giving every facility for repairs or cleaning up, without interfering with the general working of the mill. The engine was built at Brooklyn and is of 80-horse power. It is, however, contemplated to drive the stamps by water power, as the same stream which works the Ophir can be here dammed up so as to give 16 feet head of water. A great saving will thus be effected. The Colonial embraces 27 acres, and has 1350 feet of each of the leads, while the Ophir has only 900 feet. There is, therefore, every prospect of its turning out equally successful, if managed with the same skill and prudence.—*Montreal Gazette*.

CROPS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE crops of the Province of Quebec will be better than the long drought led many to anticipate. In the region north and east of this city, the grain generally presents a gratifying appearance, and promises a good yield. True, in many parts the straw will be short, as a consequence of the absence of rain during the important period between the middle of June and last week of July; but the needed showers since have revived the drooping cereals, and imparted to their growth a healthy stimulus. Under the favourable weather of the last few weeks the grain has headed very well, and there is yet sufficient time in a great portion of this province for the proper development and ripening of backward fields. It is estimated that between this city and River du Loup the yield of oats, barley and wheat, will be a good average, and in the district stretching from the latter point to the Gulf a larger crop than usual is expected to be harvested this year. In the northern and north-eastern sections of the province the spring rains are sown late, and consequently they had not advanced sufficiently to suffer much injury from the drought which proved so damaging elsewhere. These late crops have been favored with fine growing weather at the right stage, and are now well advanced to maturity. In the district east and north of this city, a larger head of wheat, barley and oats, was sown this year, owing to the encouraging prices the farmers have received for these grains during the last couple of seasons. We are told by intelligent agriculturists that though wheat has been raised successfully in this region late, where its cultivation was long ago stopped by the ravages of the fly, it pays as well to raise oats and other crops. Oats and hay are, on the whole, the safest and most profitable crops for this Province, which is so largely indebted to them for her present prosperity. Wheat in the good heavy soils looks excellent, and will, should the weather continue favorable, turn out most satisfactory. Considering that there is more land under grain this season than previously, we are justified in the anticipation of a larger yield than usual. The hay crop will be under the average, but not to the serious extent feared. It is pleasant to know, however, that the root crops look healthy, and promise an abundant yield both in the neighborhood of this city and throughout the country north and east. To show that intelligence and enterprise are spreading in the agricultural districts, we may state that fields of buck-

malady belonging to the class of true plagues or epizootics; it has a local origin, from cattle grazing on certain lands in Texas, and if you took cattle South and grazed them where the Texan steers enjoy perfect health, from being acclimatized and accustomed to peculiar pastures, you will find the cattle of the North dying in the South as they are doing at present in the State of Illinois

It is not an uncommon circumstance for animals which are themselves healthy being the carriers of disease-producing elements, though there is something unusually virulent discharged by the Texan herds, and discharged only during the summer months

This malady has been classed in Europe, by some authors, among the forms of anthrax or carbuncular fevers, which originate spontaneously where there is sufficient heat on ill-drained, retentive soils, and widely over the marsh lands of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe.

But, it is a consolation to know that there is not the slightest danger of any evil arising from the drinking of the milk of the sick cows, and I should have no scruples in eating the flesh. They are not poisoned by any specific virus calculated to do injury to men or animals, and in laying before you a theory of the origin of this disease I am strengthened by facts which I have gleaned during investigations of similar disorders in Europe.

About spring time and early summer, in all probability, the Texas cattle eat, as our own do, in some parts of Scotland, the young, succulent shoots of peculiar trees, highly charged with stringent principles. On unbroken ground, highly charged with moisture, and adjoining woodlands, there are, as the hot weather sets in, many things sprouting which animals will not touch later in the season; and in the motto of Texas there is the live oak which grows in the Gulf States, where, indeed, cattle are reared which have been known in times past to disseminate this disorder, for the cattle of Florida are as dangerous north of a certain line as the steers of Texas. From this peculiar food, therefore, the animals get their systems impregnated with materials which do not destroy the stock accustomed to a special living in a given latitude, but which, being thrown off in the urine and the excrement, include the "black water" or peculiar form of "enzootic hæmaturia" which is now killing the cattle of this and adjoining States.

