

The Canadian Monetary Times

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 1, NO. 29.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 A YEAR.

Mercantile.

C. P. Reid & Co.
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars
and Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto,
23.

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

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

Lyman & McNab.
WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto,
Ontario.

L. Coffee & Co.
PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Man-
ning's Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances
made on consignments of Produce.

R. C. Hamilton & Co.
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, 119 Lower
Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Clark Brothers, T. M. Clark & Co.
Toronto. Montreal.
PRODUCE Commission Merchants.

W. D. Matthews & Co.
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Old Corn
Exchange, 16 Front St. East, Toronto Ont.

John Boyd & Co.
WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Mer-
chants, Front St., Toronto.

W. & R. Griffith.
IMPORTERS of Teas, Wines, etc., Ontario Cham-
bers, cor. Church and Front Sts., Toronto.

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

Thos Griffith & Co.
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
Liquors, &c., Front St., Toronto, Ont.

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

Hurd, Leigh & Co.
GILDERS and Enamellers of China and Earthen-
ware, 72 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. [See advt.]

Parson Bros.
PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in
Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Waterworks 51 Front St.
Refinery cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

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

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

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

Alex. W. Scott,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.
27 Bedford Row, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 1-1f

Meetings.

BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION. — At the Annual General Meeting of
the members of this Association, held at the
Head Office, 20 Toronto Street, Toronto, on
Thursday, February 6th, 1868, R. L. Denison,
Esq., in the chair, the Seventh Annual Report
was read by the Secretary, as follows:

In submitting their Report of the affairs of
the Association, for the past year, the Board of
Directors have to congratulate the members on
the progress that has been made, and the im-
proved and improving condition of our affairs.

The receipts for the year have been \$27,835.10,
with an expenditure of \$26,767.85. The num-
ber of Policies issued was 3,887, covering prop-
erty to the amount of \$2,913,044. The num-
ber of Policies expiring and cancelled, 3,462.
The total number of Policies in force on Novem-
ber 30th, was 11,396, covering property to the
amount of \$7,936,596. There were 6,790 Pol-
icies on the Mutual System, and 4,606 on the
Cash System. The average amount covered by
each Policy was \$696.43. The amount of Pre-
mium Notes liable to assessment at the same
date was \$80,184.48. The Treasurer's accounts,
which are subjoined, may be referred to for
further details. In these statements a very
gratifying fact will readily be noticed. In
almost every item there is a marked improve-
ment, not only over last year, but over every
former year's business. The following table,
compiled from the Annual Reports, will give a
good idea of the advances we have made in five
years.

	Policies in force	Property Insured.	Cash Receipts.
May 1st, 1863	1873	\$ 623,984	\$2,599 85
" " " " 1864	3,491	2,382,239	8,033 33
" " " " 1865	7,321	5,125,992	14,864 33
Nov. 30, 7 mos. 1865	9,421	6,509,585	16,491 98
" " " " 1866	11,082	7,899,257	27,286 51
" " " " 1867	11,396	7,936,596	27,835 10

Amount of admitted Fire Claims for losses
occurring during the twelvemonth ending:

	Policies in force	Admitted Claims.	Average pr Policy
Nov. 30th 1863	3,038	\$1,649 67	\$0 54
" " " " 1864	6,372	6,359 04	1 00
" " " " 1865	9,421	19,720 15	2 10
" " " " 1866	11,082	12,419 31	1 12
" " " " 1867	11,934	10,867 18	0 95

The preceding table exhibits at a glance how
unusual a burthen the Association had to bear
in 1865, on account of losses by fire, a large
proportion of which originated undoubtedly in
a sort of mania for incendiarism. Other Com-
panies have the same record to show, and it
would not be necessary now to recapitulate
facts so well known, but that your Board desire
to draw attention to the success of their efforts
to avoid assessing their members heavily in any
single year. The highest amount called in has
been at the rate of 90 cents on the \$100, for three
years, for ordinary risks. For the last and pre-
sent year, the assessment levied has been but 75
cts. or 25 cts. per annum. With the proceeds
of this moderate charge, the Board have been
enabled to meet all demands, and to reduce
outstanding liabilities to an amount which will
probably be mainly covered by the returns of
the assessment now in course of collection. Your
Board have found it necessary, in some
cases, to take legal proceedings (for the first
time) to enforce payment of arrears; and they
propose in future to allow no arrears to remain
outstanding for more than six months after
notice of assessment. By this means they hope
to avoid as much as possible the unpleasant
necessity of having to refuse payment of claim-
on account of neglect to meet assessments. The

law defines very strictly the duty of the Board
in such cases, and no man has a right to com-
plain of the loss of a privilege which he does not
think worth attention at the proper time. In
their last Annual Report, your Board noticed
with pleasure the formation of a new Company
— the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
— for the insurance of town and village prop-
erty on the same principles as this Association
applies to Farm Insurance, and they are now
glad to record its remarkable success. Your
Board have arranged with that Company for
the partial re-insurance of the heavier class of
risks insured by this Association, and as a part
of that arrangement they have subscribed for
100 shares of \$40 each in its guarantee stock,
which, under the By-law regulating the same,
is to be gradually wiped out by charging it with
the Premiums for re-insurance paid by this As-
sociation. Up to December last, no payment
on this Stock had been called for. The same
object might have been accomplished by trans-
ferring to the new Company a portion of our
own Guarantee Stock, but your Board are of
opinion, that the time has not arrived for
paying off our Stock, and in the meantime,
they are quite satisfied with the excellence of
the investment, and the material benefit which
both Companies are daily deriving from their
mutual friendly co-operation and assistance.
The same Agents being employed in most cases
their times more profitably employed, and a
better class of Agencies is gradually springing
up in many parts of the country heretofore al-
most closed to us. A strong feeling exists
among the farming population in some counties,
in favour of the Cash System in preference to
the Mutual System of Insurance; and your
Board have endeavored to meet it, by the adop-
tion of a liberal cash tariff. But they are of
opinion, that the issue of Cash Policies by
Mutual Companies, especially by those having
no Reserve Fund or Guarantee Stock, may be
carried too far; and would gladly concur in any
legislative action which might be found practi-
cable to restrain the issue of Cash Policies with-
in wholesome limits. Some improvements have
been lately introduced into our system of
business, which your Board hope will justify
their favorable anticipations. The chief of these
are, the abolition of Agents' fees, and the pay-
ment of Agents solely by commission. The
intended effect is to divide the expenses more
fairly among the members, each paying in pro-
portion to the amount of his insurance. By
this and other minor changes, your Board hope
to reduce the expenses of the Association as
much as possible, and thus to keep down
assessments to the lowest scale. It will be
your privilege to elect five Directors for the
current year, in the room of Messrs. Barker,
Snider, Stone, Snell, and Thompson, retiring
by triennial rotation, all of whom are eligible
for re-election. The appointment of Honorary
Directors also devolves upon you on this occa-
sion. The Reports of the Fire Inspector, and
of the Auditors, will be found appended hereto.
All which is respectfully submitted. R. L.
Denison, President; S. Thompson, Managing
Director.

The adoption of the Report having been
moved and seconded, it was unanimously agreed
to, together with a resolution ordering 15,000
copies to be printed for circulation amongst
policy holders. The Treasurer's Statements,
Auditors' Report, and Fire Inspector's Report,
were also read; and will be found subjoined.
The Chairman having nominated Messrs. Han-
cock and Blackburn as Scrutineers, those gen-
tlemen proceeded to take the ballot for the
election of five directors in the place of those

retiring, when Messrs. Barker, S.ell, Snider, Stone, and Thompson, were declared unanimously re-elected. Messrs. Holland and Pellatt were re-appointed as Auditors.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Honorary Directors of the Association:

W. H. Berry, March; James Dryden, Whitby; William Edwards, Clarence; T. Higginson, West Hawkesbury; H. S. Howland, York; Thomas D. McConkey, M.P., Barrie; J. McDermott, Reeve of Wallace; Hon. J. Simpson, Senator, Bowmanville; Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.C., Pontiac.

Votes of thanks to the President and other officers having been proposed and carried, the meeting separated.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the general meeting, R. L. Denison, Esq., was re-elected President; C. E. Chadwick, Esq., Vice-President; S. Thompson, Esq., Managing Director.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors: Richard L. Denison, Lippincott; C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll; A. Barker, Markham; Hon. Oliver Blake, Townsend; Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, Toronto; D. Campbell, Almonte; Jos. W. Collins, Newmarket; W. Henderson, Toronto; H. Rowsell, Toronto; John Snell, Edmonton; George Snider, Owen Sound; F. W. Stone, Guelph; D. Sutherland, Newmarket; D. Thurston, Toronto; S. Thompson, Toronto.

Treasurer—T. J. Thompson.

Secretary—W. T. O'Reilly.

Fire Inspector—John Blackburn.

Receipts and Disbursements from 30th November, 1866, to 30th November, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.		
Balance of Cash in hand and in Bank, 30th Nov., 1866	\$1,110 31	
On Premium Notes, Cash System, and Assessments	819,996 36	
Cash Premiums	6,505 12	
Arrears on Expired Policies	304 00	
	26,895 48	
Deposits on Interest	939 62	
	\$28,945 41	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cr.		
Guarantee Fund for Instalments repaid	\$292 50	
Fire Claims	9,994 02	
Bills Payable	3,891 22	
Expenses—		
Travelling Expenses	\$509 93	
Auditing Accounts	75 00	
Rent	200 00	
Postage	522 55	
Petty Expenses	242 31	
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	770 91	
Legal Expenses and Coroner's Fees	199 27	
	2,510 97	
Discount on Stamps	16 31	
Loss on Bank of Upper Canada and Commercial Bank Notes	9 00	
Commission to Agents	3,997 31	
Interest	694 04	
Office Furniture	26 00	
Directors' Fees	547 44	
Salaries	4,596 14	
Re-insurance	192 50	
Balance of Cash on hand and in Bank	2,177 56	
	\$28,945 41	

T. J. THOMPSON,

Treasurer.

We hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

HENRY PELLATT, } Auditors,
GEO. B. HOLLAND, }

Toronto, 5th February, 1868.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 30th November, 1867.

ASSETS.

Cash in hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents	\$3,071 22
Premium Notes liable to Assessment	\$80,154 43
Less Assessment collected	23,942 41
	56,212 07
Short date notes taken for Cash Premiums	4,187 34
Arrears on Expired Policies estimated at	682 00
Office Furniture and Sundries	30 00
	\$64,412 63

LIABILITIES.

