

# THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES

## AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO FINANCE, COMMERCE, INSURANCE, BANKS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION, MINES, INVESTMENT,  
PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.

VOL. II—NO. 8.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION  
\$2 A YEAR.

### Mercantile.

**Gundry and Langley.**  
ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Sur-  
veyors and Valuers. Office corner of King and Dorland  
Streets, Toronto.  
THOMAS GUNDRY. HENRY LANGLEY.

**J. B. Bonstead.**  
PROVISIONS and Commission Merchants. Hops bought  
and sold on Commission. 82 Front St., Toronto.

**John Boyd & Co.**  
WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Front St., Toronto.

**Chilts & Hamilton.**  
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots  
and Shoes, No 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto,  
Ontario.

**L. Cohee & Co.**  
PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Main St.  
Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on  
consignments of Produce.

**J. & A. Clark.**  
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Wellington Street  
East, Toronto, Ont.

**D. Crawford & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS of Soaps, Candles, etc., and dealers  
in Petroleum, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Palace St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

**John Fiske & Co.**  
ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Yonge St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

**W. & R. Griffith.**  
IMPORTERS of Teas, Wines, etc., Ontario Chambers,  
cor. Church and Front Sts., Toronto.

**Thos. Haworth & Co.**  
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Iron, Cutlery and general  
Hardware, King St., Toronto, Ont.

**Hurd, Leigh & Co.**  
GILDERS and Exporters of China and Earthenware,  
72 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. [See advt.]

**Lyman & McVab.**  
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 Refining, and Wholesale Dealers in Lamps,  
Chimneys, etc., Waterfront of Front St. Between  
River and Don Sts., Toronto.

**C. P. Reid & Co.**  
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Clams and  
Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto.

**W. Rowland & Co.**  
PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Mer-  
chants. Advances made on Consignments. Corner  
Church and Front Streets, Toronto.

**Reford & Dillon.**  
IMPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto,  
Ontario.

**Sessions, Turner & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers  
in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., 8 Wel-  
lington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

### Meetings.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

The half-yearly court of the governor and pro-  
prietors of the Bank of England was held on  
September 17.

The *Gazette* said that the directors had care-  
fully gone through the accounts, and he had to  
report that the net profit for the year ending August  
30 amounted to £584,369, making the amount of  
rest or undivided profits on that day £3,610,596.  
After providing for a dividend of 4 per cent. for the  
half-year, the rest would amount to £3,028,476.  
The court of governors therefore proposed that a  
half-year's dividend be made of 4 per cent., being  
at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and that the  
dividend be payable on the 10th October next.

The *Gazette*, in replying to various questions,  
put by Mr. Jones and other proprietors, said that  
the capital of the Bank upon which dividend had  
to be paid was £14,553,000. All the rest of the  
property belonging to the Bank were the profits  
arising out of the Bank's operations, and it was  
commonly called "rest." The rest was the undi-  
vided profits which the court of proprietors long  
since decided should never be allowed to fall below  
£3,000,000. The building in which they were  
assembled occupied rather over three acres of  
ground, and its value was not included in the  
capital, but the branch establishments were.  
With regard to the rate of discount being different  
on long and short loans, gentlemen of experi-  
ence must know that a discount was a short  
transaction for a short time, and a loan might ex-  
tend over a series of years, and the rate must be  
different. In 1856 the discount was 10 per cent.,  
but the Consols were only 2 1/2; railway debentures,  
in some cases, were at 5. There were deposits of  
a permanent character, which the board knew how  
to deal with, and there were also short deposits,  
which they might be called upon to pay, and must  
be prepared to pay, at any moment. As to the  
Bank not having deposits, he believed the deposits  
had never been so large as—not, perhaps, at that  
moment of speaking—but over an average of the  
last six months. No doubt the country would be  
benefitted by money being lent to farmers, but it  
was not the province of this bank to lend it to them.  
It could only safely be done by the local bankers,  
and even to them it was a question fraught with  
grave difficulty. With regard to the rate of dis-  
count the explanation was simple. Every one re-  
membered that five or six years ago, that was a  
period ante to the crisis of 1866, there was a very  
great extension of credit, but those sudden and ex-  
cessive extensions of credit were not always wise.  
The first effect of it was this, that those who em-  
barked in business were suddenly called upon to  
pay their debts, and to do that they had to with-  
draw money from the legitimate operations they  
were engaged in, and that produced a crisis. What  
took place in 1866 had been mis-called a panic. It  
was a crisis arising from and following naturally  
upon too wide an extension of credit, and this crisis  
out of its convulsions produced a panic. Upon 12th  
May 1 was a banking panic, who people were  
seized with unreasoning fear for the safety of their  
money, and rushed to the banks and withdrew it,  
in many instances to replace it in the same bank,  
finding they did not know what to do with it

when they had it in their possession. Then came  
a railway panic, when people thought that railway  
debentures of all kinds were not worth buying.  
This was succeeded by a commercial panic, when  
the trade came almost to a standstill; but, through-  
out all, this corporation had steered one steady course.  
With regard to the rate of discount, it, of course,  
depended very much upon supply and demand.  
If there was a large sum of money to lend and a  
few borrowers, the money must go at a lower rate  
than if the number of borrowers were greater.  
Whether the Bank had too much money to lend  
or too few borrowers, the result was the same.  
Some said that the Bank might invest upon some  
other securities, but they forget that the Bank  
had to pay on demand, and it would be useless to  
tell a man asking for his money that it had been  
invested in a safe and snug security.

The report was approved and the dividend de-  
clared.

### Mining.

#### NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINING REVIEW.

Bad weather has slightly interfered with pro-  
specting; but sheltered works have made good  
progress during the past fortnight. Sales have  
taken place of properties at Renfrew, Uniacke, and  
Wine Harbor. Good developed tracts still com-  
mand high prices. Mining stocks generally are  
dull.

**Sherbrooke.** A critical, but very conscientious,  
writer "Wentworth"—reports:—"The original  
grounds of the Canada Co. are, so far, inno-  
cent of gold, but some new purchases have been  
added, which may turn the scale. The Woodbine  
Co., under Mr. Brown, are developing their  
grounds in a very safe and commendable manner.  
The Wentworth Co. are doing some work and of all  
the new companies, this looks the brightest, and  
under proper management will be a success. The  
Chicago Co. have not advanced their works suffi-  
ciently for one to judge of their prospects.

The Meridian Co. will pay at great depth and  
after much outlay. The Dominion Co. have an  
excellent property and people wonder that it  
has not paid a dividend before this. The Me-  
tropolitan Co. is purely Haligonian. The Pal-  
merston, Hawley & Derby and Wellington take  
out a great deal of gold. The New York and  
Sherbrooke property maintains its average yield.  
The Kingston and Sherbrooke mine has yet a  
treasure to make. The Delta and Crescent prop-  
erties have a good future before them. The Stanley  
and Red Jacket are still classed as outsiders.

The Union mill is considered the "active prin-  
ciple" here, and justly so. The New York and  
Sherbrooke Companies and the Hayden mills  
have seen their best days. The Wellington and  
Palmerston are in good order and fully at work.  
The Dominion is now going on; it is much on the  
same principle as the Chicago. The Meridian  
mill is in want of ore. The Canada mill will soon  
be completed. Mr. Snow is putting up a 16-  
stamp water mill. The Wentworth, building by  
Mr. Wilson, is nearly finished and will be the  
crack mill of this section of the country.

**WINE HARBOR.**—The Eureka mill has been  
started. Mr. Eschweiler has charge of this, as

also the Provincial and Orient Companies' mines. The Orient mill has been refitted by Mr. E. Leatham with Windsor mortars and cams, and it is now "the Mill of Wine Harbor." The Provincial mill of 8 stamps is working steadily. This company will soon erect a 15-stamp mill with a 60 h.p. engine, and combine pump and hoisting gear under one action. The Eldorado Co. are putting 10 stamps in the old English mill, the original machinery of which has been torn out to make room for them. The steam mill on the Eldorado property is a great success, but through the negligence of a workman some portions of the machinery were injured, and it is now being repaired which have to be done at Boston.

**UNIACKE.**—The reports from this district continue favorable. The mills are all going and we expect to have a large bullion supply in next issue. A lot of 22 tons from Mr. Burkner's wide lode, reduced at the Alpha mill, gave 12 ozs. 11 dwts. The North St. Lawrence Co. report a small but exceedingly rich lode.

**INDIAN PATH.**—Messrs. Waddell and Macdonald are working two lodes (one from 6 to 7 ft. the other about 8 inches wide), which show gold freely. This field is likely to prove of great importance.

**ECUM SECUM.**—Mr. F. S. Andrews has favored us with an interesting report of this district, and the works of the Atlantic Co. which he has gone down to manage. The prospects of this district, too, are very bright. Mr. Andrews' report will appear in next issue.

**WAGAMATCOOK.**—Mr. D. V. Estlin recently visited this district and speaks favorably of the future of this field for placer mining. —*Mining Gazette.*

#### THE SMELTING OF COPPER ORES IN CANADA.

Some facts from trustworthy sources have lately come to our knowledge in regard to the present manufacture of copper from a pyritous ore in the Province of Quebec, about eighty miles distant from the city of that name, on the Grand Trunk Railway. They are of a very cheering character, and coming to us as they do, at a time when the copper interest generally is in a very depressed condition, we feel inclined to make them the basis of a few editorial lines. They may serve to encourage those who are engaged in similar undertakings, but unfortunately not with the same success. At all events we have good testimony to the effect that even at the present unprecedentedly low rates of ingot copper in the market it is possible to utilize low grade ores, and that too at a fair rate of profit. The facts as given to us by one of the gentlemen who assisted in inaugurating the enterprise run about as follows:

Through the talose and chloritic slates of the region of the country alluded to, cuts a vein of copper ore, having an average width of ten feet. The vein yields a low grade pyritous ore, assaying only about four per cent. of copper. The conditions of the vein are, however, such that it can be easily worked, the expense of the mining the ore amounting to some \$2.15 per ton in gold. The ores are broken, sorted, and roasted in heaps in the open air, at a cost in gold of seventy-five cents per ton. This work is done by contract; the contractor preparing the fuel necessary, a great abundance of timber being near at hand upon the lands of the company. Thus much for the mining and preparation of the ore for the following process of smelting. This is done upon the works erected near at hand, consisting of four furnaces supplied with a cold air blast, a steam engine furnishing the necessary power. We understand that the furnaces were modelled after those in use upon the works of the Revere Copper Company, at Point Shirley, near Boston,

but have since undergone some slight modifications, in order to adapt them more perfectly to the nature of the ore, and to bring out the most practical results. The fuel used for smelting the ore is of the very best. It is imported from New Castle on the Tyne, and costs delivered at the works thirteen dollars in gold per ton. The gangue mass in the vein is of such a nature as to render the use of a flux necessary. We have now to speak of some of the results of the practical working of these furnaces. We confess to no little surprise when our attention was called to them, and are of the opinion that copper men generally are quite as little prepared for them as we were, for, in point of successful copper smelting they really go beyond the precedent. Two furnaces running at the same time, produce nearly five tons of matt per day. Each furnace has a capacity of about twenty-three tons of ore in one day of twenty-four hours. They run, of course, day and night. The consumption of fuel is remarkably light, and the amount of concentration proportionally great. We are informed that every ten tons of ore produce one ton of matt, containing nearly forty per cent of copper. This is as it should be, when we remember that it is a four per cent. ore that is taken from the mine. As we have it in our notes, the average percentage of the matt produced in the last six months amounts to thirty-seven and nine-tenths per cent. The cost per ton of ore all told, for smelting, amounts to the sum of four and a quarter dollars in gold. This copper matt is subjected to no further treatment upon the works, but shipped to Liverpool and there sold in the market at the ruling rates. The cost of shipment, including freight, insurance, commission, etc., amounts to twelve dollars in gold. At the present market rates of copper, the matt sells in the Liverpool market for some \$130 in gold per ton. In connection with the manufacture of copper matt, there is one point of peculiar interest that we must not fail to mention, as to it the success of these works is in a great measure due. In the smelting of pyritous copper ores it is generally necessary to blow out at the expiration of a few days, or at the most, in a couple of weeks, and rebuild the interior portions of the furnaces, they having become meanwhile so eaten away and changed in form as to render it impossible to bring about the desired metallurgical results without such reconstruction. But, in this instance, by some slight modifications of the furnaces, together with a certain peculiar management, it has been possible to largely overcome this difficulty. It seems that when the fire brick lining of the furnaces is eaten away, a certain peculiar course of procedure on the part of the smelter causes a new lining to form in place, composed of the slag from the smelted ores. It is certainly a very anomalous course of procedure, but as long as it brings about the required results at the lowest rate of cost, nothing could be better. At the time of our interview with our informant, one furnace had entered upon its tenth week of work, and appeared good for two or three weeks more before it would be necessary to refit. It is evident that for the smelting of this kind of ore, under the above conditions, there has been a great improvement made—an improvement that may, perhaps, be made to serve the interest of others engaged in a similar work. If the price of copper in the market is going to remain at its present low figure, there must be a proportional decrease in the cost of its production, if not, our copper mines will have to remain unworked and our smelting mills stand still. We are only too glad amid the general stagnation that now prevails among the copper industries of the country, to be able to record what we have of an enterprise that has sprung up in our midst during the past year, and by means of a proper application of enterprise and skill been brought to such a good degree of success. We hope to obtain in the future, still further information in regard to the enterprise, that will be of general interest to our readers. —*American Jour. of Mining.*

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—We understand that the survey of the Province is being vigorously prosecuted. Sir W. E. Logan has been for some time at New Glasgow with his assistant, Mr. Hartley, making researches in the numerous coal mines of that vicinity. Dr. Dawson, we believe, has also been observing in the same district, as well as at Mount Uniacke and in Cape Breton. Professor How has been engaged during the summer in Digby and Annapolis Counties, and has forwarded large collections of specimens to the office of the Survey at Montreal. Dr. Honeyman has been occupied in the County of Antigonish, and is now, we understand, in Cape Breton. As no official reports can be expected for some time, the exact scenes of the labors of the officers of the Survey will not, of course, be always accurately known, and, with the results, can only be conjectured in the meantime. The survey, it will be remembered, is geological, and not merely mineralogical. We believe some very interesting additions have already been made to the large amount of paleontological material accumulated by previous observers. These and whatever discoveries of useful minerals are made will be duly announced in the official reports which will not probably be issued more frequently than once every year or two. —*Mining Gazette.*

#### Insurance.

#### INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 6, 1868.

Incendiarism is still the order of the day in this city. Since my last we have had seven fires, six of which were in exposed stables, all purposely fired. Five of them were insured with the "Royal," the loss on which, will not, however, exceed \$1500. The only accidental fire occurred in Radway's Ready Relief medical establishment, caused by the man in charge putting the hot ashes in a box in one of the upper flats of the building. The firemen speedily got the fire under, and the loss will not exceed two hundred dollars. Messrs. Radway & Co. have presented the Brigade (which numbers only 32 men) with one hundred dollars for their exertions.