Certain it is that Texas cattle imported here during the winter, from the 15th of September to the 15th of April, induce no disease; and while it is undoubtedly safe to have open season for the Texan cattle traffic, it is probable that in accordance with my suggestion we shall have a ready means of purifying stock on the frontier by keeping them for a while on a special food, administering medicines, and carefully disinfecting all the excreta they deposit. On this, however, we need further investigation. It is, however, satisfactory to know that we have to deal with a tolerably simple, though fatal disease, the nature of which can easily be unravelled, and which certainly, in accordance with my observations, does not depend upon any specific animal poison.

DUCASSE, CLAVEAU & CO'S MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT.

LONDON, 15th August, 1868.

TEA.—The market for Black Tea remains in the same dull state as during the past two months, and the continued absence of any extensive demand, either for export or the home trade, has resulted in a still further decline in Congress, the ordinary shipping quantities of which may now be quoted almost as low as at any period during the present year. Soucheys and Olongs remain as previously quoted, but with a very limited business in either descriptions. An increased business has, on the other hand, been observable in Green Tea, and prices have undergone a slight improvement. A good enquiry exists for Young Hysons of the better qualities, which are very scarce, and anything offering at prices under 2s 6d per lb. is readily saleable. An improved demand has taken place in Uncoloured Japans and a good business has resulted, in prices ranging from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for common to medium qualities.

COFFEE.—Owing to the large quantities brought forward lately and the still further lots announced for sale, prices have, as generally anticipated, given way, and Plantation Ceylon may now be quoted 1s. to 2s. per cwt. below the corresponding rates of last month. Mocha, also, for a similar reason has sustained a further decline of 2s. per cwt.

SGOAR.—This market has been generally quiet since our last, and slightly easier rates have been reported. Refined kinds are in consequence lower, and prices now show a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

FRUIT.—Little or nothing is doing in these markets, buyers awaiting the arrivals of new fruit, the first arrival of Valencia Raisins being due here about the 20th inst.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Business in these articles is still of a restricted nature, the excessive heat continuing to prevent any demand, more particularly in Brandy and Rhums, the latter being quite neglected. Geneva has, however, again advanced.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY still abundant, though there is rather more demand for bank accommodation than previously. Sterling Exchange is quiet, with sales of round amounts at 109 for Bank 60-day bills on London. Private may be quoted 108 1/2 to 109. In New York best bills on London at 60-day's sight are quoted 109 1/2, although gold is still being remitted to a greater or less extent. Gold drafts are quoted at par, without much demand.

GOLD in New York has fluctuated considerably between 144 and 146, closing at 144 1/2. Greenbacks are worth 68 1/2c. to 69c.

SILVER is in good supply, but with active demand. Buyers at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and sellers at 4 1/2 per cent dis.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank on London, 60 days sight (109 1/2), Priv. do. " 60 days sight (108 1/2 to 109), Bank in New York, 60 days sight (109), Gold Drafts on New York (Par), Gold in New York (144 1/2), Silver, large (4 1/2 to 4 3/4 dis.).

THE GROCERY TRADE

- List of grocers: Baldwin, C. H., & Co.; Chapman, H., & Co.; Collie, George, & Co.; Conner, Gibson & Lamb; Frank, J. C., & Co.; Gillies, McFatt & Co.; J. & G. Smith & Co.; King & Kinloch; J. & W. A.; J. H. James; Robertson & Beattie; Robertson, David; T. & J. Fraser; Thompson, Murray & Co.; Turner, David, & Co.; West, James; Wainwright, Hill & Ware.

SINCE our last report, the general tone of our grocery market has considerably improved, though buyers are still chary of supplying their wants in full. The improved feeling is evident, more from increased inquiry for goods, but as yet few merchants from the West have been buyers, and we do not expect them to make their appearance for two or three weeks to come.

TEAS—Of nearly all grades have improved in demand, and prices are still, though so far we cannot change quotations. In Japans and medium Young Hysons, considerable operations have taken place for the Western trade. Japans are now scarce, and for the high grades full prices are readily obtained. Really fine samples cannot be had less than 60c. High grades of Greens are not so well enquired for, but low Young Hysons and Twankays are in first-rate request. The former are held firmly at somewhat advanced rates, though we cannot alter our quotations. Olongs have had some enquiry, and really good samples are scarce, say at from 55c to 60c. Blacks are in ordinary demand.

COFFEE—Has been neglected in view of the unsettled state of the New York market, the expectation of large arrivals in United States ports having considerably affected that market, though prices have not altered. Attention in this city has been confined chiefly to Laguayra and Maracabo, of which, however, only small sales have been made.