Payments on Guarantee Fund	\$2,316 87
Bills Payable, including Fire Claims settled, but not due Nov. 30, 1867	9,195 23
Fire Claims since settled	2,924 50
Current Interest on Guarantee Stock	204 87
Directors' Fees	352 23
Deposits on Interest	698 48
All other Liabilities, including Premiums on Re-insurance, subject to Assessment	1,177 35
	\$16,869 53
Balance	47,543 10
	\$64,412 62

Auditors' Report.

TORONTO, February 5th, 1868.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Toronto:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Auditors, beg to report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association, for the year ending 30th November, 1867, and have much pleasure in certifying to their correctness, and also to the satisfactory way in which the books are kept by your valuable Treasurer, Mr. Thompson. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HENRY PELLATT, } Auditors,
GEO. B. HOLLAND, }

Fire Inspector's Report.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association:

Gentlemen,—During the year just ended there have been fifty-three fires reported, the claims for loss on which amounted to \$10,867 18; of these 49 claims have been settled for \$10,622 18; and four are still unsettled, amounting to \$243. Taken as a whole, the claims made during the past year are of a more satisfactory character than those of former years. Still, claimants often seem to think that they ought to be paid any price at which they choose to value articles destroyed. I always wish to allow the just value of property burned, but endeavour to protect honest insurers by preventing excessive demands being paid. No suit has been commenced against the Association during the past year: all the claims having been amicably arranged. One small claim for expenses incurred in keeping watch for several weeks over a valuable dwelling-house that was threatened by fire from burning woods, was cheerfully paid. Two prosecutions for perjury in making fraudulent claims on this Association, were instituted by me last spring. In one case a conviction was obtained, but, in the other, the jury took a merciful view of the evidence, and acquitted the prisoner. Neither of the claims was, however, paid. The reward of \$200 offered by the Association for the conviction of incendiaries, has been paid to one of the members, Mr. Thomas Racey, of Brantford Township, who, by his exertions, convicted George Ashbaugh of wilfully setting fire to his barn, on the 20th of May last. If other members would follow the example thus set by Mr. Racey, a stop would soon be put to incendiarism, which is the cause of a large proportion of the fires that occur in connection with this Association.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Inspector.

Mining.

MADOC GOLD REGION.

From our own Correspondent.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 24.

Since the date of my last letter we have had heavy falls of snow in this section of the Province, which have put a stop to mining operations, so far at least as prospecting goes. The snow is now over three feet deep on the level, and while I write it is coming down pretty fast. If the Spring opens with mild and genial weather, without much rain, we shall have plenty of sap in the ground and water in the wells, the want of which has been severely felt here for three seasons past. The dryness of the past summer and fall was highly favorable for our miners, many of whom will have great trouble with water in their future operations.

In the absence of direct news from the northern townships, it may be interesting to such of your readers as may intend to visit this and the adjoining counties for the purpose of prospecting, to give a few hints as to the leading characteristics of the gold-bearing rocks, as they exist throughout such parts of the Quinte district as I am acquaint-

ed with, either from personal inspection or from the numerous specimens which have passed through my hands professionally.

In the first place, I should observe that in miners' language every gold-bearing rock is called "quartz," whatever may be its true nature or composition. In this communication where the word "quartz" is used, its meaning is always restricted to puresilicious or flinty rock, whether crystallized or massive; while other rocks are called by such names as may indicate the chief ingredients of which they are composed.

To begin then,—the gold of this region is very seldom found in the quartz, properly so called; although it very generally exists in the greatest quantity in the neighborhood of the quartz veins which intersect the other rocks in all directions. Indeed, the deposition of the precious metals in this gold field appears to have been governed by different laws from those which have regulated their diffusion through the rocks of Australia and California. In those countries the quartz has evidently exercised a positive attraction towards the particles of gold, drawing them to itself and embodying them in its own substance; while in the strata of North Hastings it appears to have exerted a negative influence, rejecting the actual contact of the golden atoms, and causing them to agglomerate themselves with the adjoining substances. I have been assured by experienced and successful miners in both those countries that when they came upon limestone they ceased to search for gold, as they invariably found it barren; here, on the contrary, the presence of lime, in greater or less quantities, especially when combined with magnesia, seems to be a necessary condition of the existence of gold in paying quantities. Our richest deposits have been found in Dolomite, (magnesian limestone) especially in that crystallized variety which is denominated bitter-spar; in which it is generally accompanied by a black carbonaceous matter, affording strong reactions of uranium, and frequently passing into true pitch-blende. Sometimes, indeed, the golden particles divaricate into the talcose and chloritic schists, which generally accompany the beds or veins of dolomite, but not, so far as my experience goes, to any great extent, or in any considerable quantity, though rich specimens are occasionally met with in those rocks.

Next in point of value come the calcarosilicious rocks, which abound throughout the district. These beds are generally of various shades of light or dark grey, and contain abundance of white and yellow pyrites, (bisulphuret of iron) mispickel, magnetic oxyd, grey and black sulphurets of antimony, lead and copper and carbonates of the latter metal and of iron. They are occasionally found of a greenish hue, from containing chlorite, and frequently enclose crystals of quartz, horn-blende, and tourmaline, and masses of calc-spar and talc. They sometimes present a schistose structure, owing to the presence of mica, and now and then assume a feldspathic form, from an admixture of soda and alumina. These rocks will perhaps eventually prove the most valuable deposits of the region, from their abundance and the general and equal diffusion throughout their substance of the minute particles of gold, which are seldom visible in the mass, but which shew themselves in the form of flour gold, when a sufficient quantity of rock is finely crushed. Gold is also found in some localities in the felspar, especially in the anorthite varieties; and frequently very rich deposits are met with in a compact brown ochreous earth, apparently resulting from the decomposition

of the pyrites. The iron sulphurets of the district are also for the most part highly auriferous. I myself have assayed therefrom \$40 to \$17.60 per ton. When a cheap and expeditious method of working them shall have been introduced, I have no doubt that they will afford a large accession to the gold returns and the profit generally of our mines; especially if the process can be made available for the utilization of the sulphur they contain, by conversion into copperas or sulphuric acid.

MIXING IN 1867.—Silver ore and native silver have been discovered in promising quantities at Thunder Bay in Lake Superior, and two companies have been formed for the purpose of working the mines. One of these, the Thunder Bay Company, has its head quarters in Montreal. The other, the Shuniah (Ojilway for Silver or Money), is an American Company. It is said that similar indications are found on one of the locations of the old Montreal Mining Company.

In 1866, Iron mining was carried on at Gros Cap in Michipicatan Bay, but it has not been continued this year. At Batchawana Bay, the Peter Bay Company, after teaming a considerable quantity of ore along the track which had been graded for a railway, to their wharf in the Bay, abandoned their works entirely, removing everything except the railway iron which is piled up near the shore, and have commenced operations on a bed of hematite occurring near Arnprior on the Ottawa. The mountains of iron ore which lie a few miles behind the Peter Bell location at Batchawana Bay, are as yet unworked. New discoveries of valuable minerals in this neighbourhood are reported.

At Begley's Copper mine, an adit level has been run almost to intersect the main lode, which is large and apparently rich. The work has been suspended for the winter. The continued depression of the Copper market has had a very unfavourable influence on the working and prospects of the mines yielding such metal. The cause of the slackness of demand for it is partly attributable to the general dullness of trade in England, and partly to the fact that wooden vessels are being to a great extent superseded by iron ones, and consequently less copper is being used for sheathing purposes. Simultaneously with this absence of demand, come abundant shipments of the metal in the shape of bars and regulus from South America. From the 1st September to 2nd October last year, the Charters from Chili and Bolivia, were 4,549 tons fine copper, and during the corresponding period of 1866, they were for 1,933 tons only. Many of the largest mines, such as Cape Copper and Panulillo (in Chili) have been working to an enormous loss, and it is argued that they must reduce their production, in which case a better state of things may be expected this year.

On this account the Wellington and Bruce Mines on Lake Huron have been worked to a smaller extent than formerly, and with a view of preparing the way for a more extensive production in future, rather than for immediate return. A large number of miners have been reluctantly discharged, and only between fifty and a hundred are kept at work—part of them at the old Bruce. The price of copper is now less than half what it was a few years ago. Nothing is going on at present at the Wallace copper and nickel mine nor at the iron mine immediately adjoining. There are rumors (some of them of a credible nature) of the discovery of gold in quartz on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, and in dolomite immediately behind the Bruce mines.

The attempts to find petroleum in paying quantities at Wequenacong on the Grand Manitoulin Island, have been given up, the prospect of success not being sufficient to warrant further outlay so long as the crude oil has little more than a nominal value.

The experiment of making salt from brine at Goderich has proved a success. One of the works produces about 600 barrels a week of excellent salt, and new wells are being sunk.

In Enniskillen the production of oil is as

large as ever, notwithstanding the fact that all the small wells are closed. Petroleum is furnishing the largest quantity. Comparative dullness reigns at Oil Springs. So far, there is no prospect of an exhaustion of the oil in this region. It is believed by some that one of Mr. Macaulay's wells at Petrolia flowed as much per day as even the Shaw and Wilson wells, so famous in the early history of Oil Springs.

Bothwell has almost ceased to send any petroleum to market, although many of the wells would still produce a fair amount if the price were such as to make the oil worth the pumping.

The constant increase in the price of fire wood in Ontario, has caused attention to be directed to the peat bogs at the mouth of the Grand River, and of the Cataract at Kingston, as sources for the future supply of fuel.

A vein containing lead ore occurring in Galway near Peterboro, and another in Methuen to the north of Belleville, have been worked for a short time. The Tudor Lead Mining Company of Boston have carried on their works in North Hastings, and the mine is improved in going down. Messrs. Hill & Kershaw of Milwaukee are also prosecuting lead and bismuth mining in Tudor with commendable enterprise.

The rich magnetic iron ore at Marmora Lake is being worked with vigor by the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company. The gentlemen composing it belong principally to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have between four and five hundred men at work. About half of them are French Canadians from Quebec. The ore is sent off during the summer at the rate of about 400 tons a day, by way of Rice Lake and the railway thence to Cobourg. The mine, or rather quarry, is very conveniently situated. A village called Blairtown has sprung up at the spot. The discovery of gold, which was made in Madoc a year and a half ago, has stimulated an extended search for the precious metal throughout the County of Hastings. It is said that in Madoc and the surrounding townships the farmers are digging six hundred holes. A stamp mill, at the original Richardson mine, is being erected, and two others have been built in the same neighborhood. Joint stock companies have been set on foot at Belleville and Madoc, Toronto and Hamilton, with a view of mining for gold in this part of the country. Gold has also been found in quartz in Levant. The attempts to find oil by sinking wells at different points north of the Bay of Quinte and at Waterloo, near Kingston, have all been given up as fruitless.

