

is dollars and cents. There is this great difference, however, in which the currency of Nova Scotia is superior to that of the other Provinces, that the sovereign contains exactly five dollars, and the silver coins represent aliquot, if not decimal, parts of a dollar. The sixpence sterling is exactly one-eighth, the shilling a quarter, and the florin one-half of a dollar. Hence there is no difficulty whatever in converting the currency of Nova Scotia into sterling, or vice versa. In fact, the currency of Nova Scotia is that of Great Britain under another name. All the coins of the former (except the copper ones, which, if it were thought advisable, might also be used, as they are nearly equal to one and two cents) are in use in Nova Scotia. By adopting the currency of Nova Scotia we would, in reality, adopt that of the mother country, as well as get rid of the difficulties continually experienced in Canada. And as coins and currency exert considerable influence on the habits and sympathies of a people, we would thus form other ties than those already existing binding us to Great Britain. One coinage would be in use in Great Britain and her North American Colonies, and the feeling that we are Britons as well as Colonists would be strengthened. There is another and perhaps still stronger reason why the currency of Nova Scotia should be chosen. For many years past attempts have been made to fix on some coin as the unit on which to base a universal metallic currency. After many meetings and much discussion the coin has at last been selected. At the currency congress recently held in Paris, where the principal commercial nations of the world were represented, it was agreed to adopt the French five franc piece as the unit with which to start in the formation of a universal currency. Now it so happens that the unit of Nova Scotia—its dollar—is as near as may be of the same value as the five franc piece, five or the latter being only a small fraction over the sovereign in value. Hence, by adopting the currency of Nova Scotia in the Dominion, we should not only be brought into accord with the mother country, but possess a currency identical with that which is destined to become universal among civilized nations.

PETER JACK.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—On the 3rd the Commercial Bank Act came up for discussion in Parliament. Mr. Morris said that proof had been laid before the Committee on Banking and Commerce entirely satisfactory as to the ability of the Bank to pay all its liabilities in full, and he believed the proof would be satisfactory also to the people of Canada generally. The Bank had, he said, liquidated 2,000,000 of its liabilities since the 21st October. Mr. Cartier said, that from the evidence given before the Committee, the Commercial Bank was solvent beyond doubt, and so satisfied was he of that, that he desired the statement to go to the country, in order that bill-holders might be induced to hold their bills.

PERSONAL.—D. Coulson, Esq., for some time past Agent of the Bank of Toronto in this town, has been promoted to the management of the Agency at Montreal. During Mr. Coulson's residence here, he has managed the business of the Bank in the most satisfactory manner, both to the customers and directors of the institution, and his promotion is the best proof that his services are appreciated. Wm. Simpson, Esq., will temporarily act as Agent here.

Wm. Smith, Esq., lately employed in the Royal Canadian Bank here, has, we learn, accepted the management of the Agency of the Gore Bank at Guelph. He will be succeeded here by Mr. R. J. Drummond, who was formerly in the Bank of Montreal. W. Lough, Esq., who has up to the present time had charge of the Royal Canadian Bank at Port Hope, has been removed to Clinton. Mr. Lough is very often spoken of for the satisfactory manner in which he has managed the business in Port Hope, and to mark the esteem in which he was held, on Wednesday evening last he was presented with an address and a very handsome gold watch. We have not heard who is to be his successor. —*Cobourg Star.*

BANK OF COMMERCE.—A branch of the Bank of Commerce is to be opened in Hamilton shortly.

Official Notices.

—The Merchants Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent.

—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the half year.

—The Niagara District Bank has declared a dividend for the half-year of three and half per cent.

—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of four per cent on the half year.

—The Mutual Assurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. for the year, payable on the 9th December.

—Notice is given that the Toronto Bank will make application for an extension of their charter, and for other purposes.

—A call of ten per cent. is made upon the \$250,000 of the capital stock of the Merchants Bank, subscribed for in July, 1866.

—Notice is given that the directors of the Royal Canadian Bank will make application for an extension of the charter, and for amendments thereto.

—Application will be made to Parliament during the present session, for an act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to Joseph Walter Cull, for an improvement in Centrifugal Filtering Machines, for which he holds an assignment from the original inventors.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, for the election of directors and other business, will be held at Cobourg, on Monday, the sixth day of January, 1868, at twelve o'clock, noon.

—Application for a charter by James Dickson, Registrar; Archibald Dickson, Post Master; Robert Runciman, Machinist; the Rev. Alexander Mackdill, Minister; Donald Fraser, Deputy Registrar; Wilson, Salkeld, Machinist; James Runciman, Machinist, all of the town of Goderich, and John Salkeld, Farmer, of the township of Goderich, under the corporate name of "The Huron Salt Well Company." The object for which the incorporation is sought is to bore, open and use salt and other mineral springs. The place where operations are to be carried on is in the town of Goderich, in the county of Huron. The amount of nominal capital is \$12,000. The number of shares are 48, and the amount of each share to be \$250. The amount of stock subscribed is \$12,000. The amount paid in, or to be paid in before the charter is granted, is \$12,000.