SUGAR—Has met with less attention, especially for raw. The refineries, however, have done a fair business in yellows, chiefly of the lower grades. Meantime, holders of raws will not name prices, and transactions being only of a retail nature, our quotations may be looked upon as nominal.

MOLASSES—Have had good attention, the sales during the past week footing up about 500 puns. Really good Clayed has been sold at from 53c to 57c; ordinary, 52c to 53c. Centrifugal and First Runs have been sold at 22c to 26c. Stocks are large, but with present good demand full prices are readily obtained. Bright Muscovado and Clayed, in barrels, are extremely scarce, and much wanted. Sugar-house Syrups are less enquired for, and are offered outside on somewhat better terms than by the refineries.

FRUIT—Has met a fair enquiry, particularly for Laver and Valencia Raisins, the former becoming very scarce, and prices consequently firmly maintained. Holders look for a slight advance on last week's quotations. In Valentias, we notice some small arrivals by steamer from London, which have been sold at 8 1/2c, a decline of 1/2c. from last week. Any further decline we consider improbable at present. Bunch Macacates and M R's, in consequence of the scarcity of Layers, are more enquired for, and prices are firm. Currants, a good fruit of last fall are held at 4c. to 5c. for round lots, and are scarce. Of inferior grade, there is also but little in market. Nuts of all kinds have but little enquiry.

FISH.—Dry Table Codfish has experienced good demand. The small lots already brought forward have been disposed of at full rates, say from \$4 60 to \$4 75, the former price being for unbandled. They are now held in the market in second hands for \$5. Hake scarce, and held for \$3 to \$3 25. No good herrings in the market.

OILS—Have experienced a very good enquiry, and sales of over 600 barrels Cod are reported. The price may now be quoted 60c. and advancing. Pale and Straw Seal oils have also met with good attention, especially the latter, which is now held according to

sample at from 62c. to 63c, the former being held at 60c to 65c. No Whale in the market. Refined Petroleum has been considerably excited, and may now be quoted at 32 1/2c to 35c. for good brands, at which prices sales are readily effected.

RICE—Has had a good local demand, though principally for small lots. The late arrivals and advices from England have somewhat affected this market, and we note a decline of at least 5c from previous figures. Holders, however, are firm, and unwilling to give way in price, especially for good samples of Arracan. Stocks at the present time are only an average.

SALT—Has had good enquiry, but buyers are inclined to hold off with the expectation of obtaining lower prices. There is now no Liverpool coarse on the wharf, and for lots to arrive owners are asking 7 1/2c. or store 70c. to 72c. Stoved, nominal.

SPICES—Are without activity, and prices remain unchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—In Wines, the principal enquiry has been for inferior Sherries. Claret is neglected. There has been better enquiry for Burgundy, and owing to an advance of 2d. sterling in the English market, prices here are somewhat firmer. Sales of De Kuyper's are reported, but prices have not transpired.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- List of dry goods merchants: Ballie, James, & Co.; Clark, Jas. P., & Co.; Claxton, T. James, & Co.; Donnelly, James; Foulds & Macdonald; Foulds & Macdonald; Greenfield, S., Don & Co.; Hughes Brothers; Lewis, R. & Co.; MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.; May, Joseph; McLaughlin, James, & Co.; McMaster & Co., New J.; Moss, N. H., & J.; Muir, W. & R.; Pitt, Wm., Watson & Co.; Roy, Jas., & Co.; Robertson, Stephen, & Co.; Strirling, McCall & Co.

THERE has been some activity during the past week, although but few buyers have as yet made their appearance in this city. Orders from the West are now being received more rapidly, but although numerous, they are as a rule made out with caution, and for smaller parcels of goods than has been the case for some seasons previously.

Stocks are now full, and the assortment is complete. Woollen and stuff goods being especially well represented. We fear many of these goods will have to be wintered over, but this very fact will prove an inducement to buyers as the selection from which they can choose is so complete.

As information comes in from various sections of the country, we are led to the conclusion that a good average trade will be done this season, varying with the locality and dependent upon the crops raised in that locality. Where fall wheat is principally grown, then the farmer is comparatively well off, and the demand for goods will be active; but in some sections where the crops will fall below the average, there will be a much less than usual demand for Dry Goods, and trade then may be expected to be generally dull.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- List of leather merchants: Black & Lock; Bryson, Campbell; Symmer, M. H.; Shaw, F., & Bros.