Probably the most important discovery in the way of new mines which has been made in Ontario during the year, is the very recent one of an extensive vein of galena in the township of Loughborough, in Frontenac. The vein is described as being twelve feet wide and of great length, in the same course as those at Rossie, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. An association, called the Frontenac Mining Company has been formed to work it, and Cornishmen have been procured from the Bruce, Wellington, Chapel and Huntingdon Mines.

The Messrs. Chaffey Bros. continue to mine iron ore at Newboro, on the Rideau, and export it to Pittsburgh, Penn. An American company was also working an iron mine near the same place. The operations of the Peter Bell Company, near Arnprior, have been already alluded to. Their prospects are said to be very good.

The Arnprior marble, which was used in the construction of the interior of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, was very much admired during the late session, and it is probable that it will come into demand in future.

The preparation of hydraulic cement has been commenced by Mr. Rudd, at his quarries in Pittsburgh, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Phosphate of lime, which is so valuable for agricultural purposes, is beginning to attract attention, not of our own farmers, however, but of Englishmen and Americans. Fifty thousand dollars are said to have been paid for a lot near Perth, and the mineral phosphate or apatite, has been mined in quantities by Mr. Asplen, and sent to Manchester, where it is converted into the superphosphate. About

thirty men have been employed. It is proposed to mine the phosphate on a neighboring lot, and send it in large quantities to the United States. It is converted into superphosphate, which again is made from iron pyrites—a mineral occurring in large quantities, not far from the apatite, and might be very advantageously used in making this valuable manure in our country. One of the deposits of pyrites in Elizabethtown has been worked, but the mineral has so far been sent out of the country. A large deposit of the bronze or magnetic variety has been discovered near Lynn, and about a hundred tons have been quarried.

MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Woodstock, N.B., will be found to contain interesting information on the mineral resources of that section:—

The Charcoal Iron Works, at Upper Woodstock, two miles from this town, are not at present in operation, owing to difficulties among the several parties interested in them; but as the fact of the manufacture of the iron being a profitable business has been satisfactorily established, we expect soon to see the two furnaces in "full blast." Negotiations, with the object of resuming work at an early day, are now, I hear, going on. The supply of ore is practically inexhaustible. The iron belt covers an extent of country from a half mile to six miles in width, and thirty or forty miles in length, at the least—probably much more.

The indications of gold in this county, and in the adjoining county of Victoria, are beginning to excite no little attention. Some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been found, from time to time, in the drift of several streams, and the attention of a number of practical men—among them practical miners—having been excited, examinations and experiments have been carried on for the past two years. The results have been very encouraging—so much so, that several shrewd men have secured mining leases for twenty-five years, from the Government, of extensive tracts of ungranted lands in Carleton, Victoria and Northumberland Counties. Small experiments made in "panning" and "sluicing" in the beds of several streams which run into the River St. John, have shown the existence of gold in large quantities. Specimens have, I think, been sent on to Boston. I saw the other day four or five dollars worth of dust, the result of about one day's shovelling and sluicing of one man, performed last Autumn. When the Spring opens, investigations and experiments will be commenced on a larger scale, and the question as to whether gold washing on the Upper St. John can be made a profitable business will probably be settled. We need very much a thorough geological survey and examination of the Province, with special reference to the discovery of workable and profitable mines of useful minerals; and we hope that our local Legislature, which met on the 13th instant, will make necessary provision for such an investigation.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—Mr. Stewart, from the Senate Committee on Mines, has reported the bill to establish a National Mining School, with amendments, one of which provides that the bullion tax, to be set apart for its endowment, shall be that collected west of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; and another designates the following persons to constitute a Board of Directors, from July, 1868, to July, 1870, viz.: Messrs. Sherman Day and W. Ashburner, of California; E. A. Tuttle and D. W. Welty, of Nevada; A. C. Gibbs, of Oregon; ———, of Idaho; A. J. Simmons, of Montana; and John Pierce, of Colorado. At the expiration of their term, or in case of vacancy, Directors shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and said Directors shall receive no compensation except for actual expenses while attending to the business of the institution. The bill, it is said, will pass the Senate without serious opposition, and the most intelligent statesmen in the House are becoming convinced of the wisdom of the measure. *American Journal of Mining.*

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Examining Physicians:—J. Emery Collette, 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 Squire, A.M., M.D., Graduate of McGill College; Francis W. Campbell, M.D., I.R.C.P., London.

For a sufficient test of merit we beg to state that 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 cost of \$100,000, similar to the Molson'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.

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The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

As the House of Commons will be called on within a few weeks, at furthest, to deal with the sugar duties, we propose to lay before the trade and the public some facts respecting them. We shall also endeavour to point out a few leading principles that should be adhered to in the adjustment of the new tariff, in order to deal fairly with all the interests concerned, and to give that degree of general satisfaction which legislation should always aim to secure.

The question has been much discussed; it has invited and received the best attention of political economists on this Continent, in Britain, and in Continental Europe, and, so far as our researches extend, the result has not been to establish any system as the correct one, opinions generally differing in this as in most other matters. So far as this country is concerned, whatever plan or principle is adopted in future, it is to be hoped that it will be a decided modification of that now in vogue; for, we believe we are correct in saying that, ever since its enactment, the present tariff has been regarded as unfair and unsatisfactory. Unlike, as on former occasions, when tariff changes were pending, the wholesale trade now exhibit a creditable amount of activity in endeavouring to guard their interests in the matter. Meetings have been held in St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and probably other cities, and the question discussed, and resolutions, embodying the views of the different assemblages, adopted. But the importing interest do not have it all their own way. The refiners are also wide-awake, and are using the very considerable influence which the large trade they have controlled now for some years, and the possession of ample means, afford them, in endeavoring to support their view of the question. From this latter class no complaints arise respecting the tariff as now constructed; it is the importers who are dissatisfied. There is another class more important than either of the above, and whose interests are deeply involved—the great body of consumers; but the advocacy of their cause is very properly left to a free press and their representatives in Parlia-

ment. We lay it down here as a cardinal principle that, whatever changes may be made, their interests should be the chief care of the Legislature in dealing with the question. The importance to the whole people of correctly distributing or imposing the taxation which has to be laid on the article of sugar for revenue purposes, is apparent from the fact that the consumption of imported sugar has doubled within a few years, and that within the year ended June 30th, 1867, as much as 53 000,000 lbs. were entered at our ports from foreign countries.

To adapt our observations to the general reader, and to place the matter in as clear a light as possible, we shall refer to each of the different modes in which sugar duties are, or have been, levied. These are four in number—(1) Specific, in which case so many cents per pound are levied, without reference to quality of grade; (2) Ad valorem, in which a certain per centage is charged upon the cost of the sugar, as shown by the invoice; (3) A combination of the specific and ad valorem modes; and (4) A classified system, framed on the specific principle, but aiming at an approximation to the ad valorem, such as that now in force both here and in other countries. We shall deal with these in the above order.

Specific duties.—A pure specific or uniform duty is that to which we now refer. This method was at one time adopted in England, years ago when there was comparatively little variety in the qualities and classes of sugars sent to that market by the colonial producer, who had the monopoly of it; but was gradually departed from, as that market was opened to all the sugars of the world, and a variety of classes presented themselves, of which, before, little was known. For this system the present principle of classification was gradually substituted. There are, however, still advocates of an uniform duty. These ground their opposition to the classified system on the great difficulty—nay, practical impossibility—of assessing classified duties fairly; and while they admit that grave objections lie against an uniform system, still, the frequent injustice perpetrated in the assessment of classified duties, they regard as more than a set-off, so that, upon the whole, the uniform system is the better. We cannot take this view of the case. The true principle, and that which should always be aimed at, is to levy the duty upon the actual amount of crystallizable saccharine matter the sugar contains. To arrive at that is, however, a difficulty. But the uniform system ignores this principle, and, in consequence, would work great injustice. This we will test by an example. Let us take 200 lbs. of a very low grade of brown sugar, in which there is considerable waste or refuse matter, and suppose that it contains 80 per cent. of actual extractable sugar, leaving out of consideration, for the purpose of this illustration, the quantity of

molasses produced, and other minor results of refining. These 200 lbs., then, if refined abroad, will yield 160 lbs. of sugar for duty. If this refined sugar is then sent here by the foreign refiner for consumption, and the uniform rate of duty is \$2 per 100 lbs., he will pay to the revenue just \$3 20. If, however, a Canadian refiner imported the above 200 lbs., he would pay just \$4, out of which he would realize 160 lbs. of consumable sugar. In other words, the Canadian refiner would pay \$4 to get 160 lbs. of refined sugar upon the Canadian market, while the foreign refiner would pay only \$3 20, a clear discrimination against home refining, which would be ruinous, and which is not to be thought of. This disposes of the uniform mode of levying duties on sugar.

Ad valorem duties.—in their effect on the home trade, have a directly opposite tendency to the foregoing; they are highly protective. The United States, in accordance with their general protective policy, at one time adopted, but subsequently abandoned, this system, and it is not now in force in any country. It may be remarked, incidentally, that an ad valorem or protective tariff is that which finds most favour in the countries of production, for the reason that it gives rise to an increased demand, and, of course, better prices, for the low grade sugars, which are ordinarily not so much sought for as the better grades. The way in which ad valorem duties operate protectively may be easily understood from an example. Let us suppose the duty to be 40 per cent., and we buy, say in Havana, 200 lbs. of sugar—100 lbs. of a high grade at, say \$5 00, and another 100 lbs., of a low grade, at \$3 00, the latter being refining sugar. The duty on the high grade sugar, at 40 per cent., would be \$2 00, and on the low grade, \$1 20; but out of this low grade sugar the Canadian refiner obtains a product of a value nearly approaching to \$5 00. On this increased value, therefore, given by the refining process, the refiner has paid no per centage of duty whatever; his advantage over the importer is, then, represented by 40 per cent. of this increased value, which, in the case before us, would probably amount to over 60 cents per 100 lbs. In other words, the importer pays 40 per cent. on the value of the raw sugar, and also on the increased value given by foreign refining, while the home refiner pays 40 per cent. only on the value of the raw article itself.