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, (Established, 1840,) OF LONDON, E. C.

Accumulated Funds, over \$1,000,000.

Annual Income, \$300,000

THE entire Profits of this long-established Society belong to the Policy-holders.

HEAD OFFICE FOR DOMINION—MONTREAL.

15-ly T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager & Sec'y.

Etna Insurance Company of Dublin.

The number of Shareholders exceeds Five Hundred.

Capital, \$2,500,000—Annual Income nearly \$1,000,000

THIS Company takes Fire and Marine Risks on the most favorable terms.

T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager for Canada.

Chief office for Dominion—Corner St. Francois

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J. R. Boyce,

NOS. 63 and 65, Great James Street, Montreal, Dealer and Importer of all kinds of TOYS and FANCY GOODS. J. R. B. is the only manufacturer of La Crosse Sticks for the new Indian Game of LA GROSSE, and has constantly on hand a large supply, with the printed Rules of the Game. He also manufactures all the requisites for Croquet, and all other Parlor and Lawn Games. Baskets, of all kinds, and every variety of Hair Work, Wigs, Curis, Beards, &c.; Dress and Theatrical Wigs, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Parties engaged in forming new La Crosse Clubs, will do well to apply direct to the above address.

Nov. 30, 1867. 16-ly

PROSPECTUS

OF
The Wellington Gold Mining Co.
OF MADOC, (LIMITED.)

To be Incorporated by Letters Patent under the provisions of the Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Chap. 23, and amendments thereto.

Capital Stock \$200,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5 each, of which \$100,000 is reserved for Working Capital.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John Carling, M.P.; Adam Crooks, Esq., Q.C.; John Crawford, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; Thomas Lailey, Esq., Merchant; A. M. Smith, Esq., President Royal Canadian Bank.

Manager and Superintendent, Hugh R. Fletcher, Mining Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, - H. S. Ledyard.
Solicitors, - Messrs. McMurray & Rae.
Bankers, - The Royal Canadian Bank.

This Company is organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of ten acres upon the Richardson Ridge, being part of the West half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Madoc, and for the purpose of smelting or otherwise preparing for market the ores of all kinds of metals and minerals, together with the acquisition and disposal of all lands, mines and ores, that may be found of advantage to the interests of the Company.

The property of the Wellington Gold Mining Company of Madoc is situated upon the West end of the Richardson Hill, and a continuation of the Quartz lead, upon which the celebrated Richardson Mine is located, passes through the entire length of the property, and gives facilities for mining upon 890 feet along this lead.

Another Quartz lead also extends through the entire length of the property, which is supposed to be a continuation of the vein upon which several mines on the Moore Farm are situated, namely, the Eldorado, the Moore Mine, The Royal Canadian, the Excelsior Mine and others, and the property is bounded on the East side by the Richardson Farm, and the Territory of the Union Mining Company.

The land of the Wellington Gold Mining Company possesses many facilities for mining operations; it lies upon a hill of such elevation that no trouble will be experienced from water, and upon the North side there is every convenience for a good dumping ground.

The discovery of the Richardson Mine was made owing to the appearance of purple copper ore upon the surface, and there are portions of the Wellington Company's property upon which are even richer shows of copper ore than at the Richardson; and as this property is situated upon the same hill as the Richardson Mine, having the same geological formation, and the same quartz leads continuing through it, there is no reason to doubt that the property of the Wellington Company will, when developed, rival in richness even the celebrated Richardson Mine.

Some samples from the Richardson Mine having recently been tested by Scott & Taylor's Crushing Mill, at El Dorado, 26 ounces of fine Gold of the value of \$546 were obtained from four and a half tons of quartz, giving \$121.33 as the average yield per ton, and a ton of quartz from the El Dorado Mine has produced an ingot of Gold valued at \$53.85.

Mr. Benjamin Lombard, of the Richardson Mining Company, states that he caused two assays to be made of samples from the shaft now sunk upon the property of the Wellington Company, to the depth of twelve feet, which yielded respectively \$36 and \$62 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and from five pounds of average ore taken from the shaft, Mr. Wyckoff, Assayer, of Madoc, returned \$22 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and as these assays were all made from specimens taken from the second lead upon this property, which is not a continuation of the Richardson Mine lead, and comparatively near the surface, no stronger evidence need be adduced of the exceeding richness of the leads upon this location.

It is proposed to continue the shaft already commenced, and also to run a tunnel through the hill, which will at once show the extent and number of mineral veins traversing the property, and thereby give great facilities for working them, and obtaining the ore therefrom in large quantities.

Developments will speedily be made upon the hill in addition to the work contemplated by the Wellington Company, as the Richardson Ridge Gold Mining Company are about to sink a shaft upon adjoining territory.

One Dollar per Share to be payable on application, and the remaining \$4 per Share in four equal monthly payments from November 9th, 1867.

Applications for Stock and other communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

H. S. LEDYARD,

74 Yonge St., Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1867. 14-11

THIS Paper is printed from Messrs. Miller & Richards' Extra hard metal Type, sold by

W. HALLEY,

53 Bay Street, Toronto.