The corporation have not yet offered the \$1000 reward for the arrest of the gang or any of the gang of incendiaries, but the matter is on the orders of the day for the first meeting of the Council. Insurance Agents here are rather nettled at the remarks in my last, as to their inactivity, and yesterday they had a meeting, and it is stated that they intend offering a reward of \$1000. I have, however, no faith that such a step will be taken. There has been a meeting of the Corporation, at which the question of petitioning the Local Government to do away with the present office of Fire Marshal, was debated and finally passed by a vote of 14 to 6; this, however, will not have the effect of abolishing the office, though it may cause the removal of the present incumbents. There can be no question, that the bill is not properly worked, and it can only be done so by some party who can attend each fire on its first discovery.

I hear it rumoured that it is in contemplation to remove the present agent of the "Provincial" here and replace him by Mr. T. Hart. This will not improve the business, as it is only a few days ago, that a judgment for a few hundred dollars against the company was offered on the street here by one of our brokers. No agent can get business for a company when such facts are well known.

The Western, of England, have paid nine shillings in the £ to those who had claims in this city, and they offer 15s. in full to any claimants who may prefer that to waiting for the winding up and final dividend.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Montreal, Sept.—A fire broke out in the building at the corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets, owned by Mr. Kember, and occupied by Mr. Radway as a medicine depot. The fire originated in the tincture room in the third story, from ashes in a wooden box, but was promptly put out; damage to the building slight; stock mostly saved; building insured in the Citizen, and the stock in the Commercial Union.—About noon a fire broke out in the back premises of Messrs. Evans & Mercer. But little damage was done.—About ten o'clock last night the stable of Mr. Moine, of the Canada Hotel, St. Vincent street, took fire. The Fire Brigade soon had the fire extinguished. A quantity of hay and other articles were destroyed. The horses were saved—Stables in connection with Mr. Langland's spice mills St. Gabriel street, in which two horses were confined. After a little delay the fire was subdued, and an entrance being made into the stable, the horses were found burnt to death. The stable was considerably damaged and the hay destroyed. A fire broke out in this same yard only about a month ago.—A fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Rolland, St. Dennis street, and destroyed a quantity of hay, but was soon extinguished.—A fire broke out in a stable, the property of Mr. S. Cote, situated at the end of the Champ de Mars, and extended to a shed in which were four carriages and several sleighs, which were destroyed. The building is occupied only as a store for vehicles, and the cause of the fire is quite unaccountable. The property is insured.

**QUEBEC,** Sept.—A fire broke out in the garret of a house in Diamond Harbor. Owing to the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade, and the water being turned on in that locality at the time, the flames were confined to the attic in which they originated, and were soon extinguished, but very little damage being done to the building. The house is owned and occupied by Mrs. O'Brien, and is insured. The fire originated in a defective chimney.

**BUCKINGHAM,** Sept. 21.—Dwelling house of Mr. H. Parker and store, in the same building, of J. F. McAndrew, totally consumed. Palmer's loss \$4000, insured in the Etna of Hartford for \$1000; McAndrew, no insurance; goods saved, but much damaged.

**ST. THOMAS,** Sept. 20.—Hiram Ward's driving house, on the 2nd concession of Lobo, was struck by lightning. The building was entirely consumed with all its contents, which consisted of a buggy, wagon, several sets of harness, etc. The building was insured.

**OWEN SOUND,** Sept. 26.—The school house of School Section No. 8, Sydenham, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building and contents were insured for \$200.

**ST. JOHNS, Q.**—House of Mr. Dykman at Lacelle; No insurance.

**QUEBEC,** Sept. 27.—The house of Elzear Guilmet, situated in the parish of St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, was completely destroyed by fire. The wife of this unfortunate man, with his two children, aged respectively nine and twenty three months, were burnt before they could obtain means of escape. The only remains found the following morning of his wife and children were a few bones, near the door through which it is supposed they attempted to escape, but were prevented from doing so by the flames.

**MARINE RECORD.**—During a severe thunder storm the brig *Sunny South*, (owned by Messrs. Troop & Son, of St. John, N.B.) loading with petroleum on the Delaware, below Philadelphia, was struck by lightning; the fluid was conducted to the gases in the hold arising from the cargo, blowing her up, killing none, but badly injuring all on board.

**Oswego,** Oct. 6.—A telegram gives an account of the loss of the *Perseverance*, by fire. She belonged to the Welland Railway. The account as given by Archibald Graham, a deck hand, is as follows:

About one o'clock this morning, when about 20 miles of Pultneyville, we were called up and found the propeller on fire. The fire commenced near the smoke pipe, and in less than fifteen minutes the boat was burned to the water's edge. The two mates, porter, wharfsman and myself launched a life boat, and were picked up by the propeller 'Enterprise,' about five o'clock this morning. The crew consisted of seventeen men and two women, fourteen of whom were lost, including the captain. I think none of the others made any effort to save themselves. I don't know the names of any of the crew. Both vessel and cargo were insured.

**EQUITABLE LIFE.**—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York has deposited \$75,000 in U. S. 5-20 bonds. The deposit is for the general benefit of all the policy holders in the Company. It does business on the mutual principle, so as to be unable legally to make a deposit for the security of policy holders resident in Canada.

**BRITON MEDICAL.**—The Briton Medical and General Life Association of London, England, has made a cash deposit of \$100,343.68.

**EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE CO.**—A statement appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the 1st August respecting this Company, to the effect that a deposit of British 3 per cents had been made, pending an examination of the charter by the law officers of the crown. We were made aware of the incorrectness of this statement at the time, but preferred leaving it to the *Gazette* to make the required correction. It is as follows:

The statement in the *Gazette* of the 1st August, that the Edinburgh Life Insurance Company had deposited 3 per cent. British Consolidated Annuities, pending an examination of the special terms of their charter, was based on erroneous information. The deposit was originally made in cash, of the amount and at the date specified in the *Gazette* of the 15th of August, viz: \$150,000 deposited on the 27th July.

**PERTH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**—Some one who signs himself Nicklin, alleges unfair treatment by this Company, and is writing hard things against the management in the Stratford papers. He says the Company cheated him out of \$200, because he was late in paying his assessment, while they paid other losses where the sufferers stood in a similar position. There is probably little foundation for the charges made.

**RETIREMENT.**—Mr. Wm. Murray, the Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Insurance Company, has been compelled, through failing health, to resign his post. He was a most efficient and obliging officer, and his withdrawal will be a serious loss to the Company.

**U. S. OCEAN MARINE LOSSES FOR SEPT.**—During the past month 29 vessels were lost, valued at \$1,098,000. The total losses for nine months, 1868, to Oct. 1st, were 257 vessels, valued at \$11,698,500. The loss for corresponding period in

	No. Vessels	Aggregate Loss.
1867	388	\$16,876,100
1866	389	19,680,800
1865	275	20,549,800

—Thirty-two Insurance Companies have made deposits with the government, under the new insurance act.

—A lawsuit was had in Yarmouth with the Insurance Companies respecting the *Eliza Young*, lost at St. John some time since; about 30 witnesses were examined; result not yet known.

**DAMAGES BY REMOVAL.**

The remarks of an adjuster respecting damages by removal, which we gave last week, are thus criticised in the September number of the *Monitor*.

His positions are undoubtedly correct as to general principles, and as to the reprehensible loose practice, of which most companies are guilty, in adjusting this sort of claim, but he falls into

an arithmetical absurdity when he pays the total loss first and then proceeds, by a separate calculation, to fix the amount due for damages. The point, not visible to my eye, is this. The Company's liability for a pro rata share of the damages being admitted, by what right is the amount of the policy reduced before the calculation for contribution is made? That is to say, is the claim for one portion of the loss of greater virtue than for another portion, and if so, why?

Suppose we invert the order of adjuster's calculations and pay the damages first, and the total loss afterwards, thus:—

Value of damaged goods	\$7,000 00
Amount of policy	5,000 00
Amount of damages	800 00

Underwriter's pay on \$5,000 5-7 of \$800	\$571 40
Underwriter's pay for goods totally destroyed	3,000 00

Total claim under policy \$3,571 40  
Being a difference of \$352 83 in favor of claimant over the amount of adjuster's award.

Will the adjuster have the kindness to show wherein the above arithmetic is defective, and explain by what principle he exalts one portion of the same claim, arising at the same fire, upon the same policy, over another portion so as to give it precedence in payment, to the prejudice of that other portion, under a contract that specifically provides for payment in proportion as the sum assured bears to the whole value of the goods.

**INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

A letter appears in the *Post Magazine* of the 26th September, signed by R. Thomson, accountant, respecting the affairs of this company, which it will be remembered was swallowed up very unceremoniously by the Hercules Company a short time since. From this letter we make an extract:

Sir—A client of mine eleven years ago obtained a profit policy in this society on his own life, and has regularly paid up his accruing premiums. In May last, he received a letter from the Hercules Insurance Company (Limited), informing him that the business of the International was transferred to that company and requesting the policy to be forwarded to the Hercules for indorsement to that effect. The International Society have always advertised their "individual capital" at £500,000 of which at least £200,000 ought now to be "under investment" as a reserve guarantee fund for payment of policies as they fall due. Judge of my surprise on reading a report dated 13th May, 1868, signed "E. S. Symes, chairman," notifying the interest realized on International investments as "£5,471 6s. 3d." per annum, an amount I apprehend "totally insufficient" to pay interest on the "proprietors paid up capital," who by "the way have received no interest whatever for many years past." I know little of the financial position of either society, but am somewhat at a loss to understand how it happens that the International subscribed capital before May, 1868, was £500,000, and the Hercules subscribed capital advertised at £500,000, whilst it now appears the Hercules advertise their "subscribed capital and funds invested" at only \$373,869. This it may be observed is after they profess to have taken the International liabilities upon themselves. The International by such report of 13th May, 1868, allege they have received in premiums during the last year of their existence "£34,601 16s. 0d." and paid in claims "£33,432 8s. 0d.!!!" whilst Directors of the International are dragooning the Proprietors to pay calls, some of which as it plainly appears were enforceable (if at all) several years since. Both companies are "perfectly silent" as regards the "conditions for the amalgamation" and the amount of consideration passing in respect of it. So far as I have been able to learn, and I "have made ever possible enquiry" neither Pro-

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prietors or Policyholders in either company were supplied with sufficient data from which to judge as to the prudence of the important step about to be taken, although the two companies are "differently constituted" and for "widely different" objects.

[This company has some policies here but we presume the holders will scarcely throw away any more money on so shaky a concern.—Ed. C. M. T.]

LIFE INSURANCE.

A passage bearing upon this point by a recent writer is sound in the fullest degree. He says that "one of the most important benefits to be derived from Life Insurance is, that it enables the man of large means, but of extended and varied business, to provide an amount of ready cash immediately after his death, to be used by his family either to meet their daily necessities or to aid in closing up the estate to the best advantage. To this end some of the richest men in the country have made large insurance on their lives, and the results are always satisfactory. Thousands of dollars have been saved in the closing of estates by means of a small amount of ready money. The records of our Probate Courts will attest to the truth of this statement, and that, on the other hand, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been lost, and estates utterly ruined, for the want of a small amount of ready money. Life Insurance provides a ready means for this; and a policy of insurance on the life of a husband, payable as the law directs to his wife and children, does not wait the law's delay, but comes up promptly to the rescue of the hard-earned estate of the deceased. When a house is discovered to be on fire, the first inquiry made is, 'Is it insured?' If not, the carelessness or neglect of the owner is severely reprobated. How much more censurable is it in a father or husband to die, leaving his family unprovided for, when they could have been secured against poverty by Life Insurance. Let every man ponder on this."

The enormous growth of the business of Life Insurance is a strong practical argument in favor of its usefulness and the suitable adjustment of its details. If time did not attest and make good their pretensions to benefit the community, the great companies, instead of becoming richer and more respected as they grow older, would fall into disrepute. An enterprise may be conducted on a fallacious basis for a time and may succeed in duping the public to a certain extent, but no such concern will run decades into generations, meeting its engagements on every hand, continually strengthening its hold on public confidence, unless its foundations are stable, healthful and secure. We believe that the great companies are among the staunchest and most trustworthy monetary institutions in the world. Indeed, conducted upon the principles that most of them are, their failure would be as near impossibility as that of any sublunary thing. They are always growing, and they take no risks which are dependent on commercial accidents or monetary revulsions; and hence in the most troublous times they may confidently be expected to stand firm.

We make no scruple, then, in saying to our friends, both in public and in private, insure your lives. None can tell what an hour may bring forth. None can be certain, however prosperous in appearance, how long, of not leaving those nearest and dearest to suffer a long life of trouble and penury through a misfortune which has no excuse. None will die the sooner by being insured, for a prudent and manly regard to a high obligation is rather a key, by setting the conscience and the heart at rest, to protect life than to shorten it. And apart from, and independent of, all this if only on purely selfish grounds, a careful study of the offers and principles of our best concerns will show that Life Insurance is a consideration which should be of supreme and conclusive weight with our thrifty and saving community.

Law Report.

LIFE ASSURANCE—INTEREST ON AMOUNT INSURED.—The assignee of a policy upon whose life a policy of insurance has been effected, is not entitled to claim interest on the amount of the policy, until he is in a position to give assurers a full legal discharge upon payment of the claim.—*Toronto Savings Bank vs. the Canada Life, 14 Ch. Rep. 509.*

INSURANCE INTEREST—INCREASE OF RISK.—In an action on a policy of insurance by A., brought for the benefit of B., an incorporated bank, to whom the policy had been assigned, on a traverse of any insurable interest in B. *Held*, that a warehouse receipt for wheat, the property of A., a warehouseman, signed by a clerk of A., in his own name, was sufficient under 24 Vic. chap. 23, sec. 1, to vest the property in the wheat so as to confer an insurable interest on B.

The policy was subject to a condition that in the event of any deterioration, whereby the risk should be increased and a consequent additional premium required, the policy should be void unless notice of such deterioration, should be given to defendants and allowed by indorsement on the policy, and consequent additional premium paid. It appeared in evidence that at the time the policy was effected by A., he was told by the agent of the defendants that if an elevator were erected on the premises, without informing the defendants, his policy would be avoided, as in that case he would have to pay an additional premium, but this was not inserted in the policy. A. erected an elevator and did not give notice to the defendants. *Held*, on a plea setting out the condition and alleging the erection of the elevator, that the risk was thereby increased, and that a consequent additional premium would have been thereby required, that the jury not having found any increase of risk, the facts afforded no defence.—*Todd vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., 18 C. P. 192.*

TROVER—PROPERTY AFTERWARDS BURNED—RECEIPT BY PLAINTIFFS OF INSURANCE MONEY.—Plaintiffs had a large quantity of wheat in the warehouse of one T., for which they held his receipt, and defendants also held T.'s receipt for wheat in the same place, on which they had made advances; but there was not enough wheat to satisfy both. T., having left the country, gave R., defendants' agent, a letter to C., who was in charge of the warehouse, directing him to give R. possession of the warehouse and all grain in it belonging to him, T. On receiving this letter, C. gave R. the key, went with him into the warehouse, and pointed out T.'s wheat, and received back the key, agreeing to hold possession. On the same day R. again got the key to go into the place with one M., and again returned it to C., who said he considered he still had possession of the store, and that he would not have given up the wheat to the plaintiffs if R. had so directed him. Plaintiffs demanded their wheat from R., who, as they alleged, answered, "I won't do it at present," but almost immediately after defendants' attorney served a written disclaimer on plaintiffs, informing them that defendants disclaimed all possession of the storehouse and wheat therein. On the same day plaintiffs brought trover.