While ad valorem duties operate protectively on home refining, they are also a protection on direct trade with producing countries. This arises from the fact of the duty being assessed or levied upon the cost of the sugar, as shown by the invoice, and therefore, the cheaper the sugar is bought, or, what is to the same effect, the fewer hands it has passed through, the less the duties that will have to be paid. But, as we

shall have occasion to refer to this point again, we pass on to—

Specific and ad valorem duties combined.—Of these, little need be said, as the principles involved have already been explained. The effect of this system upon trade will depend upon the preponderance of the one principle or the other. If the ad valorem principle is made to predominate, the tariff will be rendered protective; if the specific, the reverse will be the case. A tariff constructed on this system was used in this Province until June, 1866, when it was exchanged for the classified system now in force.

A classified system of duties.—While the duties in this system are levied in a specific form, they aim at an approximation to ad valorem. The idea is an English one, and has received the sanction of the highest authorities in Europe. A select Committee of the House of Commons which went very fully into the subject in 1862, decided definitively in favour of it. In the following year, at a convention of the chosen representatives of the sugar trade from every country in Europe, held in Paris, the principle of classification then in vogue in England was affirmed, and its adoption by France and Belgium recommended.

The present English tariff which came into force on the 1st March, 1867, is constructed on a certain scale, based upon the proportion of extractable sugar in various samples ascertained by a series of experiments extending through a year. Our present tariff is constructed on the same principle, though it has been subjected to some important modifications at the instance of the Montreal refiners. To show the nature and extent of these changes, we give the present English tariff side by side with our own:—

	BRITISH	CANADIAN
Sugar Candy, brown or white, refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto	\$2 60	\$3 00
White clayed, or equal thereto, (not refined)	2 44	2 60
Brown clayed, or equal thereto, not white clayed, and yellow muscovado, or equal thereto	2 27	2 25
Brown do	2 08	1 90
Other kinds inferior to brown muscovado	1 74	1 68
Syrup of sugar, or sugar cane	1 74	1 57
Molasses	0 75	0 73

A comparison of the two tariffs shows that the Canadian is much more favourable to refiners than the English tariff; but we must defer the consideration of this point till next week, when we will endeavour to apply the principles laid down, and the facts stated to the adjustment of the Canadian Tariff, in a manner which shall be the most equitable to all the interests involved.

FIRE MARSHAL FOR MONTREAL.

Mr. Alfred Perry and Mr. Dunbar Browne are mentioned as candidates for the office. The appointment is within the gift of the local government. It seems to us that Mr. Perry has strong claims by reason of long service in the ranks of those who war against fire.

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINING ACT.

The Act respecting Gold and Silver mines which received, yesterday, the assent of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, is of course of the greatest importance to all interested in our gold and silver regions. It was hurriedly passed and cannot be said to be perfect, but as considerable discretion in working it is vested in the Provincial Council, it will receive a fair and liberal construction such as may be deemed necessary to further the interest of the country, and to induce enterprise on the part of our miners. It repeals the Statutes 27 & 28 Vic., and 29 Vic., respecting mines. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to map out "Mining Divisions," and to appoint Inspectors who shall act as Justices of the Peace in the summary settlement of claims as well as disputes between master and laborer. The Inspector may, on payment of four dollars, grant a miner's license good for one year: such license shall not be transferable, and only one person's name shall appear in it. Before its expiration, or within ten days thereafter, it may be renewed. The license shall authorize the licensee personally, and not through another or others, to explore for gold or silver, and to mine during one year from the date of said license, on any unsold Crown Lands within the division, and not for the time being marked or staked out and occupied by any other license. The licensee shall have the right to stake out one claim within each division, by planting a wooden or iron picket at each of the four corners thereof, or otherwise marking the same as may be directed by any order in Council, and to work the same.

Each claim shall be of one of the following dimensions, viz:

FOR ALLUVIAL MINES.—If on any river or creek 160 feet front, twenty feet front by 100 feet to the rear, to be measured from the water's edge. If on a small creek or minor stream, forty feet front by fifty feet to the rear, to be measured from the centre of the stream. If in a gully, sixty feet along said gully, and to extend from hill to hill. If on a surface or hill side digging, 100 feet square. Except where a Company intend to hill-tunnel, then upon application, the Officer for the Division, may grant such larger claim as he may think fit. And for working a bed of a river the officer shall determine as circumstances may require the size and position of claims; and all side lines shall be drawn as nearly as possible at right angles to the general course of the stream, for half a mile on each side of the claim where such lines touch the stream.

FOR QUARTZ MINES.—For any one person one hundred and fifty feet along a lead, by one hundred feet on each side thereof, measuring from the centre of the lead. Companies of two or more persons, who each hold a miner's license, may stake out and work additional feet along a lead by the above width in the proportion of 100 additional feet in length for every additional miner, not to exceed one thousand feet in length altogether, and work the claim jointly.

The Inspector shall decide as to each

claim under which of the heads it shall be classed; and his decision shall be final.

Claims shall be laid out as far as possible uniformly and in quadrilateral and rectangular shapes; measurements of all claims shall be horizontal; and the ground included in every claim shall be deemed to be bounded under the surface by lines vertical to the horizon.

A claim shall be deemed forfeited and open to occupation by any license or to sale by the Crown when it shall have remained unworked for one week, unless sickness or other reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Inspector be shewn, or in case of failure to comply with the Act. No person shall occupy at the same time more than one claim on Crown lands, except in the cases of claims rendered temporarily unworkable. The discoverer of any new mine shall be entitled to two claims of the largest area upon a report of the discovery to the Inspector; any one not immediately reporting such discovery shall not be allowed to mine on any Crown lands for a year. No person shall be considered the discoverer of a new quartz mine unless the place of discovery shall be distant if on a known lead, at least three miles from the nearest known mines on the same lead, and if not on a known lead, at least one mile at right angles from the centre of the lead, if in alluvial workings, at least two miles from any previously discovered mine. A party wall of at least three feet thick shall be left between each holding on Crown lands, and claims fronting on streams shall be subject to the general use of the waters in a manner to be regulated by the Inspector. Any person occupying a claim on Crown lands, which in consequence of excess of water or other reasons cannot then be worked, may register his right on payment of a dollar and proceed to work elsewhere. But in case he does not return within one week after the surrounding claims have been shewn to be workable, he shall forfeit his claim. After registration the claimant shall place a picket in the centre of his claim with the registration number cut or painted on it.

The proprietors of all private lands heretofore granted, or which may hereafter be granted by the Crown, situate within the limits of any division, shall have the right, as against Her Majesty, to mine for gold and silver upon such lands, subject to a royalty and to the Act. On all miners' licences and on all leases of gold or silver mines on any Crown Lands within any division there shall be reserved a royalty upon the gold and silver mined. The royalty shall be not less than two nor more than ten per cent. on the gross amount of gold or silver mined, and subject to that limitation, the amount of such royalty may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and may be varied for different divisions, and mines, according to the yield.

Hereafter it shall not be lawful to use or employ any mill or machinery (other than mills or machinery worked by hand) within or near any division for the crushing or reduction of quartz, or the obtaining of gold or silver therefrom by crushing, stamping, amalgamating, or otherwise, without a license from the Inspector which shall be good for one year, under penalty of \$100 a day. Before such license be granted the applicant shall give a bond in \$2000 with conditions prescribed by order in council. The licensed mill-owner shall keep a book to be supplied by the Inspector which shall contain a statement of all quartz crushed, amalgamated, or reduced at such mill, and (1) the name of the owner of the lot of quartz crushed; (2) its weight; (3) the date of crushing; (4) the actual yield in weight of gold and silver of each lot; (5) the royalty thereon calculated at the rate at which the same is, for the time being, fixed by the order in Council; (6) the mine or claim and number of the parcel of land on which each such lot of quartz was mined.

The mill owner shall separate the royalty from the yield of gold and silver of each lot of quartz as crushed, and shall pay the same weekly or otherwise to the Inspector or the equivalent in money. Each payment shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement required above. The mill owner who shall have complied with the act shall receive from the Treasurer, every three months, five per cent. of the royalty he has paid over.

No earth, clay, quartz, or other mineral containing gold or silver shall, without the consent, in writing, of the Inspector, be removed beyond the limits of any mining division in which the same has been found or mined.

Law Report.

BREACH OF COPYRIGHT.—We give below the substance of the decree finally pronounced by the Court of Chancery, in the important case of *Wiman vs. Bradstreet*. Plaintiff alleged in his plea that the Defendants had, in their book called "Bradstreet's Commercial Reports," made so servile a copy of "Dun, Wiman & Co.'s Reference Book," that even the verbal inaccuracies and typographical errors of the latter were reproduced. Defendants denied the charge upon oath, and stated that "their work had been published *bona fide*, without any knowledge or intention of pirating Plaintiffs' book."

It was proved so conclusively, however, at the last Spring sittings at Cobourg, that the Defendants' Book was a copy of the other, that Defendants' counsel admitted the piracy, but said, "you have no copyright to protect you; the work is ours as much as yours; we have a right to do as we have done, for yours is virtually a published book." Plaintiff replied, "we print this book for our subscribers only, who sign an agreement to keep its contents private. The public have no right to see it, and defendants could only have obtained possession of it by theft, or else by breach of contract on the part of some subscriber."

The result of the case, finally decided in this court, after argument upon its merits, shows that the court upheld the plaintiffs in respect of the facts as well as of the law.

The perpetual injunction granted restrains the Defendants, or their agents, from publishing or distributing in this province the book called "Bradstreet's Commercial Reports," or any book being a copy of, or substantially copied or derived from the Plaintiffs' book, or containing any information, names or ratings copied or colorably altered from the Plaintiffs' book, or derived from the Defendants' knowledge of the Plaintiffs' book. It was further ordered that Defendants pay the costs of the suit.

WHAT IS A SHAREHOLDER?—It has been much disputed and doubted as to what is necessary to constitute a good agreement to take shares. The law has been very pithily stated by Vice-Chancellor Wood, in "Re The Saloon Steam Packet Company," Fletcher's case, 17, L. T., Rep. N. S. 136, "Three things," said the Vice-Chancellor, "are necessary to constitute a complete contract to take shares. First, an application for shares; secondly, an allotment of shares; thirdly, the allotment must be communicated and acquiesced in." When these things are done the contract is complete, and the person becomes a shareholder. Acquiescence would of course be presumed, if the allotment is not immediately repudiated. It would not be permitted to an applicant to lie by, and take his shares if the speculation succeeds, and abandon them if it fails.

