

wishes or ambition can possibly be obtained. It is an ordination of Heaven, and no less of nature, that suffering and sacrifice, pain and anguish, must precede the living, moving, God-like man. He who would attain a goodly eminence of any kind, must suffer, toil, and struggle for it. Wealth and fame gained by any other means bless not their possessor. Riches accumulated by speculation, the follies and failures of others, lotteries, &c., are so near akin to money gained by gambling, that extra discernment is requisite to detect the line of demarcation. Legitimate pursuits, based on high moral principles, combined with untiring industry and strict economy, are sure to place their possessor, ultimately in a position of competency and independence.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

DOMINION BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. Cartwright, in the House of Commons, asked what were the exact sums at the credit of the Dominion, at their bankers or bank agents in Canada or England, on the 1st March last; whether any special advance, balance or deposits were made with or held by any of the banking agents of the Dominion for providing funds for the completion of the Intercolonial Railway; and if any collateral securities have been deposited with such bank agents, as security for such advance or deposits.

Sir F. Hincks said, in answer to the first, that the balance of deposits were:—In Molson's bank, \$1,022; Quebec Bank, \$2,164; Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, \$39,592; Bank of Montreal, at St. John, \$6,272; Bank of Montreal, at Halifax, \$163,786; Merchants' Bank, \$6,346; Gore Bank, \$10; Bank of British North America, \$565; Toronto Bank, \$10,223; Niagara District, \$3,292; Ontario Bank, \$2,382; Total balances \$1,184,668.

Specie Reserve.—Montreal, \$996,450; St. John, \$53,200; Halifax, \$46,200; total specie reserves, \$1,095,850.

Issues.—At Montreal, \$678,559; St. John, \$12,200; Halifax, \$15,200; Total, \$705,959; Glyn, Mills & Co., \$655,603; Baring Bros., \$332,408; Total, \$988,011; Total, to the first question, \$3,974,449.

With regard to the second, he said there were of India Bonds, \$681,333; Provincial Debentures \$159,053; Deposited in Bank of Montreal, \$2,031,549; Advanced by Bank of Montreal, in Great Western Bonds, \$2,768,234; Total \$5,640,170.

The Bank of Montreal hold five per cent. bonds of Consolidated Canadian Loan, and \$1,946,666, Collateral Securities for Great Western Bonds.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—From a return made by the British Board of Trade of accidents on railways to 31st December, 1869, it appears that there were 321 persons killed and 1,232 injured in 1869, as compared with 212 killed and 690 injured in 1868. Out of 321 killed only 39 were passengers, the others being servants of the companies or of contractors, persons passing level crossings, trespassers, and voluntary suicides. The 39 passengers are again divisible into persons killed through their own want of caution or misconduct, which are returned at 22, leaving a residue of 17 passengers killed by accidents to trains or from causes beyond their own control. Out of passengers injured 17 are returned as sufferers from their own fault, leaving 1,060 injured through accidents and causes beyond their own control. The number of persons other than passengers injured was 172. The number of accidents to trains from all causes in England was—passenger trains, 89; goods trains, 5; Scotland—passenger trains, 20; goods trains, 3; Ireland—passenger trains, 7; goods trains, none; making a total of accidents for the United Kingdom to 116 passenger and 8 goods trains.

SAVINGS BANKS OF NEW YORK STATE.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank-

ing Department on Savings Banks, contains the following interesting points: Resources, January 1, 1869, \$181,958,648; do. January 1, 1870, \$208,697,148; increase, \$26,648,500. Amounts due depositors, 1869, \$169,808,718; 1870, \$194,369,299; increase, \$24,551,581. Other liabilities, 1869, \$61,714; 1870, \$222,969. Excess of assets over liabilities, 1869, \$12,088,216; 1870, \$13,023,880; number of institutions reporting, \$123; number of open accounts, 651,474; average to each depositor or account, \$296.80; number of accounts opened during the last year, 209,624; number of accounts closed during the last year, 148,145; amount deposited (not including interest credited) during the last year, \$133,389,700; amount deposited (including interest credited) during the last year, \$143,709,907; amount withdrawn during the last year, \$119,105,499; interest or profits received or earned during the last year, \$12,918,009; interest credited to depositors during the last year, \$10,324,207.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA AND CANADA.—We cannot be uninterested in the gold mines of Nova Scotia and of the Hastings District of Canada, as their proximity to us has attracted the attention, and to a considerable extent, the money of our citizens. In Nova Scotia the number of mines in operation increased from 68 in January, 1869, to 87 at the close of the year. The amount of quartz raised seems rather to have diminished; but the yield of gold from it improved during that time at least 40 per cent. The amount of quartz crushed during the year was 35,424 tons, yielding 17,868 ounces of gold, or nearly one-half ounce to the ton. This is far better than the quartz of Australia, where three-eighths of an ounce to the ton is named as a good result. The richest quartz in Nova Scotia, found in the Montagu District, curiously enough, gives the exact proportion—about 1 oz. 8 dwts. per ton—of one of the best Californian mines, the Eureka of Grass Valley, from which more than half a million dollars was taken in 1868-9. But there is a great variety of fortune in mining to the north of us. In one district on the island the quartz only yielded two penny-weights per ton, and the London assays of the Hastings ores are equally as divergent from each other. Two of the latter, taken from the same lots, varied from \$16 or \$17 to \$550 per ton. And it may be added, that the wisdom of experts respecting pyrites and quartz, as to the comparative value of different ores, and mines, takes shape in opinions as diverse as the profits of the miners.—*Exchange.*

