MONETARY TIMES

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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

VOL. 11-NO. 22.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION,

Mercantile.

Gundry and Langley,

A SCRITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Surveyors and Valuators. Office corner of King and Jordan Speets, Toronto. THOMAS GUNDRY.

J. B. Boustend.

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

John Boyd & Co.

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boets and Shoes, No. 7 Weilington Street East, Toronto,

L. Coffee & Co.

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

J. & A. Clark,

PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont

D Crawford & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS of Soaps, Candles, etc., and dealers in Petroleum, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Palace St, Teronto, Ont.

John Fisken & Co-

ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Yonge St.,

W. & R. Griffith.

MPORTERS of Teas, Wines, etc. Ontario Chambers, cor. Church and Front Sts , Toronto.

H. Nerlich & Co.,

MPORTERS of French, German, English and American Facey Goods, Cigars, and Leaf Tobaccos, No. 2 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto.

Hurd, Leigh & Co.

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

Lyman & McNab.

WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

W. D. Matthews & Co-

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

R. C. Hamilton & Co.

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

Parson Bres.,

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

C. P. Reid & Co.

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

W. Rowland & Co.,

PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances made on Consignments. Corner charca and Fract Streets, Toronto.

Reford & Dillon.

MPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto,

Sessions, Turner & Co.,

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

Meetings.

BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

The general meeting was held in Montreal at the office of the Bank, on the 17th December, 1868, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, President of the Bank, having been called to the chair, and Mr. Cotté requested to act as Secretary, the President read the following-the seventh annual report of the Bank :

GENTLEMEN. -The Directors of the Bank Jacques Cartier, in submitting to you the report of the Bank for the year just ended, cannot state that the amount of profits is equal to that of preceding years, but the result of its operations has been relatively satisfactory.

All amongst you must have witnessed the serious fluctuations during the past year in general business, and the trade of Lower Canada appears

to have suffered the most.

Failures have become in some way or other a matter of custom, and have succeeded each other with alarming rapidity. In other words commercial morality appears so singularly debased that a large portion of the community seem to consider it as not dishonorable to become bankrupt, or even fraudulently bankrupt, as a means to enrich themselves at the expense of others. Added to this the result of the has been below an average, and you will have a faint idea of the trouble and anxiety of the Directors of the Bank, in order to arrive at the following results:

Balance of profit and loss to 30th Nov.

Net profit of last year to 30th Nov. 1868..... . 89,901 16

Dedrct dividend 4 per cent. 1st June,

1868.....\$39,012 25 Deduct dividend 4 per cent. 1st Dec. 1868......\$39,693 57, 78,705 83

.\$16,109 57 From this balance is deducted for the

Balance to cover probable losses and

Reserve Fund....

doubtful debts.\$11,109 57 The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$90,000, equal to 9 per cent on the capital of the Bank.

5.000 00

Here, as elsewhere, after many years of pros-perity, an annoying reaction has made itself felt, and confidence strongly shaken, in paralyzing business, has produced an unproductive accumu lation of capital. To such an extent is this the case that never in Canada was so much capital seeking employment. To convince one of this fact, it is sufficient to look at the balance sheet attached to this report and you will there see that the Bank has in convertible a sets \$4 to \$1 on its circulation, and \$1 to \$21 due on its liabilities.

This state of affairs although very reassuring

to the holders of our notes and the depositors, is not satisfactory to your Directors, who desired to see the funds of the Bank employed in a more active manner.

Let us hope that there will soon be a change for the better, and that the Bank will obtain its | ing resolution:

fair allowance of the business accruing from any such change.

The books and other vouchers of the Bank have, as usual, received the attention of your Directors, and have been found to be perfectly correct.

The retiring Directors are Messrs. C. S. Rodin, J. L. Beaudry, and L. J. Beliveau. They are eligible for re-election.

In conclusion, your Directors have pleasure in noticing the scrupulous assiduity to their busi-ness, of the cashier and the other officers of the

Bank. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. BEAUDRY, President.

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1868.

Balance sheet to 30th November, 1868: ASSETS.