BUSINESS continues in the same unsatisfactory condition that has been noted recently, with improvement in demand, and no material change in prices. Any sales effected have been confined to small parcels. Stocks, however, with perhaps the exception of Sole Leather, are by no means excessive, and should any activity arise in demand, the market would soon be left poorly supplied.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

- List of hardware merchants: Craiburn & Caverhill; Evans & Evans; Franz, John Henry; Hall, Kay & Co.; Ireland, W. H.; McLeod, Watson & Co.; McMillan & Baker; Robertson, Jas.; Round, John & Sons; Waddell & Pearce.

DURING the past week we have to report business very slack transactions having been little more than of a retail nature.

PIG IRON—Large stocks are held in yard, but sales are being made just now. Prices are merely nominal. Though holders are firm, buyers are holding off, hoping to purchase at lower figures by next arrivals. As freights for the West are advancing, it is likely that lots will be sold to arrive, but holders must be prepared to accept a little lower rates than they are now asking. There is at present some Canadian Charcoal Iron offering in this market, and coming into competition with Scotch.

BAR IRON.—Stocks are very large and complete, but very few lots are changing hands at the present time. A trade under our quotations would be the case for large lots.

HOOP AND BAND IRON—Are unchanged, and without any activity.

BOILER PLATES.—Some sizes are becoming very scarce, and firm in price.

THE PLATES—Are firm at our quotations. Very small.

CUT NAILS—Are in good supply, but firmer. Holders are inclined to advance prices. Nails manufactured from an inferior quality of iron are being sold here, and sold at \$2 70, sizes not assorted.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 27, 1868.

STOCK MARKET.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, August 27, 1868. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Name of Article. Categories include Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, Produce, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Spirits and Liquors.

Table of Stock Market prices. Columns include Closing prices and Last Week's Price. Lists various banks (e.g., Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. A.), railways (e.g., G. T. R. of Canada), and government securities.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 15th, 1868. Consols for money, 93; for account, 93; Exchange Bills, 13 to 16 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing government securities such as British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway securities and shares, including Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Grand Trunk of Canada, etc.

BANKS.

British North America 50 to 52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous securities and shares, including Atlantic Telegraph, British American Land, Canada Company, etc.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 24 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Sole Agent for Canada
For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
119 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
VALD ENTRANCE ST. FRA. XAVIER AT 1-1y

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO'Y

Royal Mail Through Line for Beauharnois, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto, & Hamilton.
DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.



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

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

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptonville, Perth, Arnprior, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.

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

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent Royal Insurance Company,
PICTOU, N.S.
Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits consignments. Best prices realized and cash advances made when necessary.
Good references given if required. 33-1y

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1863, publish in one large quarto volume: **THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER,** containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a *Newspaper Directory* containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 123 Broadway, (Box 2566) New York. 34

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 13th August, 1863.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals," authority is given to the Governor in Council to take such measures as may appear to be necessary, in order to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious disorders affecting cattle and other animals; and to check such disorders from spreading, if introduced; and whereas a contagious disease or epidemic, affecting Horned Cattle, prevails in many parts of the United States of America, and is increasing and extending its ravages; and whereas it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, that the importation of Horned Cattle, from the United States of America, should be prohibited—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of His Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the said Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, and until this order shall have been altered or revoked, the importation from the United States of America, or introduction thereof into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, or into any part thereof, of Horned Cattle, be and the same is hereby prohibited.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

343

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

ARE NOW REMOVING to their New Warehouse *Corner of Beccollet and St. Helix Streets,* and have their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1863, to 1st of May, 1864.
Montreal, July 23, 1863. 30

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,

1-1y MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacrament Street,

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandy.
F. Meateau & Co.
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-1y

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,

Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MAULEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN, and Agents

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

FREDERICK ROWLAND. **JAMES JOHNSON,**
43-1y Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND.

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHANT Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 1y

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE.

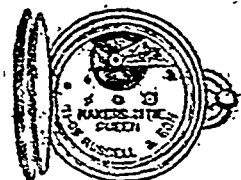
DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 8 Merchants' Exchange

44

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,



LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

British Houses—
King Street, Toronto
W. J. Raymond, Agents
R. H. Thompson,
St. John, N.B.

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.

Price reduced to 27 1/2 cents.
These Bags are the product of the Stratford Linnen Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.
For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

12-1y

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

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

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO..