*Held*, assuming the facts most favorably for the plaintiffs, that it should have been left to the jury to say whether R. entertained a bona fide doubt as to the plaintiffs' right to the wheat, and whether a reasonable time had elapsed for clearing it up, and *quære*, whether the facts could legally sustain a plea of conversion.

Evidence was related that the plaintiffs had insured the wheat stored for and by them by the insurance money, and that they had taken the policy days after the alleged conversion, so that such evidence should have been treated, as denying the plaintiffs' right to the wheat, and being relevant to the issue.—*Edpaud et al. v. the Royal Canadian Bank, 27 Q. B. 310.*

LINDSAY VS. NIAGARA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This case was tried at the last Woodstock assizes. It was an action to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on a dwelling in Princeton, Totten & J. H. Cameron for plaintiff, C. Brown & Hon. M. C. Cameron for defendant: verdict for plaintiff, \$1,201.37.

MARINE INSURANCE—TOTAL LOSS—NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT.—In marine insurance notice of abandonment is indispensably necessary in all cases where the insured elects to abandon.

In this case the vessel insured ran upon the rocks on the 11th October, and the defendants' agent was informed of it by the insured on the 16th October, but he was not informed of his abandonment as for a total loss until he made the protest before the agent on the 17th October, and no formal abandonment in writing, under the terms of the policy, was made until 27th December following, when the vessel had been floated off and utterly lost by the carelessness of the insured: *Held*, that the notice was too late to be available, even if there had been such a loss as would have entitled the insured to abandon.

Whether a loss is to be considered a total loss depends on the fact whether the vessel, as injured, is useless to the owner, unless at an expense that no prudent man, if uninsured, would incur, an expense exceeding the value of the ship when repaired. In this case it appeared that on the ninth day after the vessel went upon the rocks, the captain, on returning to her, found her in as good a state as on the second day, and that she remained between two and three weeks on the rocks, and then floated two or three miles below. It further appeared that there was not the slightest attempt made to get her off or recover her, or even to examine her, while all the witnesses said they would have tried to get her off, and it seemed beyond doubt that there were eight days during which, from the calm state of the weather, an attempt could have been successfully made for within three days after she first ran on she floated again without any assistance, and there was evidence that even one man could have hauled her off, but the captain, a witness stated, intimated to him that he did not mean to do anything with the vessel: *Held*, that the evidence wholly disproved a total loss, either a total or constructive.

*Held*, also, that the fact of the plaintiff not having made any exertion to get the vessel off was no ground for a new trial, as, if the vessel got on the rocks by perils of the sea and was injured, plaintiff was entitled to be indemnified for that; but that he was not obliged to take her off, but might leave her on the rocks until she went to pieces, though he could not recover for the destruction thus voluntarily suffered.—*Herkley v. the Provincial Insurance Co., 18 C. P. 335.*

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—*The Banker's Magazine* contains an elaborate article on the "Past and Present Production of Gold and Silver throughout the world." The production since the discovery of America. The production in the Nineteenth Century to the year 1848. The production since the discovery of gold in California. The present annual production in all countries. Annual report of the General Land Office, U. S., on Gold and Silver. Special report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, on the Pacific Gold Region. Special report of Mr. James W. Taylor.—The relative supply of both metals, past and present.—The annual and aggregate supply in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, California, Mexico, Canada, South America, Central America, Bolivia, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Chili, New Grenada, Europe, Great Britain, France, Spain, Scandinavia, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Italy, Asia, Siberia, China, Africa, Australia, &c., with the views of Messrs. Lecky, Newnham and Chevalier, and others. Also a list of 300 Savings Banks in New England and New York, number of depositors and amount of deposits in each.

**European Assurance Society.**

Established..... A. D. 1849.

Incorporated..... A. D. 1854.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 ..... Sterling.

Annual Income, over £330,000 Sterling.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE DEPARTMENT is under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

The EUROPEAN is one of the largest LIFE ASSURANCE Societies, (independent of its Guarantee Branch), in Great Britain. It has paid over Two Millions Sterling, in Claims and Bonuses, to representatives of Policy Holders.

The Society have appointed the undersigned to be their Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

Assurers are requested to pay their Renewal Life Premiums as hitherto, either to him direct, or through any of the various Agents of the Society in the country.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Chief Agent European Assurance Society, Montreal.

Agent in Toronto,

W. T. MASON,

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ONTARIO HALL.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Company, OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

MONTREAL OFFICE:

9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

INCORPORATED 1851—SECURED BY LAW.

AMOUNT INSURED..... \$7,000,000.  
CASH ASSETS..... ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

\$100,000 deposited with the Receiver General of Massachusetts for the protection of Policy holders.

ANNUAL INCOME..... \$500,000.

\$100,000 divided this year in cash amongst its Policy holders.

Montreal Board of Referees:—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia; Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank; Hon. J. O. Bureau, M.C.S.; E. Hudson, Fils & Co.; John Torrance, Esq., Merchant; James Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Merchant; Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.; C. D. Proctor, Esq., Merchant.

Examining Physicians:—J. Emery Coderre, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c., &c., of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, and of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Victoria College; William Wood Square, A.M., M.D., Graduate of McGill College; Francis W. Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.P., London.

For a sufficient test of merit we beg to state since the commencement of this old and reliable company in Canada, we have had the pleasure of insuring members of Parliament, some of the leading legal talent, and amongst numerous others, several of the leading merchants in this city.

This Company was the Pioneer Company of the non-forfeiture principle, and still takes the lead for every Policy it issues is non-forfeitable after one payment. The Company is now erecting a new stone building, five stories in height, at the east of \$100,000, similar to the Moisson's Bank of this city, but of much larger capacity, having 75 feet front, and 116 feet depth, containing three Banks, some Express Offices, and the Post-Office, yielding about \$8000 income, annually, all of which is the accumulating property of every Policy-holder.

The Company has issued nearly 2,000 Policies since the 1st January, 1867, which is the largest number, in comparison to the expenses, of any Company in Europe or America.

Such are the Results of the Cash System.

Full particulars, history of the Company, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Managing Office for the Canadas.

EDW. R. TAYLOR & Co.,

20 Great St. James St. (over Pickup & News Office)

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE is printed every Thursday Evening, in time for the English Mail.

Subscription Price, one year, \$2, or \$3 in American currency; Single copies, five cents each. Casual advertisements will be charged ten cents per line of solid nonpareil each insertion. All letters to be addressed, "THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, TORONTO, ONT." Registered letters so addressed are at the risk of the Publishers. Cheques should be made payable to J. M. TROUT, Business Manager, who will, in future, issue all receipts for money.

**The Canadian Monetary Times.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

The appointment of Commissioners under the Act of last session, relating to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the signification by the Imperial Government of their approval of the route selected, and the advertisement for tenders, show that a long talked of scheme is approaching realization. The Duke of Buckingham's despatch, dated 22nd July, is as follows:—

"I have received your Lordship's telegraphic message that the route by the Bay of Chaleur has been selected by the Canadian Government, as the one to connect Truro with Riviere du Loup, and thus complete the Intercolonial Railway.

"I understand three routes to have been under the consideration of the Government of Canada, namely: one crossing the St. John River, either at Woodstock or Fredericton; the second in a more central direction through New Brunswick, and the third following the line selected by Major Robinson in 1848. The route crossing the St. John River, either at Woodstock or Fredericton, is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's Government could not have been given; the objections on military grounds to any line on the south side of St. John River are insuperable. One of the main advantages, sought in granting an Imperial Guarantee for constructing the railway, would have been defeated if that line had been selected. The remaining lines were the central line, and that following the general course of the route surveyed by Major Robinson; and Her Majesty's Government have learned, with much satisfaction, that the latter has been selected by the Canadian Government. The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points, and its remoteness from the American Frontier, are conclusive considerations in its favor, and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking."

For the sake of presenting at one view the comparative distances (of the different lines projected) from Riviere du Loup to St. John and Halifax, and the number of miles of railway already built, we give this table:—

*Frontier Routes.*

No of line	TO ST. JOHN.		TO HALIFAX.		Total
	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	
1	27	292	184	461	555
2	45	305	202	414	567
3	00	301	457	410	561

*Central Routes.*

No of line	TO ST. JOHN.		TO HALIFAX.		Total
	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	
4	26	326	177	435	502
5	28	328	157	437	504
6	37	343	129	452	572
7	77	349	80	458	538
8	57	307	120	416	536
9	77	313	80	422	502
10	95	325	61	435	496
11	27	323	129	432	552
12	77	320	80	438	518

*Bay Chaleurs Routes.*

No of line	TO ST. JOHN.		TO HALIFAX.		Total
	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	Rail-way Built.	Not Built.	
13	27	387	129	496	616
14	95	377	61	480	547
15	95	330	61	490	500

The shortest Frontier route to St. John is 301 miles, and to Halifax, 567 miles; the shortest Central route to St. John is 326 miles, and to Halifax, 496 miles; and the shortest Bay Chaleurs route to St. John is 424 miles; and to Halifax, 547 miles. The average number of inhabitants for each mile of railway by the different routes is given as follows:—

Frontier line .... 260 per mile of railway.

Central..... 122 " "

Bay Chaleurs ... 235 " "

The route recommended by Major Robinson as the best general direction for the proposed railway is from Halifax to Truro, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, passing over the Cobequid Hills, and on and near to Amherst and Bay Verte, crossing from these over to the River Richibucto and Miramichi; then by the valley of the north-west Miramichi and Nipisquit River to Bathurst; then along the shore of the Bay Chaleurs to the Restigouche River; then by the valley of the Matapedia over the River Metis; then along the banks of the St. Lawrence; at a distance of eight or twelve miles from the south shore to Riviere du Loup. The line is No. 15 in the above table. The distance to St. John and Halifax by this line are estimated as follows:—

*Railway to St. John.*

	Con-structed.	Not con-structed.	Total
From Rivier du Loup, by Metis and Matapedia, to Bathurst.	...	196	196
From Bathurst to E. & N. A. Railway.	...	53	53
Along E. & N. A. Railway to St. John.	141	...	141
Total	96	299	496

*Railway to Halifax.*

	Con-structed.	Not con-structed.	Total
From Rivier du Loup, by Metis, Matapedia, Bathurst, and Bathurst, to Moncton.	...	390	390
From Moncton to Truro.	...	100	100
From Truro by Railway to Halifax.	61	...	61
Total	61	490	500

As the Imperial Government is in favor of the Major Robinson line, and disinclined to adopt any other, and as the Imperial guaran-

tee is a *sine qua non* in the matter, we have to make the best of what many consider rather a bad bargain. The scheme for a railroad between Quebec and Halifax was brought before the Canadian public by a Nova Scotian about the year 1845, addresses were adopted which led to the offer from the Imperial Secretary of State to cause a survey to be made by an officer of the Royal Engineers, provided Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would bear the expense. This offer was accepted, and Major Robinson's report was the result. In subsequent negotiations with the Imperial Government, the Robinson route was insisted on by them, New Brunswick refused to adopt it, Nova Scotia naturally preferred it, and Canada seemed willing to accept either it or the line by the valley of the St. John; but conflicting interests brought about the failure of that attempt to secure an Intercolonial Railway. Earl Derby's government decided against the St. John route, basing their decision on the advantage to be derived from security from attack in case of hostilities. It has been stated that Mr. Hincks and some of the English railway contractors, who afterwards had so much to do with the Grand Trunk, were at the bottom of the disagreement, but this has been denied by Mr. Hincks over his own signature, and the failure of negotiations attributed to New Brunswick. At least two members of the present Cabinet at Ottawa were in favor of the Central Route, but it seems that the longest and most expensive, and the least valuable (in a commercial point of view) route carried the day. The estimate made by Mr. Sanford Fleming of the cost of the line is \$20,000,000. The British Government guarantees interest on the loan of \$15,000,000.

The next question that presents itself is the probable returns for such an expenditure. Halifax is 550 miles nearer to Liverpool than New York, 357 nearer than Boston, 373 nearer than Quebec, and 316 nearer than Portland. It is said the Robinson route will best secure the largest European passenger traffic, the carriage of mail matter and express freight, and could accommodate, next to the Frontier line, the largest amount of "local" traffic. The favourable position of New York and Portland renders them the convenient winter outlets for freight from the Provinces that constituted old Canada. The nearest United States port to Toronto is New York, 540 miles; the nearest to Montreal is Portland, 297 miles; while the distance from Toronto to St. John, by Riviere du Loup, is 913 miles, and from Montreal to the same place 583 miles. However, should the United States prevent our freight from passing through their territory, all we have to do

is take it round another way, and the Intercolonial would carry during winter all the freight to and from the seaboard which would bear the cost of transportation.

Toronto is distant from Halifax over 1,168 miles. It costs two cents a ton per mile to move freight by rail, and it would cost \$2.23 per barrel to move flour from Toronto to Halifax, while a barrel of flour can now be sent via the St. Lawrence at 50 cents. The fact is, and we may as well admit it, the Intercolonial is a sentimental railway. The money to be spent on it forms the consideration on which the Confederation contract rests. It is rather pleasant to think that Ontario, a Province deriving little or no immediate advantage from the concern, is sufficiently patriotic to shoulder the twelve millions of dollars of debt for the benefit of Nova Scotia, but it is not so pleasant to reflect on the small share of thanks we receive for the sacrifice.

#### REINSURANCE FUNDS.

The annual statements to be furnished to the Minister of Finance by Fire Insurance Companies whose deposits are under one thousand dollars, embrace two items, namely: "Amount of premiums earned for the past year," and "Amount of premiums unearned for the past year," which will enable one to calculate what the amount of the Reinsurance Fund of such companies should be, and to determine their solvency or insolvency. The statements heretofore made public by some of our home companies have lacked in this particular, so that an outsider could only guess at the probable condition of a company. So much ignorance has prevailed on the subject of a Reinsurance Fund that we were led to explain its object, and to show how in Massachusetts and New York a provision of the kind was rendered obligatory by statutory enactment. We have every reason to consider that our remarks were not lost on some of the Directors of home companies, and that greater attention will be given, for the future, to the subject.

#### THE PACKING TRADE.

The packing season is now commencing; live hogs are being bought up to a considerable extent. One packing house took, during the last week, 350 head at prices ranging from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. live weight. Dressed hogs will not begin to come in freely for three or four weeks yet, and not then unless the weather becomes cold. Should the weather be favourable, there is every reason to anticipate an early commencement and a short season. The high prices of peas, potatoes, and almost every kind of farm produce renders it unprofitable to farmers to feed their hogs long; for this reason also, and on account of the dry sum-

mer, we may expect a good many hogs in poor condition. We anticipate a pretty lively market here, and think prices must rule high. A good supply of money will be forthcoming and competition will be keen. The present high figures, at which pork rules, is an element of danger that should not be lost sight of. This will make the drain on the funds of our banks heavier, and by tending to make the more cautious dealers hold back, may check to a wholesome extent the spirit of speculation. Stocks of cutmeats of all kinds are run very low. Our lumbermen had to supply themselves lately almost wholly from the Chicago market, where very considerable operations have taken place recently on Canadian account. Most of these purchases were no doubt made in anticipation of a scarcity at the commencement of lumbering operations and prospective high prices in Canadian markets.

