all of the City and District of Montreal; Thomas D. Lewis, of Templeton, District of Ottawa, merchant, and Flavien Lavallée, of Berthier, District of Richelieu, contractor. The object and purpose for which incorporation is sought is the exploring and mining for and of Plumbago, Graphite, Salt and other minerals, for Rock Oil, Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron and other metals, ores and mineral substances, and for the working of quarries of slates marble and other economic minerals and substances, and for the erection of mills and other work, necessary, and for the washing, dressing, smelting, manufacturing, and otherwise preparing the same for sale, and for the sale and exportation thereof. The head offices of the Company are to be at Montreal and at Templeton, and the operations of the Company are to be carried on in the Township of Templeton and elsewhere in Canada. The nominal capital of the Company is one hundred thousand dollars currency. The number of shares is two thousand, and the value of each share is fifty dollars. The amount of stock subscribed is one hundred thousand dollars currency. The amount paid in and to be paid in before the application is twelve thousand dollars.

—For an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway Company, and to empower the Company to construct a Railway from Toronto to Orangeville, in the county of Wellington or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forrest, in the counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the county of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forrest or from some other point in the line above mentioned to Owen Sound.

For an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Wellington, Grey and Bruce R. Co., by giving power to each of the Municipalities interested therein, which may pass a by-law or by-laws to take stock in, or otherwise to aid the undertaking, to convert such subscription or other assistance into a bonus or donation thereto, to make further provision in reference to the issue of bonds or debentures by the Co., and for other purposes.

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will apply for an Act to consolidate its Capital to authorise the issue of Bonds to raise money for the further equipment of the Railway; to authorise the conversion into other Securities of the existing Postal and Military Bonds: to authorise the consolidation of the present Stock and Bonds of the Company: to give power to the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and Montreal and Champlain Companies to enter into further arrangements and agreements, and for other purposes.

—For an Act to Incorporate "The Buffalo and Detroit Railway through Canada," the said Railway to extend from some point or points on the Detroit River, through the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Oxford, Haldimand, Welland and Lincoln, to some point on the Niagara River, and connecting with the International Bridge to be built across the same, or with any Railway extending to the said Niagara River.

—For an Act to legalize By-law No. 116 of the Corporation of the township of Bayham, in the county of Elgin, and to declare the Debentures and Coupons issued under said By-law, legal, valid and binding on said Corporation, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

—For amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Co., and also for power to extend the Railway from Ashburnham to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterboro'.

—For an Act to amend certain parts of the Acts incorporating or relating to the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada.

—To form an Association of Lake and River Underwriters with certain powers.

—For an Act to incorporate the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Insurance Company.

---

We are glad to learn that several Canadian gentlemen, at present in this city, intend investing in our gold mines. One company, belonging to Montreal, has already invested in the diggings at Mount Uniache to the amount of \$40.000.—Halifax *Express.*

Trade with Prince Edward Island has, we learn, been very much hampered by the impossibility of purchasers there obtaining from their banks bills of exchange or draft to remit. Merchants there express a strong desire for an agency of a Canadian Bank in Charlotte own.

THE CANADIAN
**Monetary Times and Insurance Chronicle;**
DEVOTED TO
FINANCE, COMMERCE, INSURANCE, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, INVESTMENT, BUILDING SOCIETIES, PUBLIC COMPANIES AND JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.

**Subscription..................\$2 per Annum.**

THIS Journal will exhibit a complete weekly record of all matters connected with the Public Companies, and the various Financial and Commercial Interests of the New Dominion.

In addition to the ordinary issue reaching the business community in all the commercial centres, extra numbers will be circulated among the Shareholders of Public Companies and the Public, in consequence of Special Reports.

Money Letters, and Communications respecting Advertisements, to be addressed to the Secretary. Other Communications to be addressed to the Editor-in-chief, W. A. Foster, Esq.

This journal will be published every Thursday, in time for the English mail.