Bullion and Government notes, \$200,873 89

\$2,142,662 07

LIABILITIES. Paid up capital \$994,310 00
Reserve Fund 90,000 00 Profit and loss. 11,109 by Circulation 100,801 00 1,326 89 Due other banks.... Dividend payable 1st December..... Unclaimed dividends 39,693 57 3,237 66

> \$2,142,662 07 H. Cotte, Cashier.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and Directors of the Bank was then proposed and carried.

Messrs. C. S Rodin, J. B. Beaudry, and L. J. Beliveau, were re-elected Directors.

HURON AND ON TARIO SHIP CANAL.

A meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held on the 13th in the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of considering the prospects of the proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal. The meeting was very largely attended—in fact, it was the largest meeting of the Board for some

it was the largest meeting of the Board for some years. A number of spectators were in the Board-room, to listen to the discussion. Among others, there were present the President, Mr. J. G. Worts, who occupied the chair, Messrs. Wm. Gooderham, sen., W. Gooderham, jun., T. C. Chisholm, G. Laidlaw, Wm. Ramsay, William Thompson, J. Burns, T. D. Harris, S. Spreull, James Young, W. F. McMaster, James Stock, N. Barnhart, F. W. Coate W. J. McDonnell, W. Myles, A. M. Smith, R. Wilkes, — Robertson, G. Gooderham, J. Adamson, H. Scott, J. Harris, F. A. Rolph, H. Gooderham, A. V. Delaporte, J. Nelson, J. Campbell, G. H. Wyatt, and many others. others.

After explaining the object of the meeting the Chairman called upon Mr. T. C. Chisholm, who moved, seconded by Mr. Gooderham, the follow-

"That the shipping and commercial interests consider 30 minutes for each lock a low esti-Ontario do not require the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal."

Georgian Bay Canal."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Chisholm stated that he had been opposed to the construction of the canal ever since the subject was first broached, as being antagonistic to the interests of the country. He found that Mr. Capreol, in his pamphlet, set down the distance which would be according to the country of grain from Chicago to saved in the carrying of grain from Chicago to New York, by the proposed canal, at 460 miles. The speaker, to refute this statement, gave the distances between the several points on the Welland Canal route, and between points on the route which would have to be travelled in passing through the projected Georgian Bay Canal, show ing that the distance saved would only be 240

The total amount of grain which could possibly he shipped through the projected canal in a year

would be as follows;

One vessel each way every hour, night and day for 7 months—26 days to the month, or 182 days
—24 vessels each day down, gives 4368 vessels;
estimate each vessel at 25,000 bush., give 109,
200,000 bush., or 3,276,000 tons at 80c. per ton, the proposed toll would produce..... Canal to cost \$40,000,000 \$2,620,800

3,460,000

779,200 This calculation is based on Mr. Capreol's figures, but all lake captains say the canal would not be used if the toll was over 20c. per ton—the same as on the Welland Canal—the result would be as follows :-

3,276,000 tons at 20c..... Less interest..... \$2,800,000

Working expenses and

repairs 6,00,000

3,400,000

\$2,744,800 Annual loss....

In order to ascertain what were the feelings of captains of vessels on the subject of constructing e canal, the speaker had written the following

"Токовто, Јап. 11, 1869.

"DEAR SIRS, -I.; Mr. Capreol's proposition to build the Georgian Bay Canal, he proposes to charge 80 ets. per ton on grain, which is 2 ets. and 4 mills per bushel on wheat. Will you give me your opinion as to the number of steamers and vessels that would pass through it in preference to the Welland Canal, where the toll is 20c. per ton or 6 mills per bushel; also your opinion as to the number of steamers and vessels that would pass through in preference to the Welland Canal, provided the tolls were the same, 20c. per ton? The Georgian Bay: Canal will be 100 miles long, have 42 locks, 31 of which are to have an average lift of 15 feet 2 inches ; 6 a lift of 15 ft, ; and 5 a lift of 8 ft. Will you give me your opi nion as to the average time it would take to lock a steamer or vessel of 1,000 tons through these locks.

"Yours truly,

"THOS. C. CHISHOLM."

The following was the answer which he received, signed by a number of captains of vessels and steamboats :

Т. С. Співновм.

DEAR SIR-In reply to your letter of the 71th, we, the undersigned steambout and vessel cap-tains beg leave to say that, at the toll of 80c. per ton on the Georgian Bay Canal, not one steam-boat or vessel would pass through it. If the tells were the same as on the Welland Canal 20c. per ton, we would decide as to which route we would take on arrival at the Straits of Mackinaw.