From the carefully written circular of Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., published elsewhere, a good idea may be formed of the prospects of the Western trade. The season there will open late. A careful estimate shows that there will be no increase of consequence in the number of hogs in the West. In Canada we think there has been no increase whatever, but it is probable that the number of hogs marketed will be much the same as last season. A private letter from a leading firm in Dublin, Ireland, estimates a decrease of 500,000 in the number of hogs in that country as compared with last year. Our dealers, while generally feeling the necessity of caution, take a hopeful view of the trade. So far as the Toronto market is concerned, there will be a considerable extension of this already important and growing branch of industry.

#### Communications.

##### WOODEN AND IRON HULLS.

To the Editor Monetary Times.

The occasional though serious disasters which have befallen the Royal Mail Line of Steamers in descending the River St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, during the past three or four years, and the severe losses sustained in consequence of these disasters, render it, I think, a matter worthy the consideration of underwriters, whether hulls built wholly of iron are so well adapted for the navigation of our inland waters as those built of wood. For ocean-going craft, which have not to encounter the hidden dangers of river navigation, I am prepared to admit the superiority of the former material, but for rapid and shallow water, such as often prevails on that part of the St. Lawrence to which I have made reference, where the slightest error in judgment of the person in command, the momentary inattention of the wheelmen, or the trifling derangement of any portion of the machinery, causes ever so slight a deviation from the proper channel, and the vessel at all touches those hidden enemies, a shock, which might perhaps cause the starting of a plank or two and the displacement of one or two timbers of a wooden hull, may possibly result in fatal injury to the iron vessel. As an example of this I may mention, I think the "Grecian," some three months ago, although her encounter with the sharp point of a rock created, at the moment, no undue alarm amongst those on board, yet, so rapid was her submersion, that she was run aground at the head of

Ann's Island, and, on being raised some few weeks subsequently, it was found that for upwards of twenty feet her bottom had been ripped along, as though it had been done by a pair of shears. The nature and extent of the casualties to other vessels of this line, tend also, I think, upon the whole, to bear out the opinion that the advantages possessed by iron over wood, in the construction of hulls—referring, of course, to the navigation of our inland waters—are, in a great measure, imaginary. As regards the insuring of these vessels, I cannot see that these supposed advantages—even with the prevailing excessive competition—should be sufficient to force underwriters into a breaking away from some of those principles which they have laid down as a rule and safeguard. This, I conceive, they have done from year to year hitherto, by submitting to a too low valuation, the application of their policy under fire conditions during the winter season, and the ignoring of that most important condition, the deduction on the hull of one-third new for old in case of partial loss, to say nothing of a material reduction on tariff rates of premium.

The subject upon which I have ventured these few remarks is, perhaps, deserving of attention, even from those without the insurance pale. I trust, however, that in the preparations by underwriters for the business of another season, it will be deemed worthy of their consideration.

Yours, most truly,  
INSURER.

Toronto, 7th Oct., 1868.

**Financial.**

**TORONTO STOCK MARKET.**

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

There was considerable activity in the stock market this week, and prices are well maintained.

**Bank Stock.**—There is a great demand for Montreal at 135, holders asking 135½. Sales of Ontario occurred at 98½ to 99, which latter figure is freely offered. Toronto is in demand at 116½ to 117. Holders generally ask 92 for Royal Canadian, small sales occurring from 91 to 92. Paid up Commerce is offered at 103½. There were small transactions in Gore at 40. Buyers offer 105 for Merchants', sellers asking 105½. City could be placed at 102½, holders asking 102½. There are buyers of Du Peuple at 105½. For Jacques Cartier buyers offer 106, holders demanding 108. Buyers would give 96½ for Mechanics'. In other banks nothing doing.

**Debentures.**—Sales of Canada six per cents occurred at 100½. Sterling five per cents are offered at 90½. Toronto are offered to pay 7 per cent. interest. Considerable amounts of County changed hands at rates to pay 6½ per cent. interest.

**Sundries.**—Building Society stock active and higher. There were considerable sales of Canada Permanent at 120½ and 121, and there are still buyers at these rates. Western Canada has been dealt in freely at 113 to 113½, and is still procurable at the latter rate. City Gas sold at 104½ to 105. There are buyers of British America Assurance at 55 to 56. Considerable transactions in Canada Landed Credit occurred at 63 to 64 for stock, \$20 paid. Mortgages are much asked for, but very few offering. Money is readily procurable on good paper.

**MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1868.

The money market remains very quiet, and I have no special feature to note; there is a steady demand for accommodation at the Banks, but very much less than last year; this, with the inactivity of the Produce trade, and the general quietness of business, has led to a considerable accu-

mulation of idle capital at some of our leading institutions. The rates at the Banks are 7 to 8 per cent. for first class Commercial paper, and 8½ to 10 for other, according to names. Advances on warehouse receipts are made at exceptional rates. On the street, business is dull, the bulk of paper offering being less desirable than usual; discount ranges from 12 to 16 per cent. The Stock Exchange exhibits a marked improvement, favourite securities having advanced; Bank of Montreal is offered at 135½, with buyers at 134½. British wanted at 103½. City sold at 102½, and is now wanted at 103. Ontario, small sales at 99½ to par. People's 105½. Other stocks and shares firm at the quotations given in our daily lists. Large sales of Dominion stock at 101, and buyers still at that rate, but sellers want 102.

Mr. Weir continues to push forward his proposition for the exportation of silver coin, but owing to the magnitude of the enterprise, he has found it necessary to extend the time for receiving the contracts to the 5th day of November next. This is now of less importance, as the discount has already fallen to about three per cent. and will likely remain low until the result of his movement is made known. It will be unfortunate if the present exceptionally low rate of discount should lead those interested to treat his proposal with indifference till it is too late, as in that case the rate of discount must again advance to four and one half per cent.

The details of Mr. Weir's proposition have been submitted to the public. I understand that he has also secured the services of a gentleman well known in Ontario, to visit the principal cities and towns in the west in connection with the movement.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**

The following statement shows the condition of the bank for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868:—

Issue Department.	
Notes issued.....	£34,612,035
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,984,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	19,612,035
Silver bullion.....	£34,612,035
Banking Department.	
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,615,980
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts).....	3,975,728
Other deposits.....	19,309,767
Seven day and other Bills.....	590,204
	£42,044,688
Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£13,790,131
Other securities.....	16,124,020
Notes.....	10,966,580
Gold and silver coin.....	1,163,927
	£42,044,688

The return continues to attest the slackness of the demand for money. The private securities have fallen off until they stand at little more than £16,000,000, while the unemployed reserve has enlarged considerably, so that it now exceeds twenty millions. The private deposits are lower, but only to an inconsiderable amount, and the public deposits are increasing. The bullion has increased nearly £40,000.

**COUNTERFEITS.**—Counterfeit \$4 notes of the Niagara District Bank have been circulated in St. Catharines. A local paper says they are a close imitation of the genuine, and are likely to deceive those not initiated in the detection of counterfeits.

The notes are darker colored, shorter and wider, as well as softer in texture, than the genuine. The easiest method of detection is in the portrait of the Hon W. H. Merritt, whose features have a sharp, contracted expression, and the eyes are unnatural. Bills of the same denomination of the Gore Bank have also been passed off to a considerable extent. The figures indicating the number of the bill are much larger than in the genuine.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**—The revenue of Canada for September was as follows:

Customs.....	\$935,114
Excise.....	161,845
Post Office.....	16,495
Bill Stamps.....	11,558
Public Works (including railways).....	106,793
Miscellaneous.....	614,559
	\$1,846,364
Expenditure.....	\$2,294,409

**SALE OF STOCKS IN ST. JOHN.**—At a sale of Stocks by J. D. Nash the following prices were realized:—Ninety shares in the Union Bank \$53. 75 at \$54; one share Bank B. N. A., £66 1s. 3d; one share Horticultural Gardens \$41; one Provincial Railway Debenture £100 stg., £102 stg.; \$2,500 School Debentures \$96; \$800 City Prison do \$95; ten shares Salt Company \$20.25; £100 stg. Windsor and Annapolis Railway Bond, 6 per cent., Coupons attached, £87 10s. stg. asked, £50 stg. offered. The following Gold Stocks were offered at the following prices, but no sales effected:—Imperial 20 cts.; Uniacke Union 9 cts.; Uniacke Central 9 cts.; Prince of Wales 12 cts.; Eureka 5 cts.; Brunswick 12 cts.

At a recent sale of stock in Halifax, the following prices were realized: Sixteen shares in the Halifax Gas Co., £65 5s.; eight Halifax Fire Ins. Co., \$37 50; and shares in the Queen's Gold Mining Company at Mount Uniacke, 55 cents; West-lake Gold Co. at do., 50 cents; Dominion Gold Stock, 75 cents offered, \$1 40 asked; Mount Uniacke do., 12½ cents asked; Central Gold do., 7 cents offered, 13 asked; Nova Scotia Marine Ins. Co., shares were offered at £42, £37 10s. bid.

**UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE FOR AUGUST.**—Below we give the statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending August 31, 1868:—

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.	
Foreign coin.....	\$8,900 00
Foreign bullion.....	144,100 00
United States bullion.....	1,302,500 00—\$1,455,500 00
DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.	
Foreign coins.....	\$4,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	13,500 00
United States bullion (contained in gold)	12,500 00
Montana.....	3,500 00
Colorado.....	16,500 00
Lake Superior.....	2,000 00
Nevada.....	18,500 00—\$70,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.....	1,426,000 00
Total deposits, payable in coins.....	100,000 00—1,526,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	1,142,785 25

**CATTLE DISEASE.**—The order prohibiting the transportation of American cattle over our railways has, we believe, been revoked, all restrictions to cease on and after Oct 1st.

—A Quebec paper has reason to believe that the Local Government has ceded 1200 acres of land to the Gosford Railway Company, at the rate of 30c. per acre, and the company has therefore undertaken to lay down firewood in Quebec at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord.

—Work on the European and North American Railway is being pushed on with vigor.

**Railway News.**

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Traffic for week ending 18th Sept., 1868.

Passengers.....	\$41,722 12
Freight and live stock.....	38,974 06
Mails and sundries.....	2,243 75
	\$82,939 93
Corresponding Week of '67.	82,452 36
Increase.....	\$487 57

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—Traffic Receipts for week ending Sept. 26, 1868.

Passengers.....	\$4,163 35
Freight.....	8,816 41
Mails and Sundries.....	274 74
	\$13,314 50
Total Receipts for week.....	\$13,314 50
Corresponding week 1867....	13,237 78
Increase.....	\$76 72

**WOODEN RAILWAYS.**—Application will be made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an act "to revise, continue and amend the charter of the Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway Company." If we mistake not, this is the first practical step towards the construction of a wooden railway from Arthabaska to the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at or near Upton. Some of the interested municipalities have undertaken to promote the work, which was projected on its new basis by Mr. Hemming, M.P.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska.

**GRAND TRUNK.**—A little sunshine we hope is about to be felt by this Company. We are unable to say precisely whence it will come or in what degree it will be produced, but we believe all down to and including the 4th Preference will experience the warmth of its rays.

It is said that within the last few years Montreal has doubled in importance and business, and bids fair to do better in future. The railway seems to have kept pace with the great City of Canada in progress, and if it should do so in future in a few years' time the Grand Trunk will earn £50,000 a week traffic. —*Herald's Journal.*

**Commercial.**

**Montreal Correspondence.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1868.

After cold and wet, the weather has now set in fine and bright, though cool, with every chance of having a spell of it. This is most favorable for housing the root crops, which takes place about the end of this month, with the exception of potatoes; I fear the housing of the others will take little time or trouble as they are very short.

The fall fleet is now dropping in, the "Anglesea," "Gleniffer," "Queen of the Clyde," "Shandon," "Florence Lee," "Island Queen," "Thistle," "La Plata" and "Abeona," having arrived, and are busily discharging their cargoes, consisting of heavy goods. Of these the "Gleniffer," "Shandon," and "Abeona," are here on their third voyage this season. So far, we have little or nothing in the way of return cargoes for them; and it is to be hoped that produce will shortly come forward in sufficient supplies, and selling at such prices as will enable us to fill them up speedily, causing no detention. Should such not be the case, the shipping interest of Montreal will be seriously damaged, as shippers will hardly risk sending vessels here, to be either detained till the dangerous season for navigating the Gulf sets in, or the insurance rates rule so high as naturally to affect

profits. The Allan's steamers have lately been winning golden opinions by the shortness of their passages—the average having been less than ever before made. We Montrealers feel great pride in this fine line, especially of late, since accidents of any sort have been of rare occurrence; and all Canada ought to join with us in wishing success to a line which is, emphatically, the national one of the Dominion, and nearly the only one that has competed successfully with the Cunard line.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**—Business continues very quiet; small sales of flour on the spot; some sales of round lots of ordinary to good supers, in shipping order, at \$5.45 to \$5.50. There is no tendency towards speculation; but the light stocks—only 16,607 bbls. on 1st October, against 24,892 bbls. last year—have, for the present, checked the downward tendency. Several small cargoes of wheat sold during the week to local operators. Prices are: U. C. Spring and red winter, \$1.25; Chic go No. 2, nominal. Imports: 1st January to 30th September, 1,229,773 bushels, against 1,066,800 bushels in 1867, showing an increase of 152,973 bushels. Coarse grains remain unchanged. A cargo of 10,000 bush. peas sold at \$1.06 1/2 per 66 lbs.

**PROVISIONS.**—Pork and cut meats are very quiet, and unchanged in price. Receipts of butter during the last few days have been heavy, but prices are fully maintained—choice dairy selling at 24c. for shipment. Cheese in moderate enquiry, at 10 1/2c. to 11c.