For the Company of Proprietors,
J. MAUGHAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERTSON & COOK, Box 490, Toronto.
Publishers for the Company,
No. 81 Yonge street, Toronto.

Aug. 14, 1867.

# The Canadian Monetary Times.

TORONTO, AUGUST 15, 1867.

—We shall not publish our second number until the 29th instant. Our reasons are that we wish to afford time for subscribers to send in their names, and to enable our correspondents to get properly to work.

---

WHEN a new enterprise seeks public support, it is expected that those engaged in it shall define their position. Although a journal such as this can scarcely be classed among the novelties, there being others which are similar in scope and object enjoying a flourishing existence elsewhere, still there is sufficient novelty in an undertaking of this nature in Canada, to render it expedient that we declare our policy and justify our appeal to public confidence. Many auspicious circumstances point to the present as a time specially favorable for the establishment of a journal devoted to the financial and the larger commercial interests of our country. The intimate relations now subsisting between provinces hitherto almost foreign to each other, the absolute necessity of joint action on the part of all the members of the Union, the lack of information respecting each others' capabilities and resources, not to speak of the competition with which we have to contend—all combine to furnish grave reasons for learning wherein our strength lies, and making the best possible use of the knowledge. We now have a country of which none need feel ashamed; and it is our desire that young and old claiming this land as their home, should cherish as an article of faith, the certainty of a splendid future for our new Dominion. If we believe that there is such a future before us, others will become impressed by our convictions, and eventually share them. Not that we ask our fellow-Canadians to indulge in vulgar self-praise, or in displays of silly vanity, but rather to cultivate an honest pride, a manly self-respect, having as a solid basis reasons that will stand the severest examination. In the battle of life, belief in self wins victories, while timidity and want of confidence produce a continuous and never-decisive contest. The republic by our side has gained its present position through a firm faith in itself. Is there any reason why we with all our youth, with all the gifts that nature has placed at our service, should fear to claim our birthright! We are too much inclined to creep when we should walk, to become irresolute when we should be bold. We have oftentimes cried out for help when we should have relied upon ourselves. This self-mistrust has naturally led others to doubt us. Our republican friends are very fond of telling us that we are slow; and some of us in Quebec and Ontario pass the word to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In order to change all this, we must cultivate a patriotism that will be something more than inflated verbiage—we must acquaint ourselves with the nature and extent of our resources, encourage and assist enterprise, and try to make the most of what we have. As heaven helps those who help themselves, it will not be long ere that confidence which we feel shall diffuse itself abroad. This journal will assume its part in this national system of education, by putting in shape such information respecting our skill and industry as will enable its readers not only to judge for themselves what progress has been made but also to estimate rightly the probabilities of future advancement.

In order to make this publication useful to all interested or employed in commerce, various interests will receive attention. The large constituency of readers thereby secured cannot but be of service to the institutions we shall endeavour to represent. The merchant, the manufacturer, the capitalist, and all engaged administratively in monetary affairs will find something here to interest them, each will be enabled to follow transactions coming within his own sphere of operations, and, at the same time, perceive at a glance the movements of our business world. Hitherto, in all branches of commerce, there has been with us, at least, too much groping in the dark. Now that business is increasing, and large enterprises are stimulating the flow of money, it is necessary to have greater facilities for acquiring practical information than formerly sufficed; while, on the other hand, a more active competition demands a corresponding degree of astuteness. New banks are coming into existence, and shareholders look for a more energetic management than the old state of things required. Speculation is ferreting out new avenues to wealth. Insurance Companies, foreign and domestic, are pushing their business with renewed vigour and bringing within the sphere of their benefits the most remote parts of our territory. The importance of the system of insurance is now so generally admitted, that it is hardly necessary to tell how it facilitates particular branches of commerce, gives greater security to the fortunes of individuals, assists enterprise, and enters the social circle to provide against the dependence of old age and the hazards of untimely death. The extent of the operations of Insurance Companies proves that the advantages they offer are appreciated, and the fact of so much dependence being placed upon them shows the propriety of keeping a strict watch over their