Insurance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The bill introduced by Mr. Rykert in the Assembly of Ontario, is as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to amend Chapter 52 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada respecting Mutual Insurance Companies. Therefore, &c., That the Board of Directors of any Mutual Fire Insurance Company may annually elect one of their number as Vice-President, who, in the absence of the President, shall perform all the duties and functions of the President. That whenever an assessment is made on any premium note given to any Mutual Insurance Company, for any risk taken by the Company, or as a consideration for any policy issued, or to be issued by the Company, and an action is brought to recover such assessment, the certificate of the Secretary of the Company, specifying such assessment and the amount due to the Company on such note by means thereof, shall be taken and received as *prima facie* evidence thereof, in all courts and places whatsoever. That all Premium notes given within the year, for which the annual assessment is made, and all premium notes expiring during the year, shall be assessed in proportion to the time for which they are in force; and the cash premium paid at the time of insurance shall in no case be held to be part of the annual assessment.

COST OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN LONDON.—In Baltimore they spend £90 on each fire; in Boston they spend upwards of £175; in Brooklyn upwards of £35; in Buffalo upwards of £85; in Montreal upwards of £32; in New Orleans upwards of £172; in Philadelphia upwards of £48; in San Francisco upwards of £118; in St. Louis upwards of \$125; in Troy upwards of £63; whereas in London, for many years, £18 have been the average; £12 in Liverpool, and £20 in Dublin.—*Post Magazine*.

SYSTEMS OF FIRE ALARMS.—The system of giving calls is very simple: In the centre of each district there is a fireman present; he resides in that centre, and there is a large number of stations under his control; he is connected by telegraph with every one of these stations, and also with the Superintendent at headquarters. If a fire breaks out in a part of his district, the intelligence is forwarded to the nearest station of the district; that is conveyed

to the foreman, who acts on his own discretion, at the same time telegraphing to the Superintendent for further orders.

Captain Shaw considers that no other system of telegraphing is at all comparable with that of London. In the United States any passer-by may call out a large force of men and engines on a false alarm. In London this was wholly impossible. In New York the per centage of false alarms on the total number of fires had been 57; in Montreal, 33; in Troy, 52; in San Francisco, 37; and in St. Louis, 34 per cent.; whilst in London it was only 13 per cent. The economical effect of this was evident by the fact that at the present time the distance travelled by the men and engines, he estimated at 16,000 miles per annum.

In Paris there is no system of telegraphing, which occasions great delay before intelligence of a fire reaches headquarters, although there the expense for men and engines are excessive. The number of men in the Paris brigade is 1572, against our 232, and the annual expenses may be roughly estimated at £100,000. The London fund for the support of the force is £50,000, and is derived from a metropolitan half-penny (cent) rate, producing £30,000 a year, to which is added £10,000 a year by the government and £10,000 a year by the insurance companies.

A fire bell was very well for small unprotected towns, but in any town that has a paid Fire Department, such means of making public an alarm only serves to collect a crowd, which must be dispersed by the police before the firemen could do any good. The fire-bells that have been erected in foreign countries are practically worthless. The calls that reach the stations are examined before they are passed to other stations. "If," said Captain Shaw, "we were to obey every call as it is brought in, we should never be at home at all. People get into a sort of panic, even when there is only a chimney on fire. They come running in, exclaiming that there is a large fire, when there is nothing of the kind." He would recommend small hand pumps to be kept for use in large manufactories, and even in dwelling houses. One is taken with every engine belonging to the London Fire Brigade.—*Post Magazine.*

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—In the Circuit Court of the United States, yesterday, the case of Samuel H. McCrea, receiver, vs. Etna Insurance Company, and the same, vs. American Insurance Company, were argued and submitted to the Judge. The suits were brought to recover on two policies of insurance of \$5000 in each company, covering the oil house Nos. 263 and 265 Kinzie street. There had been a litigation concerning the property on the chancery side of the Superior Court; and on the 17th of March, 1866, the plaintiff was appointed receiver. On the 6th of October following, the suit was dismissed; and on the 9th of February, 1867, plaintiff had the property insured. It was burned shortly after. The companies refused payment on the ground that the property did not belong to the plaintiff; that when the bill was dismissed, it superseded plaintiff as receiver; and that the insurance was made in his name personally, instead of in his character of receiver.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The City Council has passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of five citizens of Baltimore, of good character, to serve as Fire Commissioners in the place of those at present constituted as such. When appointed, these Commissioners are to draw for their respective terms of office, two for four years, and three for two years. Every second year thereafter there are to be appointed persons in the place of those whose terms expire. In addition to other duties and powers, the Commissioners are to have authority for themselves, and power to delegate to the Chief Engineer or his assistants the authority to control all persons and property in the vicinity of a fire during the continuance thereof, provided that the exercise of such authority does not conflict with any law of the United States or of the State of Maryland. The ordinance gives authority to the Commissioners to appoint the Chief Engineer (who heretofore has been

selected by the City Council), as also his assistants and the officers and men of the various companies, the numerical force of which remains as at present. The salaries per annum are to be as follows, payable monthly: Chief Engineer, \$1,500; Assistant Engineers and Clerk of the Board, \$1,000 each; foremen, \$400 each; enginemen, \$1,000 each; assistant enginemen, tillermen, and hostlers, each, \$700, and firemen, \$300 each. The other provisions of the ordinance are similar to those in the various ordinances and supplement thereto at present in force. All others are repealed by this bill, which is to go immediately into effect.—*Baltimore Underwriter.*

THE FIRE MARSHAL BILL.—This important bill has passed through committee at Quebec, with some modifications. The principal amongst them are: First, the Marshal is to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and not by the Insurance Companies. Second, if the Marshal should not be able to attend at any fire, he may appoint some competent person to do so. Third, he is to receive but 20 cents for every original subpoena, instead of 50 cents, as originally proposed; for every copy, 5 cents, instead of 10, and 50 cents for every warrant, instead of one dollar. His highest remuneration (\$40) is in case the inquiry should be protracted beyond the seventh day, not the fourth, as in the original draught of the measure; and lastly, the insurance companies will pay *pro rata* of the costs of any inquiry, according to the proportion their respective policies bear to the total loss by fire.

FIRE RECORD.—LEVIS, Feb. — House of Wm. Downs, and that of G. Michand; the former was insured for \$4000 in the Queen, the latter was uninsured.

Montreal, Feb'y.—Jewelry store of Dorion; insured for \$900 in the Lancashire.

Ancaster, Feb'y 27.—St. John's church, with organ and contents; insured in the Canada West Mutual for \$2000.

Brantford, March 1.—Muirhead's blacksmith shop; loss \$600. No insurance—cause unknown.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—House of Dr. King; loss \$1000—no insurance. Also, house owned by Mr. Ellis, on York Street; insured for \$600 in the Western of Canada.

London, March 3rd.—Heathfield & Williams' drug store. Insurance as follows: London Assurance Corporation, \$6,000; Etna, of Hartford, \$2,000; Hartford, of Hartford, \$2,000; Home, of New Haven, \$2,000—total, \$12,000, which is ample. Cause unknown.

Railway News.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for the week ending Feb. 14, 1868:—

Passengers	\$18,361 37
Freight and live stock	36,922 62
Mails and sundries	3,838 44

Total	59,122 43
Corresponding week, 1867,	67,043 03

Increase..... \$7,920 60

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Traffic receipts for the week ending Feb. 22, 1868:—

Passengers	\$1,928 48
Freight	3,186 40
Mails and sundries	191 34

Total receipts for week	5,928 22
Corresponding week, 1867	7,356 89

Decrease..... \$1,428 67

EASTERN EXTENSION.—The last Sackville *Borderer* says:—The railroad between the E. & N. A. Railroad and the Nova Scotia boundary line is progressing as rapidly as could be expected taking into account the severity of the weather for some weeks past. Between Dorchester and the first named, near Cook's brook, the road is graded, and for about one half of the distance the rails laid. Of course there is a great deal of ballasting to be done yet but according to present appearances Dorches-

ter will have railroad communication before this year expires and a considerable portion of the line completed to Sackville. The contract for furnishing the logs wanted for the staging of the Railway Viaduct, over the Tantamar river, has been taken by Mr. W. Cole of this place and a considerable number are already procured. Other contractors are also at work, preparing for furnishing materials for other parts of the work,—all which looks like having a railroad.

Mining.

MADOC MINES.—The following extract from a letter written by Dr. T. Sturry Hunt, dated Montreal, Feb. 22, 1868, with reference to the "Empire Mine," will be read with general interest by all concerned in mining operations: "In accordance with my promise, I have examined the specimens of ore taken by me from your mine in Madoc Village last November. The ore consists of a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and copper, with some pyrites and arsenical iron. An assay of a selected specimen from a small vein gave me for the ton of 2,000 lbs.—

Gold, 43 oz.	\$95 46
Silver, 57 1-6 oz.	73 74

\$170 20

"By crushing and washing 31 pounds of an average sample there were obtained 13 per cent. of rich ore, still holding one-fourth its weight of spar, and yielding for 2,000 pounds, as the mean of two assays—

Gold, 7-10 oz.	\$206 50
Silver, 120 7-10 oz.	155 70

\$362 20

"This, it should be understood, refers to the ton of dressed ore; the wall-rock of dolomite or magnesian limestone gave me only a trace of gold."

Mr. Scott made an assay for silver of ore from the Empire mine, this week, the result being \$25 84 to the ton.

GOLD NUGGETS.—We had yesterday the pleasure, through the kindness of Mr. Simard, M.P.P. for Quebec Centre, of examining two large and valuable gold nuggets, taken lately from claims conceded by the DeLery Company in the Chaudiere District. The first was a solid piece of pure metal, weighing two pounds, and was dug out of Kilgore's claim on the Gilbert. The other, which weighed 1 lb. 5 dwts, was taken out of the Nash claim on the same river. There can be no doubt that these pieces were extracted from the localities indicated, as they were found by the owners of the claims while several gentlemen belonging to this city were present on the spot. The nuggets were passed round from hand to hand in the House of Assembly and attracted much attention.—*Quebec Chronicle, Feb. 14.*

THE SILVER QUESTION IN MONTREAL.—Chiefly through the lukewarmness of the business community, the gentlemen appointed by the Board of Trade, of Montreal, to remedy the silver nuisance, have abandoned the enterprise, and it seems likely that, until the government adopts some more stringent measure than the bill of last session, the evils will remain unabated.

—At Mr. W. M. Gray's stock sale in Halifax by J. D. Nash, 10 shares Bank of British North America sold for £64 15s.; 2 ditto £65; 5 Bank of Nova Scotia, £64 17s. 6d.; 50 Acadia Fire Insurance Company, £5 1s. 3d.; 4 city debentures (\$100 each,) realized \$96 each. Other stocks were offered, but no sales were effected.

Financial.

RICHILIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Montreal *Herald* says:—For the sake of timid people who may be induced to sacrifice property in the Richilieu Company stock by representations which have been made, it may be as well to remind them of the facts which they will find stated in the printed reports now in the hands of each shareholder. The original stock of the Company was only \$250,000 It has been increased by 125,000

And is now \$375,000 The increase, however, is by no means due to what is called a watering of the stock—that is to say, by a mere nominal addition to the value

of the capital. It represents the acquisition of the Quebec paid for out of the earnings of the Company, and entirely as solid a portion of the capital as any Steamboat Company can possess. It may be questionable whether it would not have been wiser to pay smaller dividends in previous years, so as to maintain a more regular average; but any proprietor who will consider the amounts of aggregate dividends he has received during the last few years, will be the most discontented mortal if he expects to have, in addition to the cash thus distributed, another large new steamer—the Canada which came out last year—and another large cash dividend. The addition which it is now intended to make to the capital will bring it up to \$500,000. To represent that there is even now the following property, viz: The three large steamers, the two best of them nearly new, the last not a year old, which are engaged on the Quebec line, viz: The Canada, Quebec and Montreal, which are worth the whole capital stock of the Company. They have besides eight smaller steamers engaged as market boats, and a considerable amount of real property and material. The new capital is to pay for another new boat, for which the Company expect remunerative occupation.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—The requisite authority for the ratification of the agreement for amalgamation with the Commercial by this bank was obtained at a special meeting of the shareholders, held at Montreal on the 24th. Seventy-five shareholders were present representing 12,176 shares. The President of the Merchants', Mr. Hugh Allan, stated the amount of the Commercial's liabilities at \$1,431,407, which, with the stock taken over, makes \$2,764,741, for which the Merchants' would become liable. The profits arising to the Commercial out of the transaction he estimated at \$1,124,943 after writing off \$1,455,486 for bad debts, and not reckoning two year's interest on the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds which he said were worth more than most people imagined. He expected an instalment of \$100,000 would be paid on them shortly as the Railway Company were anxious to release \$200,000 of bonds held by the bank as collateral security. "The Merchants' Bank of Canada" will, it is expected, go into operation in a few days.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE ACT.—The Promissory Note Act (which came into effect on the 1st February), requires all adhesive stamps affixed to Promissory notes, or drafts or bills of Exchange, to be cancelled by being initialed or having some material part of the instrument written over them, and being dated as well. The drawer of bills in the Dominion and the maker of notes must stamp and initial and date the stamps, and the acceptor of bills drawn out of the Dominion, under heavy penalty. A party coming into possession of an unstamped note or bill may double stamp it, and the instrument will thus become valid in his hands, otherwise it is null; but the party who ought by law to have affixed the stamp duty is not by this relieved from the penalties for his failure. The Act further provides that stamped paper may be used as in Great Britain. The amount of stamp duty to be affixed is very slightly altered. It is 1 cent for bills and notes of \$25 and under; 2 cents if over \$25 and up to \$50; and 3 cents if over \$50.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

There was a fair business done in stocks during the week, at slightly improved rates. **Bank Stock**—Bank of Montreal firmer, with buyers at 129, and sellers at 130. For British North America, 102 would be paid; none offering. Ontario sold at 97½ to 98, and is still offered at the latter figure. For Toronto, 111 is asked; only 110 offered. There are sellers of Royal Canadian at 90½ to 91, according to amount paid on stock. Bank of Commerce sold at 101 for stock bearing full dividend. There are sellers of Gore at 80½; no buyers. Merchants' offering at 108. Sales of City at 100½ are reported. Nelson's and Mechanics' out of market. There are buyers of People's

at 105, ex-dividend. Sales of Union at 100½ are reported; holders asking 101 at the close.

Debentures.—Sales of Fives at 88, and of Sixes at 100½, occurred; County Debentures are looked upon with much favor, and sought for; but not offered. City of Toronto are saleable to pay 6½ per cent. to purchaser, but there are no sellers.

Sundries.—Building Society stock is firmer; Canada Permanent sold freely at 114½, but is now held at 115; Western Canada is in brisk demand, with sales at 106½; freehold quiet, selling at 103. There are buyers of Montreal Telegraph at 131; no sales reported here. City Gas stock is sparingly offered, but wanted at 105. Good mortgages are wanted, paying 8 per cent., but few are offering.

Commercial.

Toronto Market.

GROCERIES.—The only feature to notice in this branch is the agitation for a complete change in the existing tariff on Sugars. A meeting was held in this city at which Hamilton as well as Toronto merchants were represented, and after a thorough discussion of the whole subject a resolution to recommend the adoption of a duty of 1 cent. per pound specific and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, was adopted. At Hamilton a meeting of merchants was also held and a resolution of similar tenor adopted. It was also recommended by that meeting to increase the *ad valorem* duties on teas and decrease the specific, with the object of promoting direct trade, and that the discriminating duties between green and black teas should be abolished. It was also recommended that the present system of imposing duties on commissions and packages be abandoned. In reference to spirits it was recommended that the duty be levied according to the strength, whether below or above proof, and that the actual quantity be ascertained by measurement. The committee appointed by the meeting of grocers in this city to carry out its views, met the Council of the Board of Trade, and after discussing the sugar duties arrived at a unanimous conclusion in reference to the subject. As concert of action has thus been secured, it is hoped that such changes will be brought about in the tariff as will operate justly and give satisfaction. Business in this branch is very quiet, owing partly to the delay and partial stoppage of mail communication, a difficulty which will, we hope, soon be terminated.

HARDWARE.—The market is flat and prices weak, with little doing.

GRAIN.—The market has been quiet during the week, owing to the railways being partially blocked up by snow. **Wheat.**—Receipts, 4,100 bush; receipts last week, 13,157 bush, against 12,220 bush for the corresponding week of last year. A sale of 5,000 bush. Spring at \$1.60, bagged and free on cars at Guelph, and 1 car at \$1.63, was all the business reported in wheat. The market is nominally unchanged. Fall quiet and firm at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for choice, without sales. **Barley.**—The market is quiet at \$1.23 to \$1.25, with a large quantity offering; holders of choice ask higher prices; no sales. **Oats.**—No receipts; 5 cars sold at 55c., and 1 car at 54c., all delivered. Owing to the present over-stock the market is flat, closing with sellers at 54 to 55c., and buyers at 50 to 52c. **Peas.**—No receipts or transactions; car loads are held at 84 to 85c.; street prices 80 to 82c. **Rye.**—Nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.05. **Seeds.**—Clover enquired for; timothy, a lot of 100 bush No. 1 offering on Saturday at 2.40.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the week, 533 brls., and 1,360 brls. last week, and 2,120 brls. for the corresponding week of last year. The market for superfine is quiet at quotations. Sales 500 brls. at \$7.10. A lot of 200 brls. fancy sold at \$7.25 at Maitou. Extra, buyers of good brands at \$7.50; no sales. Superior, nominal at \$8.00. **Oatmeal.**—Firm at \$6.50 for choice lots by the car load.

PROVISIONS.—**Dressed Hogs.**—The market for dressed hogs has been brisk at advanced prices. Three

car-loads bacon hogs sold at \$6, to go to Hamilton. Owing to the improvement in quotations of bacon in Europe, the price of light bacon hogs ranges almost as high as mess hogs. **Pork.**—Mess held pretty firmly at \$13, without sales. **Bacon.**—Owing to an improvement of about 3s. in the English market, business here has been pretty active, and there is a brisk demand for good lots at better prices. A lot of 40 tons loose Cumberland sold at \$6.75, and for a lot of 300 boxes choice heavy, \$7.50 was offered and \$8.00 demanded; the latter figure is a price quite above the views of buyers. **Hams.**—Have not shared in the improvement in other meats, owing to a decline in dried hams in Liverpool; quotations are nominally unchanged. **Lard.**—Is firm and in good demand; French buyers have materially reduced the stock in the English market, and the tendency of prices is therefore upward. A lot of about 100 packages sold at 10½c. **Butter.** is rather higher; good lots are wanted at 20c. to 22c., for the American market; ordinary is quiet at 15c. to 18c., with some business doing; 40 packages old butter sold as grease at 10c.

LEATHER.—Trade in leather has been rather more active, notwithstanding the snow-storm. We look for an improvement in business as the Spring approaches—a change which dealers would hail with pleasure.

FREIGHTS.—Tariff rates by Grand Trunk to the following points are:—Flour to all stations from Belleville to Lynn, inclusive, 35c; grain per 100 lbs. 18c; flour to Brockville and Cornwall, inclusive, 43c, grain 22c; flour to Montreal 50c, grain 25c; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland, inclusive, 85c, grain 43c; flour to Halifax \$1.05c, grain 53c; flour to St. John 95c; Marine insurance, Portland to Halifax, 1½ on flour, and to St. John 1 per cent. **Dressed Hogs,** Toronto to Montreal, \$7.00 per car load of 20,000 lbs.; in less quantities, 40c per 200 lbs. Toronto to Liverpool, by Grand Trunk via Portland—Boxed meats, per 100 lbs, 85c; lard and butter, 95c; beef, per tierce, 13s 6d stg; pork, per bbl, 10s 6d; flour and oatmeal, 1. 6s. Rates by Great Western—Flour to Suspension Bridge 25c; Susp. Bridge to Boston 90c, American currency.

St. John Market.

Feb. 22.—There is little to notice this week in reference to business, which continues quiet. The weather has become milder, and at the present writing is remarkably fine, which will no doubt have a tendency to increase trade with the country districts.

Breadstuffs.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for breadstuffs since our last, but we are unable to quote any material improvement in prices. We hear of a large quantity in Portland, en route for this port. Should we have liberal receipts, prices will hardly get up, especially in view of weakness in Toronto market. Receipts for the week 1,400 barrels flour. Owing partly to the scarcity of oats in the market, there is a brisk demand for corn meal, but there is no change in price.

Oats.—Oats are very scarce and in request; prices have consequently advanced fully five cents per bushel, and the prospect for the movement is, that still higher prices will be obtained. We quote **Flour.**—Duty: 25c. per bbl; Extra State per bbl., \$8.40 to \$8.60; Canadian Superfine, \$8.50; Canadian Choice, \$8.50 to \$9; Family and Pastry, \$8.75 to \$9; Oatmeal, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Corn Meal, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

A New Daily Paper in Toronto.

AN EVENING PAPER, to be called the *Daily World*, will be started in Toronto within a few weeks. It is to be a ONE CENT Daily, in the interest of the Working Classes, and independent in politics. Mr. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, editor and proprietor, now arranging for the purchase of Presses and other necessary material. The office will be located in the next building east of the *Globe*.