**GROCERIES.**—Our first batch of fall sales are over. The attendance of buyers was large, and a considerable amount of business was done. At Buchanan, Leckie & Co.'s tea sale only a few hundred packages were left unsold, the trade being anxious to stock themselves, especially in the finer qualities, and sellers were willing to meet their views. The prices were hardly up to expectation, but, still, good and remunerative. At D. Torrance & Co.'s sale the quality was not so good, and buyers were not so anxious. Messrs. Torrance were, however, very stiff, and the consequence is about one-half offered was withdrawn. The sale of their portion of the "Annie Braginton" cargo, and also another on joint account of two houses here, in New York, strengthen the market greatly, and dealers who have not stocked themselves well, I expect, have to pay higher rates. A considerable quantity of wine and Mediterranean goods were also placed, prices ranging pretty much the same as they did in the spring. As prices on the continent have advanced during the spring and summer, our fall imports have cost more; and those prices which left a profit here last spring barely clear importers this fall. I give you the imports here of the leading groceries, from the 1st January to the 30th June; they having been only just made up:

Coffee, lbs.....	548,576	87,917	Bs.	5,403	87,055
Fruit, lbs.....	449,990	219,666	Bs.	6,217	30,633
Brandy, gals.....	18,970	19,632	Bs.	1,175	10,791
Gin, gals.....	185	7,213	Bs.	2,193	19,618
Rum, gals.....	61,08	13,251	Bs.	7,590	24,858
Molasses, lbs.....	906,791	1,015,51	Bs.	3,112	19,179
Tea, lbs.....	48,321	167,924	Bs.	457,457	150,294
Espresso, lbs.....	4,526	579	Bs.	3,711	5,611
Sugar, raw, lbs.....	2,947,748	1,575,955	Bs.	3,199,498	1,595,673
Cane Juice, lbs.....	547,263	117,560	Bs.	74,194	197,399
Common Soap, lbs.....	87,496	2,927	Bs.	3,255	1,307

I give the total imports of the port for the same period:

1867.	1868.	Decrease.
\$29,213,067	\$24,826,208	\$4,386,859.

The bulk of this decrease occurs in dutiable goods.

Total value of dutiable goods imported for:		
1867.	1868.	Decrease.
\$21,851,103	\$19,237,977	\$2,613,126.

Do. Free Goods:		
1867.	1868.	Decrease.
\$7,361,964	\$5,588,231	\$1,773,733.

**DRY GOODS.**—Although the great rush is over, we have had a very steady trade during the week, which I expect will last nearly the whole month.

There are a fair amount of orders coming in, and several considerable buyers are in town. The importers have done a better business than they expected, and the season will most probably close with light stocks of staples, especially cottons prices have ruled firm, and now remittances are coming in more freely, so that the business altogether is in a healthy state.

**Toronto Market.**

The weather of the past week has been favorable to business. The same is true of the past few weeks which have elapsed since the commencement of the fall trade. It is seldom, indeed, that farmers have so favorable an opportunity, on account of the dryness of the roads and the moderate amount of rain, to get their produce to market. This fact is telling favorably on the demand for dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c., and its influence is being felt in an increase of money in circulation, and greater promptness in payment on the part of country merchants.

**DRY GOODS.**—Importations continue light. Stocks are being steadily worked off, and will reach at least a safe point, if, indeed, the assortment does not become badly broken, before the season closes. Payments are getting better as the season advances.

**GROCERIES.**—Trade for the week is reported quite up to the mark, and everything is moving along satisfactorily. Sugars are steady at our quotations; Redpath's prices were advanced 1/4 of a cent on Tuesday. Teas.—A considerable jobbing business has been done; but, as usual, terms have been kept strictly private. Fruit.—Certain kinds of raisins are advanced, owing to lightness of stock. Tobacco.—Only a very moderate amount of business doing, at quoted prices.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat. Receipts for the week by cars, 15,291 bushels, against 900 bushels the previous week. The demand is strictly limited to milling requirements, and with good receipts and heavy markets abroad, our market has not only ruled flat but is quotably lower than last week. There are now free sellers at \$1.15, and some buyers at \$1.12 for good spring. Fall is somewhat scarce, which accounts for the few lots which have been put on the market going off at good prices; \$1.35 to \$1.37 would be paid for prime samples. Barley.—Receipts by cars for the week 41,103 bushels, and 38,060 bushels last week. Shipments for the week 75,121 bushels, and 94,550 bushels the previous week. Total shipments since the commencement of the season, 593,848 bushels, to October 1st, of which 110,971 bushels were shipped in August, and the balance in September. The following vessels cleared with cargoes of barley during the week ended with Saturday last:—

Schooners "New Dominion," with 13,624 bus.; the "Mary Taylor," with 9,200 bush.; the "Orkney Lass," with 16,000 bush.; and the "J. G. Beard," with 10,007 bush., all for Toledo; the "Whaling," for Milwaukee, with 15,025 bush.; the "Eveleen," with 5,944 bush., and the "Burlington," with 5,321 bush., for Oswego.

The market opened a week ago at \$1.16 to \$1.18 and moved up to \$1.38 and \$1.40 at the close. Numerous sales occurred during the week, among which was a lot 40,000 bush. at \$1.25 f.o.b. Oula. —Receipts by cars, 3,671 bush.; the market is dull and 3 cents lower, closing at 48 c. Peas.—Receipts by cars, 2,944 bush.; the market is steady at 90c. to 92c.; sales of several car lots occurred at these prices. Rye selling at 89c.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts by cars 3,700 bbls., against 900 bbls. for the previous week. The demand is very slack, and there are free sellers but few buyers. Superfine has declined 30c. to 50c. on the quotations of last week, closing nominal at about \$5.00; sales during the week ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.25. Fall wheat flour has latterly met with a better demand, but was this week dull and offering without enquiry at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

**PROVISIONS.**—Butter is more active and in some demand at steady prices; a round lot of 450 pack-



ages dairy and store-packed mixed sold at 2 1/4c. free on cars; another lot of 150 packages is offering at 2 1/4c. Cheese is firm. A lot of 400 boxes are reported sold at 11 1/4c.; Holders generally ask 12c. to 12 1/2c. Pork—Holders of mess are very firm at \$25 for small lots. There is a general opinion that there will be a great scarcity before the new hog crop comes into market; live hogs are selling at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. to packers.

Hops.—There is no demand above 16c. for good lots, but this figure holders refuse to accept, asking 20c., which is now an outside price in view of the quotations given in the American markets, and the unpleasant fact that our market is open to Americans while theirs, by a five cent duty, is closed to us. This is an unwise and unsatisfactory arrangement, and unfair to our dealers and growers. We have previously given our objections to allowing the present state of matters to exist, and think that if vigorous and united efforts were made by those most interested, a change might be effected.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle.—The market has been poorly supplied with first-class cattle, but there is a great abundance of inferior; prices range from \$4 to \$6.50, according to quality. Sheep were also plentiful, and sell at \$2 to \$5 each. Lambs are worth \$1.50 to \$3. Hops—\$5.37 1/2 to \$5.75, live weight.

APPLES—Selling at \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel.

PETROLEUM.—The Combination, it now appears, has been extended to January 1st. There are signs of weakness visible, and it cannot be expected that so unadhesive a concern as an oil ring could stick long together. Possibly the first of January may dissolve the organization. In that case what about prices? They may go lower, but as stocks will have been pretty well worked off, as we will be in the middle of the season when the demand is greatest, and as, by every probability, good arrangements will have been completed for the exportation of our own surplus oil before stocks can again accumulate, their seems little reason to anticipate a return to low prices. In this market the demand is good, though in small lots, and prices are unchanged.

**The Packing Season.**

We condense the following respecting the prospect of the in-coming season from Henry Milward & Co.'s Circular, dated Chicago, Oct. 1st:

Out of ninety-two points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, from which reports have been received, the number of hogs in the country returned as more than last year sum up thirty-one; as about the same, twenty-six; and as less, thirty-five. Personal investigation through a considerable region of country in the States of Illinois and Iowa would lead us to the belief that most of the hogs at all fit for slaughter have been marketed; that the stock hogs constitute the principal number now remaining, and that these cannot be made fit for market before the middle or close of the ensuing packing season. Of the condition of hogs in Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, we have had no opportunity of judging personally, but from the reports received we assume that they are in the same condition as in the States before mentioned. Our approaching packing season will probably commence very late, as the present prices for hogs are quite sufficient to appal even the most venturesome among packers. We do not expect to be in full work much earlier than the 1st of January, at which time last year packers were talking of closing their houses. It is difficult to predict the probable range of prices, so many unlooked for contingencies may arise. Last year some 80,000 hogs were packed in this city during the months of August and September, and the ice-cured products were, about the present date, coming into competition with the winter-cured. This year no hogs have been packed, and there is little chance of any parties engaging in the business, as apart from the danger of spoiled

meat, the price now ruling for hogs would preclude the possibility of furnishing products at anything like the rates at which winter-cured can be obtained. The stock of provisions in our market a week ago, by the most careful personal investigation, was: Mess pork, 9,820 brls; prime mess, 275 brls; extra prime, 175 brls; total, 10,270 brls. Lard, 6,607 tes; bulk shoulders, 2,700,000 lbs; bulk sides, 95,000 lbs; Cumberland middles, 117,000 lbs; clear sides 800,000 lbs; short ribs, 700,000 lbs; total cut meats, 4,412,000 lbs. The shipments since then to the present date have been as follows: Pork, 3,440 brls; lard, 2,600 tes; cured meats, 1,626,177 lbs—leaving as the present stock, pork, 6,380 brls; lard, 4,007 tes; cured meats, 2,785,823 lbs. The shipments from here for the last month have averaged each week, pork, 1,786 brls; lard, 1,685 tes; cut meats, 1,312,114 brls; and as they seem to be increasing rather than diminishing, we shall be entirely bare of stocks before the expiration of the month of October, while from present appearances as to the price of early hogs, we can have no meat cured fit for smoking before the 29th of December. The shipments of products for the month of October last year summed up as follows: Cured meats, 1,934,487 lbs; and for November, 3,510,859 lbs; total 5,445,346 lbs. Of pork in October, 5,852 brls; in November, 11,134 brls; total, 16,885 brls. Of lard in October, 12,276 tes; in November, 12,988 tes; total, 25,264 tes. Last year we had an early spring, and a large amount of autumn packing was carried over in salt till far in December and January. The packers show little disposition to make contracts for the sale of stuff for forward delivery, as they find it utterly impossible to make any forward purchases of hogs. There has been some inquiry for English meats, and offers have been made to sell Cumberlands, 25 to 30 days in salt, delivered here in the first fifteen days in January, at 11c. per lb. Short rib could probably be had at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c, same delivery. The English buyers, however, wish the delivery to be as early as possible in December, which the packers do not dare to accede to, knowing the season must be late. It is probable that but few sales will be made until the packers have ascertained that they can obtain hogs at prices likely to afford them some remuneration, as from present appearances the opening rates are likely to be high. Some sales of lard for December and January delivery here, have been made at 13 1/2c and 14c; but it is now held higher.

**Exportation of Cattle.**

The St. John's (Quebec) News says:—Large quantities of cattle are still being exported from Canada to the States. A drove of some 500 head brought, we believe, from the vicinity of Lachute was sent out from St. Johns on Monday. The prices paid, we are told, are not high, in the present instance the average for two year olds being only \$11 per head. Other stock is also steadily purchased for the American markets, the demand for fowls being particularly brisk. Fodder in Western Canada being scarce, we learn that much live stock will be sent to this Province for wintering.

**Petroleum.**

The quantities of Petroleum exported from the United States to foreign ports from January 1st to 2nd October, were:

FROM	1868.	1867.
Boston	1,924,498	1,567,087
Philadelphia	28,401,987	20,981,989
Baltimore	2,042,775	1,234,726
Portland	558,970	
New York	43,154,013	22,297,443
Total gallons	76,092,243	46,081,245
Corresponding period, 1866, gallons		45,182,022
Corresponding period, 1865, gallons		15,574,295
Receipts at New York, Jan. 1st to Oct. 2nd, 1868, 746,115 bbls.; corresponding period in 1867, 982,164 barrels.		

**Demerara Sugar Market.**

The following is from Sandbach, Parker & Co.'s circular, dated Georgetown, 7th September, 1868: SUGARS.—On the 1st inst. intelligence was received of a decline in the New York market, and parcels which commanded \$6.30 to \$6.40 the day before fell to \$6 to \$6.10; no change for the better has shown itself, and a good many holders are accepting current rates in preference to shipping. Towards the end of this month almost every estate will be manufacturing, and produce will then be plentiful.

MOLASSES.—Vacuum Pan has followed sugar, and 24 to 25c. is now difficult to obtain for some qualities that before commanded 30 to 32c. Muscovado is in better demand for Lisbon and B. Provinces, and good samples fetch 24 to 26c.

RUM.—There have been some transactions for Halifax and Bermuda at 40 to 42c.

Transactions have taken place during the fortnight at the following rates:

SUGARS (package included) sold by 100 lbs.		
Dutch, 10 per cent. tare F.O.B.		
Muscavadoes, equal at No. 8		
Dutch Standard \$3.60 per 100 lbs.		
No. 10 do.	\$4.00	In hds. of about 1800 lbs. each.
" 12 do.	\$4.25	
Vacuum Pan No. 12 do.	\$5.50	
" " 14 do.	5.75	
" " 16 do.	6.00	
" " 18 do.	6.10	

MOLASSES (package included, sold by Imperial gallon.)

Muscovado, from 20 @ 26 cents, as to color and density	In puns of 100 gals.
Vacuum Pan from 20 @ 25 cents, as to color and density	

RUM (colored, package included, sold by Imperial gal. from 35 per cent, @ 38 overproof 38 @ 40 cents. From 38 per cent. @ 40 overproof, 40 @ 42 cents. Ditto.

FREIGHTS.—Are in a wretched state, nominal at 1s. 9d.; an unclassified vessel is offering to take sugar freight free to London. The shipments to America last month were 2,100 hds. against 1,700 to the United Kingdom, and a like proportion is likely to be the case this month; no charters have been effected since our last.

WEATHER.—Has been intensely hot and dry. Water is beginning to run short both in town and country, and many estates are taking in salt water for navigation purposes. The Lamaha Canal is too low for estates to use, and serious fears are entertained for the young canes if we are not soon relieved by copious showers.

**St. John Market.**

BREADSTUFFS.—Sept. 30.—Receipts for the week are as follows:—Grand Trunk Railway, steam and sailing vessels, 4,700 barrels of flour. Via Gulf of St. Lawrence and E. & N. A. Railway—none since 1407 barrels Flour on 17th inst. From New York per sailing vessel, 439 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. oatmeal; from Boston by sailing vessel 95 bbls flour and 25 sacks California do.

Our flour market, which has been very bare for the last few weeks, has been largely replenished during the past week, and the prices which a week ago for Canada flour were relatively high, have dropped to a level more in accordance with rates in Toronto and Montreal. The decline within the week has been about thirty-five cents per bbl. for all grades. The stock of flour now in the city is moderate, and as the fall trade will soon commence, we look to a brisk demand and fairly remunerative prices for the miller and consigner. We quote Canada super. \$6.90 to \$7.00, choice \$7.25. Cornmeal very firm at \$4.60.—News.

**Copyrights.**

The Copyright Act, imposing 12 1/2 per cent. duty ad valorem on British copyrights reprinted in foreign countries and imported into Canada, came in force on the 28th September.

**Halifax Market.**

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Sept. 29.—Flour market dull and depressed. Canada No. 1 offered at \$7.25, but we think could be bought a shade lower. Extra \$8.25 to \$8.30; Extra State \$6.75 to \$7.25. Rye dull. Corn Meal dull at \$4.60 to \$4.75; Fresh Ground \$4.40 to \$4.50. Oatmeal dull at \$7.75 to \$8. Imports from January 1st to September 29th, 1867 and 1868:—

	Brls. Flour.	Brls. Cornmeal.
1868.....	132,265	41,107
1867.....	134,139	29,951

**WEST INDIA PRODUCE.**—Prices of both Sugar and Molasses are without change. Holders are firm, and are looking forward for an advance, as the markets in Boston and New York are steadily improving. Sales of small lots by retail, but we have no sales of cargoes to report. Porto Rico 6 to 6½c.; Barbadoes 5½ to 6c.; Cuba 5½ to 5¾c.; Centrifugal Cuba 6c. in bond.