Captain Frank Jackman, S. Sylvester, J. Jackson, Arch. Taylor, Henry Jackman, Jno. McGann, S. S. Hamilton. J. Jackman, Joseph Kennedy, G. B. Chisholm, Jno. Kemp. Geo. Coot, M. C. Thompson, Wm. Coot, Hiram Williams, Duncan Chisholm, J. T. Douglass, Robt. Thomas.

After reading the above, the speaker went on to say that grain was carried on the Northern Railway, a distance of 94 miles, at the rate of one cent and five mills per bushel per mile; the rate from Chicago to Toronto in last December was only one cent and one mill. Mr. Capreol proposed to carry it at one cent and one mill per bushel per mile. Then there was a railway, building, direct from Oswego to New York, and intended for carrying grain, which would be another rival to the proposed canal. The speaker closed by adverting to the fact that, during six months of last year, grain was carried from Chicago to Buffalo at three cents and sometimes even as low as two cents per bushel, while Mr. Capreol proposed to charge two cents and one null for the passage through the canal.

Mr. Wm. Gooderham, jr. had great pleasure in

econding the resolution.

Mr. Chisholm further pointed out the absurdity of the Company's statements in reference to the immense water power that they allege the canal would give to Toronto, and showed that the head of water spoken of could not be obtained without

laying a pipe all the way to Lake Simcoc.

Mr. Wm. Gooderham, sen., seconded the resolution. Messrs. Thompson, McDonell, F. C. Capreol and Coate objected to the proceedings of the meeting and defended the canal project; and Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. G. Laidlaw, Mr. J. G. Worts, and Mr. R. Wilkes spoke against it, some of them very forcibly and at considerable length. The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried -no one voting against it.

A resolution was subsequently put and carried to the effect that the Toronto Board of Trade be requested to enter into communication with the Boards in the principal cities of the Province, for the purpose of obtaining from the Dominion Government the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N. B.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held in St. John on the 5th. The Directors sub-

mitted the following supplementary report:
"The President and Directors of the Commer cial Bank of New Brunswick beg leave to submit herewith to the stockholders a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, prepared pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last meeting. In submitting this statement they have given such details as can, in their opinion, be at present submitted by them consistently with the interest of the stockholders and their own duties as Directors to the customers of the bank whose accounts are expressly protected by the Bank Charter. The Directors are unwilling, after mature consideration, to take upon themselves the responsibility of giving at present fur-ther details, and believe that to do so would prove most injurious to the Stockholders, but should it be the wish of the Stockholders that such details should be given, the present Directors are prepared cheerfully to retire in favor of ley had gone to.

such persons as shall be duly nominated by the Stockholders, from a position in which they have no desire to continue except with the confidence

of those whose property they have to control."

The total liabilities as on 23rd November amounted to \$630,958 85, and the assets to \$765, 671. The changes in assets and liabilities to 2 January, were-

Nov. 23. Jan. 2 Circulation \$261, 490 00 \$131,020 00 \$130,470 00 Bills discounted Miramichi 269,932 00 162,239 00 107,693 00 100,000 00 53,311 00 debt Woodstock 60,000.00 debt 57,999.00 Running acet 53,340 00 34,998 00 18,342 00 Other banks

& agencies 193,709 00 139,021 00 The latter decrease is owing to the payment certain collaterals lodged before the su the Bank.

Deposits have increased Assets on hand, being part of amounts received from Miramichi, and on

running accounts,
After the adoption of the report had be moved, Mr Reed, one of the new Directors, and The figures showing the estimated surplus was a compromise of three several statements one of them being made by Mr. Seeley and the old Directors, and another by Mr. Jarvis, and the third by myself, that the affairs of the bank were so far as it was possible under the circumsta to do, minutely gone into, and that each party, estimated the realiable value of the varie honestly to the best of their judgment and i mation. In very many instances our op differed as to the values, but the net resu the several statements only varied a few the dollars. The statement was got up in good and as the meeting was not a meeting of cre ors, and as the debts of the Bank must b was deemed imprudent to expose the further than to assure you, over our signatu the moral certainty that by judicious man on the part of the Directors, and by for on the part of the creditors that the assets would not only, in our opinion, pay the liabilities, but leave something to be divided amongst the Stock holders.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the Board of Directors, on whom at the expirawill fall the duty of winding up the affairs of the Bank in accordance with the charter, shall have your entire confidence, because if they are not supported by the Stockholders unanis or nearly so, it will be impossible for them to wind up the concern in the most advantageous and economical way. Therefore the cl sing paragraph of the report puts the matter to question, have you confidence in the discre the judgment and the honesty of purpose of the present Directors, or have you not! If you have not, then we retire in favor of five gentleue qualified, who may be duly nominated by the Stockholders to take our place.