Mr. St. Germain has been since Sept. 4th, 1866, connected with the Toronto *Daily Telegraph*, by the merging of his *Evening Journal* with that paper. But, having been paid for Types, &c. by St. Germain has recently sold to Messrs. J. Robertson & Cook his right, title and interest in the *Evening Journal*, and completed other engagements, therefore his connection with the *Daily Telegraph* will cease in a few days. The *Daily World* will, doubtless, receive a liberal patronage, as no expense or labor will be spared in making it not only acceptable to its political friends, but equally so to the Family Circle, on account of the special character of its news and literary selections; and to the business community as a good advertising medium, for its large circulation, its price being only one cent per copy; six cents per week; or three dollars per annum, mailed or delivered by carriers in any part of the city.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month of December, and for seven months ending January 31st, 1868:

Revenue—Customs.....	\$836,328
Excise.....	252,383
Bill Stamp Duty.....	13,678
Post Office.....	75,853
Public Works, including Railways.....	32,574
Miscellaneous.....	115,957
Revenue for January, 1868	8856,908
“ “ July, 1867.....	1,076,462
“ “ August.....	1,162,175
“ “ September.....	1,932,253
“ “ October.....	1,444,450
“ “ November.....	1,429,473
“ “ December.....	1,324,042
	\$9,216,764
Expenditure for January, 1868	\$1,063,627
“ “ July, 1867.....	1,446,591
“ “ August.....	713,915
“ “ September.....	778,056
“ “ October.....	2,316,126
“ “ November.....	617,079
“ “ December.....	1,175,297
	\$7,111,692

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INCORPORATED 1851.
CAPITAL 840,000
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TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The people of Kincardine having offered a bonus to the Montreal Telegraph company to extend their wires to Kincardine, the company have consented to do so; and the work will be proceeded with immediately.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have made a great reduction in their tariff to places east of Quebec, in Canada and New Brunswick; in some cases the reduction amounts to 75 cents on the rate for ten (10) words, and 5 cents each extra word. The rate to Halifax has also been reduced 60 cents.

—Notice is given that application will be made for an Act to grant further powers to the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association, including power to insure against the loss of live stock otherwise than by fire.

—Notice is given that application will be made to Parliament for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway from St. Johns, Quebec, or from some point on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, or the Vermont Junction Railway, to the Province line, in the township of Sutton, or parish of St. Armand East, and to construct another portion or extension of said Railway in and through the township of Potton, in said Province.

—It appears from the preamble of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Canada Marine Insurance Company, that Messrs. Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, John McLennan, Hugh McLennan, Thomas Rimmer, Wm. Gunn and Alexander Mitchell, of Montreal, are its projectors. —Insurance on property in Chicago is not profitable. On the business of the last three years there, every company has been a loser. A calculation, however, has been made, which makes the two sides of the account exactly balance.

AMERICAN SILVER.—London, Ont., has taken up the silver matter with good spirit. Subscriptions to the extent of \$60,000 have been received for export, and it was expected that the same parties would tender an additional \$40,000, but they were unwilling to guarantee more than the first amount.

PATENTS.—All applications for patents made now can only be granted to extend to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; but applications made for the Dominion will be received and registered by the Commissioner at Ottawa, and will wait the enactment of the new patent law for the whole Dominion, which will probably be passed in March. The fee for a patent is \$20.

POST MAGAZINE ALMANAC FOR 1868.—We have received from the proprietor of the Post Magazine his very valuable Insurance Directory for 1868. It is full of most useful information.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—March 5, 1868.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots.....	2 20 2 50	“ fine to fins't.....	0 85 0 95
“ Kip.....	2 45 3 20	Hyson.....	0 45 0 80
“ Calf.....	3 00 3 75	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80
“ Congress Gaiters.....	2 10 2 40	Tobacco, Manufact'd.....	
“ Kip Cobourgs.....	1 15 1 50	Can Leaf, P B 5s & 10s.....	0 24 0 30
Boys' Thick Boots.....	1 65 1 90	Western Leaf, com.....	0 24 0 26
Youths' “.....	1 45 1 55	“ Good.....	0 27 0 32
Women's Batts.....	1 00 1 30	“ Fine.....	0 32 0 35
“ Congress Gaiters.....	1 20 1 60	“ Bright fine.....	0 40 0 50
Misses' Batts.....	0 75 1 10	“ choice.....	0 60 0 75
“ Congress Gaiters.....	1 09 1 30	Hardware.	
Girls' Batts.....	0 65 0 90	“ (net cash prices):	
“ Congress Gaiters.....	0 80 1 15	Block, P B.....	0 26 0 27
Children's C. T. Cacks.....	0 50 0 65	Grain.....	0 27 0 28
“ Gaiters.....	0 65 0 90	Upper:	
Drugs.		Fig.....	0 23 0 24
Aloes Cape.....	0 16@0 18	Sheet.....	0 35 0 40
Alum.....	0 02 0 05	at Nails:	
Borax.....	0 18 0 20	Assorted 1/2 Shingles.....	3 25 3 30
Camphor, refined.....	0 08 0 12	“ 100 lb.....	
Castor Oil.....	0 18 0 20	Shingle alone do.....	3 45 3 50
Caustic Soda.....	0 05 0 05	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 65 3 70
Cochineal.....	0 05 1 20	Galvanized Iron:	
Cream Tartar.....	0 25 0 27	Assorted sizes.....	0 09 0 10
Epsom Salts.....	0 03 0 03	Best No. 24.....	0 09 0 09
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 14	“ 26.....	0 09 0 09
Gum Arabic.....	0 30 0 40	“ 28.....	0 09 0 09
Indigo.....	0 80 1 30	Horse Nails:	
Licorice.....	0 16 0 38	Guest's or Griffin's	
Madder.....	0 10 0 11	assorted sizes.....	0 19 0 20
Nutgalls.....	0 36 0 38	F or W. ass'd sizes.....	0 19 0 20
Opium.....	4 60 6 25	Patent Hammer'd do	
Oxalic Acid.....	0 15 0 18	Iron (at 4 months):	
Potash Prussiate.....	0 35 0 40	Pig—Gartsherrie Nol.....	26 00 27 00
“ Bichromate.....	0 17 0 20	Other brands: No 1.....	23 50 24 00
Potass Iodide.....	4 40 4 50	“ No 2.....	24 00 25 00
Senna.....	0 10 0 30	Bar—Scotch, P 100 lb.....	2 25 2 50
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Refined.....	3 00 3 25
S da Bicarb.....	4 75 5 50	Swedes.....	5 00 5 50
Tartaric Acid.....	0 40 0 45	Hoops—Coopers.....	3 00 3 25
Verdigris.....	0 40 0 45	“ Band.....	3 00 3 25
Vitriol, Blue.....	0 07 0 10	Boiler Plates.....	3 25 3 50
Groceries.		Canada Plates.....	4 00 4 25
Coffees:		Union Jack.....	0 00 0 00
Java, P lb.....	0 23@0 25	Pontypool.....	0 00 0 00
Laguayra.....	0 18 0 21	Swansea.....	0 00 0 00
Rio.....	0 17 0 19	Lead (at 4 months):	
Fish:		Bar, P 100 lbs.....	0 07 0 07
Herrings, Lab split.....	3 50 4 50	Sheet.....	0 08 0 09
“ round.....	1 50 3 00	Shot.....	0 07 0 07
“ scaled.....	0 40 0 45	Iron Wire (net cash):	
Mackerel, small kitts.....	1 25 1 35	No. 6, P bundle.....	2 70 2 80
Lo-h. Her. wh'e firks.....	2 50 2 75	“ 9.....	3 10 3 20
“ half.....	1 50 1 75	“ 12.....	3 40 3 50
White Fish & Trout.....	6 00 6 25	“ 16.....	4 30 4 40
Salmon, saltwater.....	16 00 17 50	Powder:	
Dry Cod, P 112 lbs.....	4 00 4 50	Blasting, Canada.....	4 50 4 75
Fruit:		FF.....	5 00 5 25
Raisins, Layers.....	2 20 2 30	FFF.....	4 50 4 75
“ M R.....	2 00 2 10	Blasting, English.....	5 00 5 50
“ Valentias new.....	0 08 0 08	FF loose.....	5 50 6 00
Currants, new.....	0 05 0 08	FFF.....	6 00 6 50
“ old.....	0 04 0 06	Pressed Spikes (4 mo.):	
Figs.....	0 00 0 15	Regular sizes 1/0.....	4 00 4 25
Molasses:		Extra.....	4 50 5 00
Clayed, P gal.....	0 38 0 40	Tin Plates (net cash):	
Syrups, Standard.....	0 44 0 45	IC Coke.....	7 50 8 00
“ Golden.....	0 50 0 52	IC Charcoal.....	8 75 9 00
Rice:		IX.....	10 75 11 00
Arracan.....	4 25 4 50	IXX.....	12 50 0 00
Spices:		DC.....	9 00 0 00
Cassia, whole, P lb.....	0 35 0 38	DX.....	10 00 0 00
Cloves.....	0 12 0 14	Hides & Skins.—P B.	
Nutmegs.....	0 50 0 60	Green rough.....	0 60 0 60
Ginger, ground.....	0 14 0 25	Green, salt'd & insp'd.....	0 10 0 07
“ Jamaica, root.....	0 25 0 30	Cured.....	0 08 0 08
Pepper, black.....	0 09 0 10	Calfskins, green.....	0 60 0 10
Pimento.....	0 09 0 10	Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12
Sugars:		“ dry.....	0 15 0 20
Port Rico, P lb.....	0 09 0 09	Pelts.....	0 75 0 10
Cuba.....	0 09 0 09	Sheepskins.....	0 75 0 10
Barbadoes (bright).....	0 09 0 09	Hops.	
Dry Crushed, at 60 d.....	0 12 0 12	Inferior, P B.....	0 20 0 25
Canada Sugar Ref'y.....		Medium.....	0 25 0 35
yellow No. 2, 60 ds.....	0 09 0 09	Good.....	0 35 0 40
Yellow, No. 2 1/2.....	0 09 0 09	Fancy.....	0 40 0 43
No. 3.....	0 09 0 09	Leather, @ (4 mos.)	
Crushed X.....	0 10 0 10	In lots of less than	
“ A.....	0 11 0 11	50 sides, 10 P cent	
Crout.....	0 11 0 12	higher.....	
Extra Ground.....	0 12 0 13	Spanish Sole, 1st qual	
Tees:		heavy, weights P B.....	0 22 0 24
Japan com'n to good.....	0 40 0 55	Do. 1st qual middle do.....	0 25 0 24
“ Fine to choicest.....	0 55 0 65	Do. No. 2, all weights	
Colored, com. to fine.....	0 40 0 75	slaughter heavy.....	0 28 0 29
Congou & Souch'ng.....	0 42 0 75	Do. light.....	0 28 0 29
Coolong, good to fine.....	0 50 0 60	Harness, heavy.....	0 34 0 30
Y. Hyson, com to gd.....	0 45 0 55	“ light.....	0 31 0 35
Medium to cho'ce.....	0 45 0 80	Upper heavy.....	0 38 0 25
Extra choice.....	0 85 0 95	“ light.....	0 42 0 34
Gunpow'd'r c. t. med.....	0 55 0 70		
“ med. to fine.....	0 70 0 85		

Table of commodity prices including Leather, Produce, Oils, Soap & Candles, Wines, Liquors, and Wool. Columns include item names and prices in \$ c.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, March 4; Montreal, March 2; Quebec, March 2; London, Jan. 30.