**FINANCIAL.**—Bank drawing rate on London 60 day sight bills 13 per cent. prem.; private 12 to 12½ per cent. prem. New York Gold drafts at sight, 4 per cent. prem. Currency drafts 25½ per cent. discount. Montreal sight drafts 4 per cent. prem. Newfoundland sight drafts 5 per cent. prem.—*R. C. Hamilton & Co.'s Circular.*

**St. John Market.**

Sept. 22.—*Breadstuffs.*—Since our last week's report flour has commenced coming in from Canada and prices have declined. The arrivals for the week have only been about 4,500 barrels, but the decline in Ontario and Montreal has met with a ready response here. We hear of some sales of very choice flour at \$7.25 to \$7.40 and in all probability No. 1 Super. could be bought in round lots at \$7. The trade still keeps rather dull although a slight improvement has taken place during the week. We look for a brisk demand during the ensuing two months. Canada flour is driving American brands entirely out of the market.—*News.*

**The Cotton Crop.**

The very large receipts which we are now reporting from week to week by telegraph, cannot be taken as a fair indication of the total crop. They show, however, what we have all along stated, that cotton is more forward than usual. This is certainly a favourable fact. Up to this date probably much more has been secured than at the same period last year. When we hear, therefore, of damage from worms and rust, and rain, it is well to remember that the start is better than in 1867, and if we have a return of fair weather, with a late fall the prospect is still good for an increased yield. Reports this week continue, however, unfavorable. Less rain has fallen, but the weather is still unsettled. We hear fewer complaints of worms, except in South Carolina and Georgia, where they are reported in sections hitherto free of them. The accounts from Texas are better.—*Financial Chronicle.*

**The New Ship "Lake Ontario."**

This fine new clipper ship, the first of a fleet of vessels now being built on the Clyde for the Canada Shipping Co., of which Mr. Wm. Murray, of this city, is President, arrived in port yesterday morning, and is now lying in the Metcalf Basin, almost opposite the Royal Insurance Buildings. The *Lake Ontario* sailed from the Tail of the Bank at Greenock, at half-past two on the afternoon of the 11th ult., and after making a very unusual run, entered the straits of Belle Isle on Tuesday, the 22nd, reaching Bic on the 30th, and Quebec on the 5th October. She is a handsome vessel, and of somewhat greater capacity than the general class of ships entering this port. Her length is 210 feet, keel and foreake; beam 34½ feet, tonnage 1,060, and is capable of carrying 1,500 tons burden. The *Lake Ontario* is constructed with the latest improvements in ship building, and carries what few vessels do, viz., a Donkey Engine, which is a very great assistance in driving the pumps, warping, discharging cargo,

and otherwise taking the place of a vast amount of manual labor. The crew is 30 in number, commanded by Captain Ritchie, who can boast of having brought out one of the finest sailing vessels that ever arrived at this port. She was built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Glasgow. Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co. are the agents of the Company here.—*Herald*

**Consumers' Gas Company.**

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Toronto Street, on

Monday, the 26th October inst.,  
At Seven o'clock p.m.

H. THOMPSON,  
Manager.

Consumers' Gas Company,  
Toronto, October 3, 1868. 8-3½

**BEAVER****Mutual Insurance Association.**

HEAD OFFICE—26 TORONTO STREET,  
TORONTO.

INSURES LIVE STOCK against death from any cause. The only Canadian Company having authority to do this class of business.

R. L. DENISON,  
President.

W. T. O'REILLY,  
Secretary: 8-1y-25

**HOME DISTRICT****Mutual Fire Insurance Company.****OFFICE:**

North-West Corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets,  
TORONTO.—(UP STAIRS.)

INSURES Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

**AGENTS:**

DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq.,  
Barric; Messrs. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa. 8

**UNRIVALLED!****THE BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.**

Consolidated with the

**Bryant, Stratton and Odell Business College AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.**

STANDS Pre-eminent and Unrivalled. It is the LARGEST and MOST EFFICIENT. It employs the largest staff of Teachers, among whom are the two BEST PENMEN OF CANADA.

The TUITION FEE is the same as in other Institutions having a similar object.

The PRICE OF BOARD is the same as in other Canadian Cities.

In an EDUCATIONAL point of view, there is no other Institution in the country that has equal advantages and facilities.

YOUNG MEN intending to qualify themselves for business, will find it to their advantage to send for a Circular, or call at the College Rooms, corner of King and Toronto streets.

Scholarships good in Montreal and throughout the United States.

ODELL & TROUT.

Principals and Proprietors. 8

October 2.

**\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED FOR EXPORTATION!**

Government having arrested the influx of United States Silver Coin by a prohibitory duty, the undersigned proposes, with a view to remedy the evils resulting from the great redundancy of that Currency, to purchase, for exportation,

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF SILVER COIN,

in accordance with tenders to be furnished on application to him at his Office in Montreal.

W. WEIR,  
Exchange Broker,

Montreal.

October 6th, 1868. 8-2

**John Boyd & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

61 AND 63 FRONT STREET,  
TORONTO.

NOW in store, direct from the European and West India Markets, a large assortment of General Groceries, comprising

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Wines and Liquors,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Ship Chandlery, Canvas, Manilla and Tanned Rope, Oakum, Tar, Flags, &c., &c.,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. C. W. BUSTING.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1868. 7-1y

**John Ross & Co.,**

QUEBEC.

**T. & F. Ross & Co.,**

GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

361 Commissioner Street,

MONTREAL. 6

**Sylvester, Bro. & Hickman,**

COMMERCIAL Brokers and Vessel Agents. Office—No. 1 Ontario Chambers, (Corner Front and Church Sts.) Toronto. 2-6m

**W. McLaren & Co.,**

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

18 ST. MAURICE STREET,

MONTREAL

June, 1868.

42-1y

**Honore Plamondon,**

CUSTOM House Broker, Forwarder, and General Agent, Quebec. Office—Custom House Building. 17-1y

**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

THOMAS DICK, Proprietor.

FRONT STREET, TORONTO, ONT. 8-1y

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

IMPROVED PATENT

NON-CONDUCTING AND VAPORIZING

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

139 & 141

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

**AGENTS:**

A. K. BOOMER, TORONTO.

J. W. MURTON, HAMILTON.

A. G. SMYTH, LONDON, ONT.

51 6m



**Montreal House, Montreal, Canada.**

**TO MONETARY MEN.**—Merchants, Insurance Agents, Lawyers, Bankers, Railway and Steamboat Travellers, Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Companies, and other persons visiting Montreal for business or pleasure, are here by most respectfully informed that the undersigned proposes to furnish the best hotel accommodation at the most reasonable charges. It is our study to provide every comfort and accommodation to all our guests, especially for gentlemen engaged as above. To those who have been accustomed to patronize other first-class hotels, we only ask a trial; we have the same accommodation and our table is furnished with every delicacy of the season.

H. DUCLOS.

Nov. 22, 1867.

**H. N. Smith & Co.,**

2 EAST SENECA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y., (correspondent Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., 11 Broad Street, N.Y.) Stock, Money and Exchange Brokers. Advances made on securities.

**Hurd, Leigh & Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels and families supplied with any pattern or crest desired. Common goods always on hand. 72 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

**DAY'S**

Commercial College and High School, No. 82 KING STREET EAST, (Near St. James' Cathedral.)

THE design of this institution is to prepare Young Men and others as Book-keepers, and for general business, and to furnish them with the facilities for acquiring an excellent

**English and Commercial Education.**

Mr. DAY is also prepared to give Private Instruction in the several subjects of his department, and to assist Merchants and others in the checking and balancing of books, adjusting their accounts and partnership affairs, &c.

For further information, please call on or address the undersigned.

JAMES E. DAY, Accountant

Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1868.

**J. T. & W. Pennock,**

FIRE and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers.

Ottawa, Dec. 21st, 1867.

**Brown Brothers,**

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials, and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery constantly on hand.

September 1, 1868.

**Philip Browne & Co.,**

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

DEALERS IN

STERLING EXCHANGE—U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds—Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c. Drafts on New York issued, in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on Securities.

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

JAMES BROWNE. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

**Candee & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS, dealers in Gold and Silver Coin, Government Securities, &c., Corner Main and Exchange Streets Buffalo, Y. N.

**TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—October 8, 1868.**

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots	2 20 2 50	fine to fins't	0 85 0 95	Kip Skins, Patna	0 45 0 55
" Kip	2 45 3 20	Hyson	0 45 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
" Calf	3 00 3 75	Imperial	0 42 0 80	English	0 65 0 90
Congress Gaiters	2 00 2 40	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd:</b>		Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz.	0 75 0 85
" Kip Cabourgs	1 00 1 50	Can Leaf, # 5s & 10s.	0 26 0 30	Do. light	0 45 0 60
Youths'	1 65 1 90	Western Leaf, com.	0 25 0 28	French Calf	1 05 1 25
Women's Batts	95 1 20	" Good	0 27 0 32	Grain & Satn Cl # doz.	0 00 0 00
" Congress Gaiters	1 15 1 50	" Fine	0 32 0 35	Splits, large # lb.	0 38 0 40
Misses' Batts	0 75 1 00	" Bright fine	0 40 0 50	" small	0 30 0 30
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30	" choice	0 60 0 75	Enamelled Cow # foot.	0 20 0 21
Girls' Batts	0 65 0 90	<b>Hardware</b>		Patent	0 21 0 22
" Congress Gaiters	0 80 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Pebble Grain	0 17 0 18
Children's C. T. Cacks	0 50 0 65	Block, # lb.	0 25 0 26	Buff	0 17 0 19
" Gaiters	0 65 0 90	Grain	0 25 0 26		
<b>Drugs.</b>		<b>Copper:</b>		<b>Oils.</b>	
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Pig	0 23 0 24	Cod	0 55 0 60
Alum	0 02 0 03	Sheet	0 30 0 33	Lard, extra	0 00 1 25
Borax	0 00 0 00	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		" No. 1	0 00 1 15
Camphor, refined	0 65 0 70	Assorted # Shingles,		" Woollen	0 00 1 05
Castor Oil	0 18 0 28	# 100 lb.	2 90 3 00	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	" Mott's economic	0 50 0 60
Cochineal	0 90 1 10	Lathe and 5 y.	3 30 3 40	Linseed, raw	0 77 0 85
Cream Tartar	0 00 0 00	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		" boiled	0 82 0 90
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Assorted sizes	0 09 0 10	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Extract Logwood	0 09 0 11	Best No. 24	0 09 0 00	Olive, 2nd, # gal.	1 45 1 60
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 30 0 35	" 26	0 08 0 08	" salad	2 00 2 30
Indigo, Madras	0 75 1 00	" 28	0 09 0 09	" salad, in bots.	
Licorice	0 14 0 45	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		qt # case	3 60 3 75
Madder	0 13 0 16	Guest's or Griffin's		Sesame salad, # gal.	1 60 1 75
Nutgalls	0 00 0 00	assorted sizes	0 19 0 20	Seal, pale	0 70 0 75
Opium	6 70 7 00	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	Spirits Turpentine	0 62 0 70
Oxalic Acid	0 28 0 35	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	Varnish	0 00 0 00
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		Whale	0 75 0 80
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	Pig—Gartsherrie No. 1	26 00 27 00	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	Other brands. No. 1	22 00 24 00	White Lead, genuine	
Senna	0 12 0 60	" No. 2	24 00 25 00	in Oil, # 25 lbs.	0 00 2 50
Soda Ash	0 93 0 04	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	2 25 2 50	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 25
S. da Bicarb	4 50 5 50	Refined	3 00 3 25	" 2	0 00 2 00
Tartaric Acid	0 37 0 45	Swedes	5 00 5 50	" 3	0 00 1 75
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	Hoops—Coopers	3 00 3 25	White Zinc, genuine	3 00 3 50
Vitriol, Blue	0 09 0 10	Band	3 00 3 25	White Lead, dry	0 06 0 09
		Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50	Red Lead	0 07 0 08
<b>Groceries.</b>		Canada Plates	4 00 4 25	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 03
<b>Coffees:</b>		Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h.	0 02 0 03
Java, # lb.	0 22 @ 0 24	Pontypool	4 00 4 25	Whiting	0 90 1 25
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Swansea	3 90 4 00	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Rio	0 15 0 17	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		(Refined # gal.)	
<b>Fish:</b>		Bar, # 100 lbs.	0 07 0 07	Water white, car'l'd.	0 31
Herrings, Lab. split	0 00 0 00	Sheet	0 08 0 09	" small lots	0 34 0 35
" round	0 00 0 00	Shot	0 07 0 07	Straw, by car load	0 30
" sealed	0 35 0 40	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		" small lots	0 33 0 34
Mackerel, small kitta	1 00 0 09	No. 6, # bundle	2 70 2 80	Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
Loch. Her. wh'firks	2 50 2 75	" 9	3 10 3 20	" small lots	0 00 0 00
" half	1 25 1 50	" 12	3 40 3 50	Benzine	0 35 0 45
White Fish & Trout	3 25 3 50	" 16	4 30 4 40	<b>Produce.</b>	
Salmon, saltwater	14 00 15 00	<b>Powder:</b>		<b>Grain:</b>	
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs.	4 75 5 00	Blasting, Canada	3 50 3 75	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 12 1 15
<b>Fruit:</b>		FF	4 25 4 50	" Fall 60	1 35 1 37
Raisins, Layers	2 20 2 25	FFF	4 75 5 00	Barley	48 " 1 38 1 40
" M R	2 10 2 20	Blasting, English	5 00 5 50	Peas	60 " 0 90 0 92
" Valentianew	0 08 0 08	FF	5 50 6 00	Oats	34 " 0 47 0 49
Currants, new	0 05 0 05	FFF	6 00 6 50	Rye	56 " 0 80 0 90
" old	0 04 0 04	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		<b>Seeds:</b>	
Figs	0 11 0 12	Regular sizes 100.	4 00 4 25	Clover, choice 60	5 50 6 00
<b>Molasses:</b>		Extra	4 50 5 00	" com'n 68	0 00 0 00
Clayed, # gal	0 00 0 35	<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		Timothy, cho'e 4	2 50 2 75
Syrups, Standard	0 43 0 44	IC Coke	7 50 8 00	" inf. to good 48	1 50 2 00
" Golden	0 49 0 50	IC Charcoal	8 50 8 75	Flax	56 " 1 25 1 60
<b>Rice:</b>		IX	10 50 10 75	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
Arracan	4 50 4 65	IXX	12 50 0 00	Superior extra	6 75 0 00
<b>Spices:</b>		DC	7 50 9 00	Extra superfine	6 50 0 00
Cassia, whole, # lb.	0 37 0 40	DX	9 50 10 00	Fancy superfine	0 00 0 00
Cloves	0 11 0 12	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, # lb.</b>		Superfine No. 1	5 00 5 10
Nutmegs	0 45 0 55	Green rough	0 65 0 06	" No. 2	0 00 0 00
Ginger, gr. und.	0 20 0 25	Green, salt'd & insp'd	0 00 0 07	Oatmeal, (per brl.)	6 00 6 25
" Jamaica, root	0 22 0 25	Cured	0 07 0 08	<b>Provisions.</b>	
Pepper, black	0 09 0 10	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	Butter, dairy tub # lb.	0 15 0 22
Pimento	0 08 0 09	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	" store packed	0 16 0 18
<b>Sugars:</b>		" dry	0 18 0 20	Cheese, new	0 10 0 11
Port Rico, # lb.	0 08 0 08	Lambskins	0 50 0 00	Pork, mess, per brl.	23 00 24 00
Cuba	0 08 0 08	" pelts	0 40 0 00	" prime mess.	16 00 17 00
Barbadoes (bright)	0 08 0 08	<b>Hops</b>		" prime	14 00 15 00
Dry Crushed, at 60d.	0 11 0 11	Inferior, # lb.	0 10 0 15	Baron, rough	0 00 0 00
<b>Canada Sugar Refine'y,</b>		Medium	0 15 0 20	" Cumber'd cut	0 12 0 13
yellow No. 2, 60ds.	0 08 0 08	Good	0 20 0 25	" smoked	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2	0 09 0 09	Fancy	0 25 0 35	Hams, in salt	0 00 0 00
No. 3	0 10 0 10	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		" sug. cur. & canv'd	0 00 0 00
Crushed X	0 10 0 10	In lots of less than		Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 00
" A	0 10 0 11	50 sides, 10 # cent		Lard, in kegs	0 13 0 14
Ground	0 11 0 11	higher		Eggs, packed	0 14 0 15
Extra Ground	0 12 0 12	Spanish Sole, 1st qual.		Beef Hams	0 00 0 13
<b>Teas:</b>		heavy, weights # lb.	0 23 0 23	Tallow	0 00 0 00
Japan com'n to good	0 40 0 55	Do 1st qual middle do.	0 23 0 23	Hogs dressed, heavy	5 00 7 00
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 65	Do. No. 2, all weights	0 20 0 22	" medium	0 00 0 00
Colored, com. to fine	0 60 0 75	Slaughter heavy	0 28 0 29	" light	0 00 0 00
Congou & Sou' hing	0 42 0 75	Do. light	0 28 0 29	<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Harness, best	0 32 0 34	American brls.	1 58 1 60
Y. Hyson, com to gd.	0 45 0 55	" No. 2	0 30 0 33	Liverpool coarse	0 00 0 00
Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	Upper heavy	0 35 0 40	Plaster	1 05 1 10
Extra choice	0 85 0 95	" light	0 40 0 45	Water Lime	1 50 0 00
Gunpowd'r. to med.	0 55 0 70				
" med. to fine	0 70 0 85				