Nearly all of you are in favor of the co being wound up by the Directory, and not Curator, The Central and Westmoreland Be furnish illustratons of the two modes. The Co tral was wound up under the Board of Dire the assets of which, not only paid the debts, a balance wrs left to be divided amongst. Stockholders, whereas the Westmoreland is wound up by a Curator, under the direction the Supreme Court, the assets have been ent swamped, and a call of fifty per cent has all been made upon the Stockholders, and I have very best authority for stating that anot of a similar amount will shortly be made

Mr. Milligan wanted to know where the 000 deficit above the losses by Sancton and I

ment of the assets than had been presented. He believed the Bank had violated its charter by dealing so largely in real estate, by which means dealing so largely in real estate, by which means the working energies of the Bank had been crippled and brought to its present position. The mortgages instead of being permitted to lie over, should have been made available, and the property converted into a working medium. From the returns to the Legislature from 1852 to 1862 it would appear that the position of the Bank was good, when in reality amounts were put in as assets which were utterly worthless. The stockholders had never had an opportunity of seeing how the returns were made up, and had no information of the real situation of things. In 1862 Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Sancton made oath to the Legislature, that the stock was full, and the assets all good, and yet before the annual meeting in May following, the Directors struck off £20,000 from the assets for which they gave no reason, and the stockholders could gain no information on the matter. With regard to the matter between him and Mr. Jack, he would now say that, although Mr. Jack had stated in the papers that he was not liable for the case he lost, yet that gentlemen had told Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Seely and himself, that Mr. Hazen was liable for that amount, and yet that £500 had been put into the bad debt list. The Bank, moreover, had in 1861 broken their own bye-laws, in handing £1500 over the counter to Mr. John Morrison the Bank taking mortgage on his Mill property at Fredericton, on which the Central Bank had a previous mortgage of £3500.

Mr. Parks explained that when he went to the Board, Mr. Morrison owed the Bank £25,000, all of which by great labors he had got covered, and then he told Mr. Morrison that all future accommodation must be done through the Board. He got leave of absence to go to Canada, and while he was gone the Board handed Morrison

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31,491 00

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Mr. Milligan spoke at some length on the de-partures from the terms of the Charter, and on the liability of the Directors as Trustees for the Stockholders.

Messrs. Reed and Jarvis were approved of to fill the vacancies at the Board, and the further consideration of the report was postponed till the second Tuesday in March.

-A meeting of the subscribers for stock in the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company will be held in Whitby on the 27th of January, for the purpose of electing directors.

...The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company will be held on the 18th January.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD. - Petrolia, Jan. 8. - A fire occurred here by which three houses were burned to the That in which the fire originated belonged to Mr. Lloyd, and was occupied by Sidney Walters. It appears that Mrs. Walters made a fire in the stove after dinner, and went to a neighbor's house, intending to stay a short time; and she was not long gone when the fire was discover-The fire doubtless originated from the stove, but in what way, no one can tell, for when the the door was burst open, the whole house was in flames. Mr. Walters and his family lost all their clothing except what they had on, and all their furniture; also \$300 in bills, Mr. W. rushed in through the flames, and brought out a small trunk containing \$100 in gold and silver; and went back and brought out the stand, in the drawer of which was deposited the \$300 in bills; but by this time the top of the stand was burned through, and the money destroyed. Mr. Lloyd, the owner of the house, lost all his clothing; \$30 in cash; and a gold watch worth about \$50. Of

ker, but before the fire communicated to it, all the furniture, &c., was removed. The other house belonged to Mr. Wm. Dundas, of Enniskillen, and was occupied by Mr. John Hall, and its contents were likewise saved before the building itself caught fire. The loss, as far as the buildings are concerned, is complete, none of them having been insured; nor was their any insurance ou any por-tion of Mr. Walters' or Mr. Lloyd's goods.