Table of stock and bond prices. Columns include Name, Shares, Paid up, Divid'd last 6 Months, Dividend Day, and Closing Prices for Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

Table of Railway prices. Columns include Railway Name, Shares, and prices for Montreal and London.

Table of Exchange rates. Columns include location (London, New York, etc.), currency type, and exchange rates.

Table of Securities prices. Columns include Security Name, Shares, and prices for Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto.

Financial.

Candee & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, dealers in Gold and Silver Coin, Government Securities, &c., Corner Main and Exchange Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
21-1y

Honore Plamondon,
CUSTOM House Broker, Forwarder, and General Agent, Quebec.
Office—Custom House Building.
Quebec, 9th December, 1867. 17-1y

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.
60c ADVANCES MADE ON SECURITIES.

Pellatt & Osler,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
ACCOUNTANTS,
AGENTS FOR
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
AND
NEW YORK CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office—86 King St. East, 4 Doors West of Church St.,
TORONTO.
HENRY PELLATT, **EDMUND B. OSLER,**
Notary Public, Official Assignee.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company
Offers for sale at Cheap Rates, on condition of settlement,
FARM LOTS, IN DYSART,
And adjoining Townships, in the County of Peterborough.

THE greater portion of the Company's block of nine Townships is excellent farming land. The Judges at the Provincial Exhibition at London, in 1865, awarded to the Company a Special Prize, and at Kingston, in 1867, a Diploma for the assortment of Farm Produce from their settlements. The country is well watered, healthy and picturesque. Dysart is a well settled Township, with mills, schools, &c., while stores, post-office, boarding-houses, &c., are established in the Village of Haliburton. There is also a rising settlement in the Township of Harcourt; and along the Peterson road the settler has a choice of good Farm Lots in no less than six Townships.

The communication to the Townships is good, a great part of it by Railroad and Steamboat. The Bobcaygeon, Opemogon, Peterson, Mississippi, and Hastings Roads will all give access to the Company's block, but other roads are being opened up, giving a more direct communication with the County Town of Peterborough.

The Company has expended a considerable sum in the construction of Roads to and through its Townships, and has still a large appropriation for this purpose.

Dysart and adjoining Townships, the property of the Company, form one Municipality which cannot fail to make more rapid progress than any of the Municipalities in that section of the country, on account of the large sum levied every year from the Company.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Secretary,

CHARLES JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Bank of Toronto Buildings, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 21 24-1y

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 hereby 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. nov-28-15

THIS Paper is printed from Messrs. Miller & Richards' Extra hard metal Type, sold by
W. HALLEY,
85 Bay Street, Toronto.

Insurance.

J. T. & W. Fennoek,
FIRE and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers.
Ottawa, Dec. 21st, 1867. 10-1y

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 Insurance Company of Dublin.
The number of Shareholders exceeds Five Hundred

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

THIS Company takes Fire and Marine Risks on the most favorable terms.
T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager for Canada
Chief office for Dominion—Corner St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Sts., Montreal. 15-1y

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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: **Marine Inspector:**
E. ROBY O'BRIEN **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,
1w23 Managing Director.

Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1847

Incorporated under Special Act of Parliament.

Amount of Capital and Funds, over.....	\$1,800,000
Assurances in force, over.....	\$4,600,000
Number of Policies in force, over.....	3,000
Annual Income, over.....	\$170,000
Claims paid for Deaths since commencement of Company, over.....	\$450,000

This Company was specially established for the purpose of granting to assured every security, advantage and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest; and that course has resulted in a larger amount of Life Assurance in Canada than any other Institution there.

Table of Rates for the more general form of Life Assurance, and every information, may be obtained at the Head Office, Hamilton, or at any of the Agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager
Office in Toronto, Toronto Street.
E. BRADBURNE, Agent.
1c-3m

Insurance.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
WITH which is now united the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
HEAD OFFICES—EDINBURGH and MONTREAL.
Accumulated Funds upwards of \$18,000,000.
Income, 1867..... \$3,285,000.
Manager—W. M. RAMSAY. Inspector—RICH'D BULL.
TORONTO—HENRY PELLATT, AGENT.
Agencies in every Town throughout the Dominion.
18-1y.

Phoenix Insurance Company,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
PHILANDER SHAW, EDGAR W. CROWELL,
Secretary, Vice-President.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$666,416.02.
Total, 1,666,416.02. Entire Income from all sources for 1866 was \$2,131,899.82.
CHARLES G. FORTIER, Marine Agent
Ontario Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 19-1y.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company,
19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, £2,500,000. Invested over \$2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—NINETY PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.
OFFICE—385 & 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.
16-1y

Scottish Provincial Assurance Co.
Established 1825.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STELLING
INVESTED IN CANADA (1854).....\$500,000.
Canada Head Office, Montreal.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate,
HOB. CHARLES WILSON, M. L. C.,
W. SAGRE, 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 business disposed of in Canada, without reference to parent office.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Resident Secretary.
G. L. MADDISON,
AGENT FOR TORONTO.
15-1y

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. Life 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.
28 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
oct 17—c-1y **JAMES FRASER,** Agent.

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.
15-17 T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager & Sec'y.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. HARTFORD, CONN.

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

THIS Company, established in 1851, is one of the most reliable Companies doing business in the country, and has been steadily prospering. The Massachusetts Insurance Reports show that in nearly all important matters it is superior to the general average of Companies. It offers to intending assurers the following reasons, amongst others, for preferring it to other companies:

It is purely Mutual. It allows the Insured to travel and reside in any portion of the United States and Europe. It throws out almost all restriction on occupation from its Policies. It will, if desired, take a note for part of the Premium, thus combining all the advantages of a note and all cash company. Its Dividends are declared annually, and applied in reduction of Premium. Its Dividends are in every case on Premiums paid. The Dividends of the PHOENIX have averaged fifty per cent. yearly. In the settlement of Policies, a Dividend will be allowed for each year the policy has been in force. The number of Dividends will always equal the outstanding Notes. It pays its losses promptly—during its existence never having contested a claim. It issues Policies for the benefit of Married Women beyond the reach of their husband's creditors. Creditors may also insure the lives of Debtors. Its Policies are all Non-forfeiting, as it always allows the assured to surrender his Policy, should he desire, the Company giving a paid-up Policy therefor. This important feature will commend itself to all. The inducements now offered by the PHOENIX are better and more liberal than those of any other Company. Its rate of Mortality is exceedingly low, and under the average.

Parties contemplating Life Insurance will find it to their interest to call and examine our system. Policies issued payable either in Gold or American currency.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Manager,
Dominion of Canada

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

Active and energetic Agents and Carvers wanted in every town and village, to whom liberal placements will be given. 16-1y

ETNA

Live Stock Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

DIRECTORS:

E. A. BULKELEY,	C. C. KIMBALL,
SAMUEL WOODRUFF,	T. O. ENDERS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	ROBT. E. DAY,
E. J. BASSETT,	EDWD. KELLOGG,
J. A. WOODRUFF,	ALVAN P. HYDE.

This Company insures

HORSES AND CATTLE

AGAINST DEATH
BY FIRE, ACCIDENT, OR DISEASE.

Also, AGAINST THEFT, And the HAZARDS OF TRANSPORTATION.

C. C. KIMBALL, President.
T. O. ENDERS, Vice President.
J. B. TOWER, Secretary.

Parties desiring Local Agencies will apply to
E. L. SNOW, GENERAL AGENT,
nov14 '07-1y Montreal.

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 15-1yr

The Aetna Life Insurance Company.

AN attack, abounding with errors, having been made upon the Aetna 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 Aetna Fire Insurance Company:—

"To whom it may concern:—
We, the undersigned, regard the Aetna 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. Hendee, President Aetna Fire Insurance Co., and late Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.

J. Goodnow, Secretary Aetna Fire Insurance Co.
C. H. Northam, President, and J. B. Powell, Cashier National Bank.

C. T. Hillyer, President Charter Oak National Bank.
E. D. Tiffany, President First National Bank.
G. T. Davis, President City National Bank.

E. 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 Aetna 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. 26, 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. 16-1y

Life Association of Scotland.

INVESTED FUNDS

UPWARDS OF £1,000,000 STERLING.

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the

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 OR 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 trust for Policy-holder's heirs, or other purposes.

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.)
GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.)
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister.
The Honourable G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia.

THOMAS KIRBY, Esq., Banker.
PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son)
Solicitors—MESSRS. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.
Secretary—P. WARDLAW.
Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.
16-1y

Miscellaneous.

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 'Comet' and 'Sun' Burners

SETS OF

TABLE GLASSWARE, HYACINTH GLASSES, STEAM GAUGE TABLES, GLASS RODS, &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.

18-1y Secretary.

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

J. R. Boyce,

NO. 63 and 65, Great James Street, Montreal, Dealer and Importer of all kinds of TOYS and FANCY GOODS. J. R. B. is the only manufacturer of La Crosse Sticks for the new Indian Game of LA CROSSE, and has constantly on hand a large supply, with the printed Rules of the Game. He also manufactures all the requisites for Croquet, and all other Parlor and Lawn Games. Baskets, of all kinds, and every variety of Hair Work, Wigs, 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.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northern Railway Company, of Canada, will make application at the present or ensuing Session of Parliament to the Dominion of Canada, for such amendments to the Charter of the Company as may enable it to raise new Capital for the construction of Elevators, the extension of its Rolling Stock, and other equipments, and the construction of such new and additional works as may be necessary for the operation and the extension of its traffic, and for other purposes.

By order. THOS. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Northern Railway Offices, Toronto, 3rd February, 1868. 25-4f.