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Mercantile.

Gundry and Langley.

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Surveyors and Valuers. Office corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto.
THOMAS GUNDRY. HENRY LANGLEY.

J. B. Boustead.

PROVISION and Commission Merchant. Hops bought and sold on Commission. 82 Front St., Toronto.

John Boyd & Co.

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Front St., Toronto.

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 28

L. Coffee & Co.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on consignments of Produce.

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W. & R. Griffith.

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H. Nerlich & Co.,

IMPORTERS of French, German, English and American Fancy Goods, Cigars, and Leaf Tobaccos, No. 2 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto. 15

Hurd, Leigh & Co.

GILDERS and Enamellers of China and Earthenware, 72 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. [See advt.]

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WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

W. D. Matthews & Co.

PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Old Corn Exchange, 16 Front St. East, Toronto Ont.

R. C. Hamilton & Co.

PRODUCE Commission Merchants, 119 Lower Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Parson Bros.,

PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warehouses 51 Front St. Renney cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

C. P. Reid & Co.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto. 28.

W. Rowland & Co.,

PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances made on Consignments. Corner Church and Front Streets, Toronto.

Reford & Dillon.

IMPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., 8 Wellington St West, Toronto, Ont

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 11, 1869.

Perhaps some of your readers may not have heard of a new society recently founded here, and entitled the Colonial Society. Its design is to afford facilities for the discussion of all topics of a non-political character, which relate either to the internal concerns of the British dependencies or to their position as sections of the Empire. It is obvious that such an institution will prove useful in diffusing needful information on Colonial subjects, and thereby exercising a beneficial influence over Imperial policy and legislation. Lord Bury is the President. Among the Vice-Presidents are the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lytton, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell. The Council is composed of men whose practical experience of colonial affairs is very great. Suffice it, however, to mention but one name, that of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B. A few months only have elapsed since the formation of the society, and it is already in a flourishing state. The best proof of its importance was furnished last night when the leading English and Colonial statesmen assembled together at the society's inaugural dinner. The report of speeches you will find in the newspapers. There are some things, however, not fully reported which I may here repeat. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson made a speech, which contained some expressions that jarred on the ears of the company. After stating that the United States had not renounced their idea of acquiring fresh territory, he observed that the Stars and Stripes might wave hereafter over some of her Majesty's Colonies. This of course was supposed to intimate that the wild dreams of certain American writers might be realized, and the Dominion of Canada be absorbed into the Great Republic. This part of his speech was not permitted, however, to pass unrebuked. Earl Granville ridiculed the notion in a pointed yet brief manner, while Sir George Cartier repelled it with a vigor which gave evident gratification to the audience. Indeed, if Mr. Reverdy Johnson was sincere in his belief, and if he purposely chose the opportunity in order to give expression to his opinion, he certainly counted without his host. Another topic of special interest to you was referred to by several speakers. This also was a question of ceding territory; but, instead of the United States being the prospective gainer by the transaction this time it is the Dominion of Canada which would be aggrandized. I need hardly add that I allude to the Hudson's Bay Company's territory. On the preceding evening Lord Granville intimated in the House of Lords that he has now made up his mind and offered a final proposal to the Company, on the one hand, and to the representatives of your Government on the other. In his speech last night he made special mention of this. It was likewise briefly noticed by Sir Stafford Northcote, the present Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and by your Minister of Public Works, the Hon. W. McDougall. Of course Sir Stafford could not say much, as he must consult not only his colleagues, but also take the opinion of the shareholders before closing with the Colonial Secretary's pro-

posal. The Hon. W. McDougall, in like manner, was precluded, both by his official position and the occasion itself, from entering into detail; but he took advantage of the opportunity of returning thanks for the "New Dominion and the Colonies in the West," to enlarge on the necessity for a speedy settlement of the matters in dispute, so that the great territory of the North-West might be at once opened up and peopled. Whatever may be the success of the representatives of your Government now in this country in accomplishing their mission, there can be no doubt that their presence at the banquet of the Colonial Society, and their speeches on that occasion, will hereafter prove of no small advantage to the Dominion. During the past few weeks, the words "Hudson's Bay Company" have frequently appeared in the newspapers, and have more than once been uttered in Parliament. I think the public here is slowly awakening and becoming impressed with the magnitude of the issues at stake. It is quite certain that the shareholders and the servants of the company are apprehensive as to the result. Some very strong language has been used respecting the greed of the Canadians. Indeed, the chief difficulty of your Ministers now here must be to reduce the terms on which the final settlement is to be made. Not a few of the shareholders seriously maintain that they ought to receive five millions sterling for the relinquishment of their territorial claims. The misfortune is that they have been dazzled by the statements put forth by the company, and believe the charter to be impregnable. It may be that this belief will be shaken by some statements about to be made public for the first time, which, I understand, will appear in an article entitled "The Hudson's Bay Company," in the next number of the *North British Review*. I feel certain that the day of reckoning is at hand for the company. Should the present negotiations be broken off, the matter will assuredly be discussed in Parliament.

A cloud that has hung over the commercial horizon for a few days is now dispelled. War between France and Prussia is adjourned to a more convenient opportunity. The Belgium railway dispute is to be referred to arbitration; but the conviction is general that the contest is simply postponed, and is still certain to occur. In consequence of this, an uneasy feeling prevails to the detriment of commerce. There is much speculation on the Stock Exchange, but little solid business. The supply of foreign loans shows no signs of falling off. Russia is again a borrower; Turkey requires a trifle of two millions sterling, and is ready to pay 12 per cent for the accommodation; while Spain is about to ask for another twenty millions. The colony of Victoria has just obtained upwards of two millions wherewith to extend her railway system. As a result of these demands the value of money is increasing and an early rise in the bank rate of discount is inevitable. Meantime trade is dull, and confidence in joint-stock enterprise at a low ebb.

A bill has been introduced by a private member into the House of Commons with a view to regulate the working of life assurance companies. It is high time that something were done to remedy the existing abuses. Not long ago a witness in a court of justice, when under cross-examination, was compelled to admit that his