The quantity of silver removed from Canada, under Mr. Hincks' scheme, is said to be nearly \$3,000,000, the Government limit; authority has been asked by Mr. Weir, who is acting in the matter, to take another million.

In the United Kingdom the number of deaths from railway accidents, in the eight years ending December, 1869, was 1,260, or an average of 164 per annum. In the first six years of the eight referred to, the various companies paid, in compensation for personal injuries, the sum of £1,460,588, or \$7,302,440.

The Canada Chemical Works of London have passed into the hands of the Quebec Chemical Manufacturing Company, composed of General Adams and others, of Boston; Hon. Mr. McGreevey, and Mr. P. Y. Shaw, of Quebec. They propose to enlarge the works to about three times their present size, and to continue the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemicals upon a correspondingly extensive scale, taking as a basis of their material the copper pyrites obtained from the mines on the Lower St. Lawrence, owned by General Adams and others.

The Australia gold mines were discovered by Edward Hammond Hargraves, on the twelfth day of February 1851; in the Bathurst and Wellington districts; and extend from thirty degrees to thirty-eight degrees south latitude. Their produce, since their discovery to the present time, has

amounted to eleven hundred millions of dollars. The finest gold was obtained from Ballarat, and the largest nugget yet obtained was dug up at Victoria and weighed twenty-five hundred and sixty-eight ounces, valued at forty-eight thousand dollars. The New Zealand gold mines were discovered on the twentieth day of August, 1861, by Messrs. Hartley and Reiley; in the Otago district, watered by the Molyneux river, on the forty-fifth degree of south latitude. Their product to the present time has amounted to \$75,000,000. The annual product of gold at the commencement of the Christian Era is estimated at \$800,000; at the period of the discovery of America it had diminished to \$100,000; after the occurrence of that event it gradually increased, and in 1600 it attained to \$2,000,000; in 1700 to \$5,000,000; in 1800, to \$15,000,000; in 1843, to \$34,000,000; in 1850, to \$88,000,000; in 1853, to \$236,000,000; but owing to the falling off of the California as well as the Australian mines, the product of the present year will not exceed \$170,000,000.

Demerara Market.

The following is from Sandbach, Parker, & Co's circular dated Georgetown, Demerara, April 23, 1870.

SUGARS.—There has been a steady business done during the fortnight, the shipments have been four vessels to U. Kingdom with 1,633 hhds seven to U. States with 1,738 hhds, one to British Provinces 122 hhds. and 40 hhds. to Madeira; the bulk of the American shipments have gone to Baltimore, only one of the above having sailed for New York, prices remain without change, and vary from \$5.75 to \$6.20 according to quality for Vacuum Pans; for Muscovadoe the demand is weaker, and very little has changed hands, \$4 to \$4.50 for good samples being the quotations.

MOLASSES.—Very little doing, the American Market is altogether closed by the late sales in New York, and the only shipments are to British Provinces and Madeira: to the former the best samples of Muscovadoes are sent varying from 25 to 28c, to the latter the lower grades 20 to 22c. no enquiry whatever for Vacuum Pan.

The Freehold

Permanent Building and Savings Society.

DIVIDEND No. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Stock of the Society has been declared for the half-year ending 30th April last, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st June next, at the office of the Society, Church Street. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st May, inclusive.

Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, first day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and other business.

By order,

CHAS. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Toronto, 2nd May, 1870.

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES—INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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J. M. TROUT,
Business Manager.