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

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

Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

39-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

No. 8 Wellington Street West, Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, Etc.,

Toronto, C.W.

37-ly

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

63 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

39-3m

RIDOUT, AIDENHEAD & 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

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

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

42-3m

GROCERS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW ORIP TEAS

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

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. & R. GRIFFITH,

Corner of Church and Front Street,

TORONTO.

37-ly

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front and Yonge Streets,

TORONTO.

25-ly

JOHN BOYD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. O. W. BURNING.

37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

CANADIAN FABRICS,

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,

MANCHESTER,

Alexandra Building, James Street,

LIVERPOOL,

ENGLAND

37-ly

NEW GOODS

Ex "Peruvian."

1 Case 1/4 and 1/2 CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

1 " LINEN SHIRT FRONTS.

1 " PAPER COLLARS, LINEN-FACED.

1 " JET BUTTONS.

1 " SILK HAIR NETS.

1 " COAT BINDING, No. 53 to 55.

2 " BRACES.

1 " DUCHESS KID GLOVES.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

28 and 30 Front Street,

} TORONTO.

Toronto, 15th June, 1883.

37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

MILLINERY, &c.,

44 Yonge Street, Toronto.

37-ly

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HENDERSON & BOSTWICK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

MEN'S FELT HATS,

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

18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

and Manufacturers of

Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,

28 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

44-ly

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

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

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE.

39-ly

TORONTO.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, COFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

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

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

THE PATRIOT,

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

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

JAMES BEATY,

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,

Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines. The Manufacturing Company have lately made every valuable improvement in the

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE.

which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

NEW FAMILY MACHINE

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

Norris Black is also Agent for the

NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.

A supply always on hand.

Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

41-ly

LYMAN & MACNAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

36 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB.

39-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

WHOLESALE,

64 Yonge Street, Toronto.

43-ly

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

35-ly

TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.

ROBERT H. GRAY,

Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 43 Yonge Street

37-ly

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HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

AUTUMN 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS OF

BRITISH, CONTINENTAL,

AND

AMERICAN GOODS.

Hamilton, September, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

37 and 39 King Street East,
Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Woods, Flannels,
Hosiery, Yarns,
Grey Domestics, Twilled Sheetting,
Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,

STRAW GOODS, HANTLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURNER & CO.

Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON

DARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

AT LAW SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,

HAMILTON, C.W.

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

J. W. FERGUSON.
32-ly

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

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

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868. 44-ly

JAMES SIMPSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-6m

G. J. FORSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44-ly Hamilton, Ontario.

PERKINS & CLARK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,
46-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand. 46-ly

EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

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

D. MOORE & CO.,

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

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

B. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

Agents for

British and Canadian Manufacturers,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

WOOL.

McKENZIE & MACKAY,

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

AGENTS FOR:

The Queen Insurance Company.

" Western Assurance Company of Canada.

" Phenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

37-ly

WOOL.

LONG & BISBY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to. 36-ly

J. H. DAVIS & CO.,

WOOL DEALERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

13 King Street East, Hamilton,

Next Door to the Gore Bank.

J. H. DAVIS. H. BURKHOLDER.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. 36-ly

HAMILTON.

B. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

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

CANADA AGENTS FOR

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

WHOLEYSON & BOULT, Paper-makers and Wholesale Stationers, Bury and Manchester.

A. WINTERSBOTTOM, Manufacturer of Bookbinders Cloth, Lancashire.

A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods, from which to take orders, always on hand. New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists received weekly. 28

D. GALBRAITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS

&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

King Street, HAMILTON. 44-ly

W. H. GLASSCO,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, FURS, &c.,

46-ly King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

KINGSTON.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES.

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

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Eben 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, Sunnyside. 43-ly

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

BRANTFORD, ONT.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great

variety. Prices very low. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address, WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford. 43-ly

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

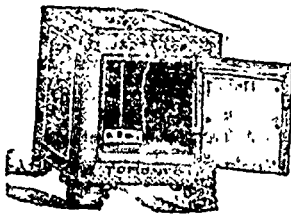
PORT HOPE, C. W.

B. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

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

TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.



J. & J. TAYLOR'S

PATENT

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MANUFACTORY:

No. 198 and 200 Palace Street,
TORONTO

Price List Free.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH,
TORONTO.A Popular Paper at Popular Price
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 sensationalism, and becomes at once a *high-toned and popular paper*.

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