Soap & Candles.

D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c.	\$ c.
Imperial	0 07	0 08
Golden Bar	0 07	0 07
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07
Crown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 03
Candles	0 11	0 11

Wines, Liquors, &c.

English, per doz.	2 00	2 65
Guinness Dub Portr.	2 35	2 40
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80	2 25
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55	1 65
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 00
Green, cases	4 00	4 25
Booth's Old Tom, c.	6 00	6 25
Port, common	1 00	1 25
fine old	2 00	4 00
Sherry, common	1 00	1 50
medium	1 70	1 80
old pale or golden	2 50	4 00

Brandy	\$ c.	\$ c.
Hennessy's, per gal.	2 40	2 50
Martell's	2 40	2 50
J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25	2 35
Otard, Dupuy & Cos.	2 25	2 35
Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00
Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50
Whiskey		
Common 36 u. p.	0 62	0 65
Old Rye	0 85	0 87
Malt	0 85	0 87
Toddy	0 85	0 87
Scotch, per gal.	1 90	2 10
Irish—Kinnahan's c.	7 00	7 50
Dunville's Belt	6 00	6 25

Wool		
Fleece, lb.	0 27	0 30
Pulled	0 00	0 00
Furs		
Bear	3 00	10 00
Beaver	1 00	1 25
Coon	0 20	0 40
Fisher	4 00	6 00
Martin	1 40	1 60
Mink	4 00	4 25
Otter	5 75	6 00
Spring Rats	0 15	0 17
Fox	1 20	1 25

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, Oct. 7; Montreal, Oct. 6; Quebec, Oct. 6; London, Sept. 23.

NAME	Shares	Paid up	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day	CLOSING PRICES		
					Toronto	Montre <sup>l</sup>	Quebec
<b>BANKS.</b>							
British North America	\$250 All.		3	July and Jan.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2
Jacques Cartier	50 "		4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 1/8	107 1/8	106 1/8
Montreal	200 "		5	"	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Nationale	50 "		4	1 Nov, 1 May	106	107 1/8	107 1/8
New Brunswick	100 "			"			
Nova Scotia	200 28	7 & 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. and Sept.			
Du. People	50 "		4	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	105 1/8	105 1/8	105 1/8
Toronto	100 "		4	1 Jan., 1 July	116 1/2	117	116 1/2
Bank of Yarmouth				"			
Canadian Bank of Com'e	50 95			"	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
City Bank Montreal	80 All.		4	1 June, 1 Dec.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2
Commer'l Bank (St. John)	100 "		3	"			
Eastern Townships' Bank	50 "		4	1 July, 1 Jan.		96 1/2	96 1/2
Gofe	40 "		3 1/2	1 Jan., 1 July			39 40
Halifax Banking Company				"			
Mechanics' Bank	50 70		4	1 Nov., 1 May	95 97	95 97	95 1/2
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100 70		4	1 Jan., 1 July	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Merchants' Bank (Halifax)				"			
Molson's Bank	50 All.		4	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	108 100	108 100	107 1/2
Niagara District Bank	100 70		3 1/2	1 Jan., 1 July			
Ontario Bank	40 All.		4	1 June, 1 Dec.	99 100	99 100	98 1/2
People's Bank (Fred'kton)	100 "			"			
People's Bank (Halifax)	20 "		7 1/2 m	"			
Quebec Bank	100 "		3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Royal Canadian Bank	50 50		4	1 Jan., 1 July	91 92	90 1/2	90 91
St. Stephens Bank	100 All.			"			
Union Bank	100 70		4	1 Jan., 1 July	102 102 1/2	102 103	102 1/2
Union Bank (Halifax)	100 40		7 1/2 m	Feb. and Aug.			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
British America Land	250 44		2 1/2	"			
British Colonial S. S. Co.	250 32 1/2		2 1/2	"		50	
Canada Company	32 1/2 All.		5	"			
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50 \$20		3 1/2	"	62 63		
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50 All.		5	"	120 1/2	121	
Canada Mining Company	4 90			"			
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100 All.	20 12 m		"		107 109	108 109
Do. Glass Company	100 "	12 1/2 "		"		95	
Canada'n Loan & Investm't	25 2 1/2		7	"			
Canada Agency	10 1/2			"			
Colonial Securities Co.				"			
Freehold Building Society	100 All.		5	"	106 106 1/2		
Halifax Steamboat Co.	100 "		5	"			
Halifax Gas Company				"			
Hamilton Gas Company				"			
Huron Copper Bay Co.	4 12	20		"		25 50c ps	
Lake Huron S. and C.	5 102			"			
Montreal Mining Co.	20 \$15			"		2 00 3 15	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40 All.		5	"	132 133	130 133	130 132
Do. Elevating Co.	00 "	15 12 m		"		100 103	
Do. City Gas Co.	40 "	4		15 Mar. 15 Sep.		132 135	133 134
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50 "	5		"	106 110	106 110	106 110
Nova Scotia Telegraph	20 "			"			25 cts
Quebec and L. S.	8 84			"			117 118
Quebec Gas Co.	200 All.	4		1 Mar., 1 Sep.			96 97
Quebec Street R. R.	50 25	8		"			110 113
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100 All.	7 p.a.		1 Jan., 1 July			113 114
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100 "			3 Feb.			40 45
Tor' to Consumers' Gas Co.	50 "	2 3 m.		1 My Au Mar Fe	104 105		103 104
Trust & Loan Co. of U. C.	20 5	3		"			
West'n Canada Bldg Socy	50 All.	5		"	113 113 1/2		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. of Shares	Last Dividend	Name of Company	Shares parval & Amount paid.	Last
20,000		Briton Medical and General Life	10	1 1/2
50,000	7 1/2	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15 30 1/2
400,000	5 1/2 yr	European Life and Guarantee	2 11s 6d	4s 6d
100,000	10	Etna Fire and Marine	10	1 1/2
20,000	5	Guardian	100 50	52x
24,000	12	Imperial Fire	500 50	34s
7,500	9 1/2	Imperial Life	100 10	16 1/2
10,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20 2	2 1/2 x
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40 7 1/2	23
35,862	45s. p. sh.	London Assurance Corporation	25 12 1/2	48
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10 1	1
87,504	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20 2	7 1/2
20,000	5	National Union Life	5 1	1
20,000	12 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100 5	10 1/2
40,000	68s. 6d.	North British and Mercantile	50 6 1/2	16 16 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25 5	20
2,500	£5 12s.	Provident Life	100 10	38
	£4 1/2 p. s.	Phoenix		136
200,000	2 1/2-h. yr	Queen Fire and Life	10 1	15-16ths
100,000	3s. 6d. 4s.	Royal Insurance	20 3	6 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50 2 1/2	4 1/2
1,000	25	Standard Life	50 12	65
4,000	5	Star Life	25 1 1/2	
<b>CANADIAN.</b>				
8,000	4	British America Fire and Marine	\$50 \$25	56
4,000	4	Canada Life		
10,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50 £5	135
10,000	3	Provincial Fire and Marine	60 11	
	8	Quebec Fire	40 32 1/2	£19
	57 mo's.	Marine	100 40	90-91
		Western Assurance	40 6	

RAILWAYS.

	Sha's	Fair	Montr	London.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100 All.			56 58xd
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2			3 3 1/2
Do. Preference	10 "			5 1/2
Buff. Brantt. & Goderich, 6pc, 1872-3-4	100 "			
Champlain and St. Lawrence				10 11
Do. Pref. 10 p. ct.				65 72 1/2
Grand Trunk	100 "			15 16 16 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6pc	100 "			84 86
Do. First Preference, 5 p. ct.	100 "			49 51
Do. Deferred, 3 p. ct.	100 "			
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5pc	100 "			39 41
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p. ct.	100 "			
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 1874	100 "			28 30
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p. ct.	100 "			
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3pc	100 "			19 20
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p. ct.	100 "			
Great Western	20 1/2			13 14
Do. New	20 1/2	18		
Do. 6 p. c. Bds. due 1873-76	100 All.			101 103
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Bds. due 1877-78	100 "			98 95
Marine Railway, Halifax \$250, all	\$250			
Northern, of Canada, 6pc, 1st Pref. Bds.	100 "			80 83

EXCHANGE.

	Halifax	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days				
sight or 75 days date	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Private do.	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Private, with documents		7 1/2	8	
Bank on New York		30 1/2	31	72
Private do.		31 1/2	31 1/2	
Gold Drafts do.		1-32 dis.	par 1/2 dis.	par 1/2 dis.
Silver				3 1/2 5

SECURITIES.

	London.	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p. ct. due 1872		100 101	100 101	100 101
Do. do. 6 do. due Ja. & Jul. 1877-84	104 106			
Do. do. 6 do. Feb. & Aug.	103 105			
Do. do. 6 do. Mch. & Sep.	103 105			
Do. do. 5 p. ct. cur., 1883	91 93	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 90	90 91 1/2
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885		89 1/2 91	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. cur.				
Dominion 6 p. c. 1878 cy.		100 101	100 101 1/2	100 101
Hamilton Corporation				
Montreal Harbor, 8 p. ct. d. 1869				
Do. do. 7 do. 1870				
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875		100 100 1/2		
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1878				
Do. Corporation, 6 p. c. 1891		92	92 93	92 93
Do. 7 p. c. stock		105 106	104 105	105 106 1/2
Do. Water Works, 6 p. ct. stg. 1878				32 93
Do. do. 6 do. cy. do.		92 1/2 93		92 93
New Brunswick, 6 p. ct., Jan. and July	102 104			
Nova Scotia, 6 p. ct., 1875	100 102			
Ottawa City 6 p. c. d. 1880		90 91		
Quebec Harbour, 6 p. c. d. 1883			60	
Do. do. 7 do. do.			70	
Do. do. 8 do. do.			85	
Do. City, 7 p. c. d. 5 years		80 90	91 1/2 91	
Do. do. 7 do. 9 do.			87 88	
Do. do. 7 do. 2 1/2 do.			96 1/2 97	
Do. Water Works, 7 p. ct., 4 years			95 96	
Do. do. 6 do. 2 do.			92 1/2 93 1/2	
Toronto Corporation		90 92 1/2		

## Miscellaneous.

## DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . \$500,000.  
In 10,000 Shares at \$50 Each.

PRESIDENT,  
HON. WILLIAM CAYLEY.

TREASURER,  
HON. J. McMURRICH.

SECRETARY,  
H. B. REEVE.

SOLICITORS,  
MESSRS. CAMERON & McMICHAEL.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
MARTIN RYAN

## DIRECTORS.

HON. J. McMURRICH,  
Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Toronto.

A. R. McMASTER, Esq.,  
A. R. McMaster & Brother, Toronto.

HON. M. C. CAMERON,  
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.,  
Fulton, Michie & Co., and George Michie & Co., Toronto

HON. WILLIAM CAYLEY,  
Toronto.

A. M. SMITH, Esq.,  
A. M. Smith & Co., Toronto.

L. MOFFATT, Esq.,  
Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto.

H. B. REEVE, Esq.,  
Toronto.

MARTIN RYAN, Esq.,  
Toronto.

## PROSPECTUS.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY has been organized under the act respecting Telegraph Companies, chapter 67, of the consolidated Statutes of Canada. Its object is to cover the Dominion of Canada with a complete net-work of Telegraph lines.

## The Capital Stock

Is \$500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each, 5 per cent to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be paid by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cent per month—said instalments to be called in by the Directors as the works progress. The liability of a subscriber is limited to the amount of his subscription.

## The Business Affairs of the Company.

Are under the management of a Board of Directors, annually elected by the Shareholders, in conformity with the Charter and By-Laws of the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that it would be to the interest of the Stockholders generally to obtain subscriptions from all quarters of Canada, and with this view they propose to divide the Stock amongst the different towns and cities throughout the Dominion, in allotments suited to the population and business occupations of the different localities, and the interest which they may be supposed to take in such an enterprise.

## Contracts of Connections.

A contract, granting permanent connection and extraordinary advantages, has already been executed between this Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Company, of New York; thus, at the very commencement, as the Lines of this Company are constructed from the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton (the point of connection) to any point in the Dominion, all the chief cities and places in the States, touched by the Lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are brought in immediate connection therewith.

A permanent connection has also been secured with the Great Western Telegraph Company, of Chicago, whereby this Company will be brought into close connection with all the Lake Ports and other places through the North-western States, and through to California.

4-3mos 8-ly

## Miscellaneous.

GOLD &amp;

STEAM

QUARTZ

(JAMES'



**Dickey, Neill & Co.,**  
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,  
SOHO FOUNDRY, TORONTO, ONT.,  
Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

THIS Machine is warranted for two-thirds the price, to do the work of any ordinary Ten Stamp Mill, and is the most perfect Crushing Machine in the world.

Engines and Boilers of all sizes, and Mill Machinery OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND.

Send for Circular and Price List. 31-6m

## Extract of Hemlock Bark ← Extract of Oak Bark

Important to Tanners, Merchants, Machinists, Lumbermen and Capitalists seeking for a Remunerative and Profitable Investment in Canada.

THE IRVING BARK EXTRACT COMPANY OF BOSTON have succeeded in perfecting a Machine for obtaining by compression from unground Bark, all the astringent and Tanning properties of Hemlock and Oak Bark.

By the operation of this Machine, which can be taken into the forests of Canada, on the spot where the Bark is peeled, the actual Tanning principle of the Bark is extracted by compression, and is produced in so concentrated and so small a bulk, that it can be conveyed to market, ready for use, at a mere fractional part of the expense required to freight the crude Bark: 40 galls. of this Extract, weighing 400 lbs., can be obtained from one cord of first quality of Hemlock Bark, and this is worth for home use or for exportation \$20 per barrel.

We are now ready to grant licenses or to receive orders for these Machines.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing

THOS. W. JOHNSON,

At American House,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

nov21-14-1yr

## The Mercantile Agency.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE

Established in 1841.

DUN, WIMAN &amp; Co.

Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-annually. 24-17

## The St. Lawrence Glass Company

ARE now manufacturing and have for sale,

COAL OIL LAMPS,  
various styles and sizes.

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

of extra quality for ordinary Burners also, for the 'Cone' and 'Sun' Burners.

SETS OF

TABLE GLASSWARE, HYACINTH GLASSES,

STEAM GAUGE TUBES, GLASS RODS, &amp;c.,

or any other article made to order, in White or Colored Glass.

KEROSENE BURNERS, COLLARS and SOCKETS, will be kept on hand.

DRUGGISTS' FLINT GLASSWARE, and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

made to order.

OFFICE—388 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

A. McK. COCHRANE.

Secretary.

## Miscellaneous.

## Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

OFFICE—No 70 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED DAILY. INTEREST PAID HALF YEARLY.

## ADVANCES

Are made on the security of Real Estate, repayable on the most favourable terms, by a Sinking Fund.

WALTER S LEE,  
Secy. & Treas.

36-ly

## Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

Paid up Capital . . . . . \$1,000,000  
Assets . . . . . 1,700,000  
Annual Income . . . . . 400,000

Directors:—JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.  
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.

J. G. Worts, Edward Hooper, S. Nordheimer, W. C. Chewett, E. H. Rutherford, Joseph Robinson.  
Bankers:—Bank of Toronto; Bank of Montreal; Royal Canadian Bank.

OFFICE—Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto.

Money Received on Deposit bearing five and six per cent. interest.

Advances made on City and Country Property in the Province of Ontario.

J. HERBERT MASON,  
Secy & Treas.

36-y

STAMP MILLS,  
WHEELER PANS.

And other amalgamating Apparatus,  
SETTLERS, &c.

## STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

And all sorts of

GOLD MINING MACHINERY,

Of the most approved description, at

G. &amp; I. Brown's

Machine Shop and Agricultural Works,

BELLEVILLE.

## PROSPECTING MILLS,

Worked by Hand, Horse, or Machine Power.

Parties going into Gold Mining in the Quinte District, will do well to have their machinery made on the spot and save freight.

Belleville, April, 1868.

33-6mos.

## 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 LACROSSE, 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 Parlour and Lawn Games. Baskets, of all kinds, and every variety of Hair Work, Wigs, Curls, 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.

## The Albion Hotel.

MONTREAL,

ONE of the oldest established houses in the City is again under the personal management of

Mr. DECKER,

Who, to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, is adding Eighty more Rooms to the house, making the ALBION one of the Largest Establishments in Canada. 42-6mos

## Geo. Girdlestone,

FIRE, Life, Marine, Accident, and Stock Insurance Agent

Very best Companies represented.

Windsor, Ont. June, 1868

**Financial.**

**Pellatt & Osler.**

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Accountants,  
Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company and  
New York Casualty Insurance Company.  
OFFICE—86 King Street East, four Doors West of  
Church Street, Toronto.

HENRY PELLATT, Notary Public.  
EDMUND B. OSLER, Official Assignee.

**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."

**The Canadian Land and Emigration Company**

Offers for sale on Conditions of Settlement,

**GOOD FARM LANDS**

In the County of Peterboro, Ontario,

In the well settled Township of Dysart, where there are  
Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., at

ONE-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Har-  
burn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart and  
the Village of Haliburton by the Peterson Road, at ONE  
DOLLAR an Acre.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,  
Secretary C. L. and E. Co., Toronto.

Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P.L.S.,  
Agent C. L. & E. Co., Haliburton.

**Insurance.**

**The Liverpool and London and Globe  
Insurance Company.**

Capital and Reserved Funds.....\$17,005,000.

DAILY CASH RECEIPTS.....\$20,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company  
having deposited the sum of

150,000 Dollars,

in accordance with the Act, 31st Vic., cap. 48, has received  
the License of the Finance Minister, to transact the busi-  
ness of Life and Fire Insurance in the Dominion of Canada.

G. F. C. SMITH,  
Chief Agent for the Dominion.

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company.**

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital and Assets over Two Million Dollars.

**\$2,026,220.29.**

CHARTERED 1810.

THIS old and reliable Company, having an established  
business in Canada of more than thirty years standing,  
has complied with the provisions of the new Insurance  
Act, and made a special deposit of

**\$100,000**

with the Government for the security of policy-holders, and  
will continue to grant policies upon the same favorable  
terms as heretofore.

Specially low rates on first-class dwellings and farm  
property for a term of one or more years.

Losses as heretofore promptly and equitably adjusted.

E. CHAFFEY & Co., AGENTS.

Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT WOOD, GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA  
50-6m

**Insurance.**

**The Standard Life Assurance Company,**  
Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Head Office for Canada:

MONTREAL—STANDARD COMPANY'S BUILDINGS,  
No. 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Manager—W. M. RAMSAY. Inspector—RICH'D BULL.

THIS Company having deposited the sum of ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS with the Receiver-  
General, in conformity with the Insurance Act passed last  
Session, Assurances will continue to be carried out at  
moderate rates and on all the different systems in practice.

AGENT FOR TORONTO—HENRY PELLATT,  
KING STREET.

AGENT FOR HAMILTON—JAMES BANCROFT.  
6-6mos.

**Fire and Marine Assurance.**

THE BRITISH AMERICA  
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS.  
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

Hon G. W. Allan, M.L.C., A. Joseph, Esq.,  
George J. Boyd, Esq., Peter Paterson, Esq.,  
Hon W. Cayley, G. P. Ridout, Esq.,  
Richard S. Cassels, Esq., E. H. Rutherford, Esq.,  
Thomas C. Street, Esq.

Governor:

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor:

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector:

E. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector:

CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property  
against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland  
navigation.

Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and  
ports of shipment throughout the Province.

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

23-1y Managing Director.

**Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.**

Founded 1823.

HEAD OFFICE—22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Capital,..... £500,000 Ster'g.

Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,000,000 "

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

J. HILLYARD CAMERON,

Chairman, Canadian Board.

DAVID HIGGINS,

Secretary, Canadian Board. 3-3m

**Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company,**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS

on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

Will be taken on terms that will compare favorably with  
other Companies.

CAPITAL,..... £2,000,000 Stg.

CHIEF OFFICES—Queen's Buildings, Liverpool, and  
Gracechurch Street London.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.  
Resident Secretary and General Agent,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal:  
Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-1y

**Insurance.**

**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.

T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager & Sec'y.

15-1y WM. HENDERSON, Agent for Toronto.

**Etna Insurance Company of Dublin.**

The number of Shareholders exceeds Five Hundred.

Capital, \$5,000,000—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 Xavier  
and St. Sacrament Sts., Montreal.

15-1y WM. HENDERSON, Agent for Toronto

**Scottish-Provincial Assurance Co.**

Established 1825.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000 STERLING.  
INVESTED IN CANADA (1854)..... \$500,000.

Canada Head Office, Montreal.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate,

HON. CHARLES WILSON, M. L. C.

WM. SACHE, Esq., Banker,

JACKSON RAE, Esq., Banker.

WM. FRASER, Esq. M. D., Medical Adviser.

The special advantages to be derived from Insuring in  
this office are:—Strictly Moderate Rates of Premium;  
Large Bonus (intermediate bonus guaranteed;) Liberal  
Surrender Value, under policies relinquished by assured;  
and Extensive Limits of Residence and Travel. All busi-  
ness disposed of in Canada, without reference to parent  
office.

A DAVIDSON PARKER,

Resident Secretary

G. L. MADDISON,

AGENT FOR TORONTO.

15-1yr

**Lancashire Insurance Company.]**

CAPITAL,..... £2,000,000 Sterling

**FIRE RISKS**

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

N. W. Corner of King & Church Streets,  
TORONTO.

25-1y

**Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$3,000,000

LOSSES PAID IN 50 YEARS, 23,500,000 00.

JULY, 1868.

**ASSETS.**

(At Market Value.)

Cash in hand and in Bank..... \$544,842 39

Real Estate..... 253,267 29

Mortgage Bonds..... 982,245 00

Bank Stock..... 1,272,670 00

United States, State and City Stock, and other  
Public Securities..... 2,049,855 51

Total..... \$5,052,880 19

**LIABILITIES.**

Claims not Due, and Unadjusted..... \$409,803 55

Amount required by Mass. and New York  
for Re-Insurance..... 1,405,267 15

E. CHAFFEY & CO., Agents.

50-6m

**Insurance.**

**ETNA  
Live Stock Insurance Company.**

LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA.

THE following Accidents, this month, show the importance of insuring your Horses and Cattle against Death from any cause, or Theft, in the Etna Insurance Company:

MONTREAL, September 16, 1868.  
At a fire last night, in the sheds behind Ripin's Hotel, St. Joseph Street, three valuable Stock Horses were destroyed, "Young Clydesdale" and "Emigrant," belonging to the Huntingdon Agricultural Society—the former worth \$600, and the latter \$1,700; and "Old Beauharnois" cost \$1,000, belonging to the Beauharnois Society.

PORT COLBORNE, September 18, 1868.  
Horses DROWNED.—Two horses belonging to Mr. Briggs, of Port Colborne, and four owned by Mr. Julion, of Port Dalhousie, were drowned in the Canal, near the Junction, early this morning.

A fire at the Glasgow Hotel, Montreal, this morning, destroyed two horses. The fire was caused by drunkenness on the part of the stable man.

MONTREAL, September 24, 1868.  
A fire in F. X. Cusson's stables, St. Joseph Street, last night, destroyed three horses.

**E. L. SNOW, GENERAL AGENT,**  
Montreal  
Agents for Ontario:—  
**SCOTT & WALMSLEY,**  
Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.  
67-nov1ly

**The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.**

INVESTED FUNDS:  
**FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**  
DAILY INCOME OF THE COMPANY:  
**TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.**  
LIFE INSURANCE,  
WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS.  
FIRE INSURANCE  
On every description of Property, at Lowest Remunerative Rates.  
**JAMES FRASER, AGENT,**  
5 King Street West.  
Toronto, 1868. 38-ly

**Briton Medical and General Life Association,**  
with which is united the  
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.  
ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG.:  
Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bonuses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL to be almost unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance. The Policies on the Profit Scale become payable during the lifetime of the Assured, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsistence in old age, as well as a protection for a family, and a more valuable security to creditors in the event of early death; and effectually meeting the often urged objection, that persons do not themselves reap the benefit of their own prudence and forethought.  
No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps for services within the British Provinces.

24 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.  
oct 17-9-lyr **JAMES FRASER, Agent.**

**Phoenix Insurance Company,**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**PHILANDER SHAW,** Secretary. **EDGAR W. CROWELL,** Vice-President.  
**STEPHEN CROWELL,** President.  
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$66,410.02. Total 1,066,410.02. Entire income from all sources for 1866 was \$2,131,839.82.  
**CHARLES G. FORTHER, Marine Agent**  
Ontario Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 19-ly.

**Insurance.**

**The Victoria Mutual  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

**BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.**

**GEORGE H. MILLS, President.**  
**W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.**

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
aug 15-lyr

**The Etna Life Insurance Company.**

AN attack, abounding with errors, having been made upon the Etna Life Insurance Co. by the editor of the Montreal Daily News; and certain agents of British Companies being now engaged in handing around copies of the attack, thus seeking to damage the Company's standing,—I have pleasure in laying before the public the following certificate, bearing the signatures of the Presidents and Cashiers who happened to be in their Offices (of every Bank in Hartford); also that of the President and Secretary of the old Etna Fire Insurance Company:—  
"To whom it may concern:—  
"We, the undersigned, regard the Etna Life Insurance Company, of this city, as one of the most successful and prosperous Insurance Companies in the States,—entirely reliable, responsible, and honourable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."  
Lucius J. Henslee, President Etna Fire Insurance Co., and late Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.  
J. Gosdnow, Secretary Etna Fire Insurance Co.  
C. H. Northam, President, and J. B. Powell, Cashier National Bank.  
C. T. Hillier, President Charter Oak National Bank.  
E. D. Tiffany, President First National Bank.  
G. T. Davis, President City National Bank.  
F. S. Riley, Cashier, do. do. do.  
John C. Tracy, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.  
M. W. Graves, Cashier Conn. River Banking Co.  
H. A. Redfield, Cashier Phoenix National Bank.  
O. G. Terry, President Etna National Bank.  
J. R. Redfield, Cashier National Exchange Bank.  
John G. Root, Assistant Cashier American National Bank.  
George F. Hills, Cashier State Bank of Hartford.  
Jas. Potter, Cashier Hartford National Bank.  
Hartford, Nov. 25, 1867.

Many of the above-mentioned parties are closely connected with other Life Insurance Companies, but all unhesitatingly commend our Company as "reliable, responsible, honorable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."  
**JOHN GARVIN,**  
General Agent, Toronto Street.  
Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867. 16-ly

**Life Association of Scotland.**

INVESTED FUNDS,  
**UPWARDS OF £1,000,000 STERLING.**

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that

**BONUSES FROM PROFITS**  
Are applied on a special system for the Policy-holder's **PERSONAL BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT DURING HIS OWN LIFETIME,**  
WITH THE OPTION OF  
**LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS TO THE SUM ASSURED.**

The Policy-holder thus obtains  
**A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY**  
OR  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE OF A MOST IMPORTANT AMOUNT IN ONE CASH PAYMENT, OR A LIFE ANNUITY.**

Without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary Assurance Premium for the Sum Assured, which remains in fact for the Policy-holder's heirs, or other purposes.

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**FIRE DEPARTMENT**—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

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Accumulated Fund, \$2,000,000, Income, \$1,000,000.

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