Windsor, July 2,-A fire broke out in a stable in the east end of the town, owned by Henry Offitt and was burned to the ground, with all its contents, including four horses. Loss \$700; insured for \$500. The wind was blowing quite fresh at the time, and there being no water to supply the engine, the fire soon communicated to the building owned by P. T. Worthington, of London, and occupied by Rev. Hugh Johnston, and it being of wood, was soon so far in flames as to preclude any hope of saving it. Mr. Johnston lost a great deal of his clothing and many of his books by theft, and much of his furniture was badly dam-aged by hasty removal. The most of the loss will, however, be made good by the insurance on it. The house was fully insured. The cause of the fire is involved in mystery.

Egreniont, Co. Grey, Dec. 31.—The store and dwelling house owned by John Hunt; and occupied by Mrs. Jane Hunt, on the 14th concession of Egremont, was destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not known. The total loss in goods, furniture, &c., will be about \$1,500, and incudes \$75 in cash, which was in one of the drawers. No insurance.

St. John, N. B .- Store of P. Connolly, on

King street consumed, no particulars.

London, Jan. 7.—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the tailors' department of Finlayson and Co.'s dry goods and clothing store, which threatened to destroy the principal part of the brick block on Dundas street, between Talbot and Richmond streets, the rear portions of the buildings where the fire originated being principally old wooden structures. By great exertions on the part of the fire brigade the fire was almost entirely confined to the premises which itbroke out. The whole interior of Finlayson's including the stock is destroyed. The loss on stock is estimated at \$23,000,\$5,000 to 8,000 saved, insured for \$16,000-\$6,000 in the London As surance; \$2,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford; \$2,500 in the North British Mercantile; \$5,000 in the Northern, of England. The store is owned by Mr. D. Stirling, of Hamilton, and is fully insured. The adjoining store, occupied by Westlake, dry goods, received considerable damage by smoke and water. The loss is fully covered by an insurance settled for \$1,000. Mr. Conachie's dry goods store on the other side also suffered loss through removal. It is insured and settled for \$60.

Durham, Ont. Dec. 26.—The Carding Mill, Woollen Factory and Stockhouse, belonging to Peter Patterson, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at about \$15,000. About \$5,000 worth of cloth was destroyed, a portion of which belonged to customers, who will sadly miss the material intended for family wear. Insurance \$2,000.

Montreal, Jan. 11th.—A fire broke out in

building situated on Wellington street, occupied as a farmers' tavern, by A. Ryan. The building is a brick one, covered with wood. One of th inmates, a German, who was sleeping in the upper story, was at one time in great danger, but through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Alfred Perry and the firemen, he was rescued and taken to the General Hospital in an insensible condition where he now lies in a very low state. The other inmates narrowly escaped uninjured. The loss on the building is about \$5,000, insured in the Liverpool and London; on the contents

Mr. Kerr wished to see a more detailed settle-the other twe houses burned, one belonged to W. Snow, were destroyed by fire. There was no in ment of the assets than had been presented. He H. McGarvey, and was occupied by Michael Par-surance on the Mills, and Mr. Snow lost his book and papers, which were in his desk in the Mill at the time. A large quantity of Wool and Woollen Goods were also destroyed.

Lakelet, Co. Huron, Ont.—The house of Peter Neleny was burned down. The furniture was all saved. There was no insurance on the house, which was owned by R. Young.

Buctouche, N. B.—The dwelling-house and store of Mr. Alex. Johnson and the dwelling-house and store of Mr. John Keswick, both of Buctouche, were destroyed. The house of Mr. Keswick, in which the fire broke out was insured Mr. Johnson was not insured, but he saved all his household effects.

Cobourg, January.—A fire occurred at Cobourg Station, G. T. R., by which about 400 cords of wood were burnt, the property of the railway company. A large steam sawing nachine, owned by C. J. Starling, of Belleville, and which cost about \$1,400 was almost completely destroyed.

about \$1,400 was almost completely destroyed.

Waterford, Jan. 12.—Last evening the barn and its contents belonging to D. Bowly was consumed. The fire was discovered about 8 P. M., and spread so rapidly that the effort to save anything was impossible. Four horses and two cows were in the building destroyed, together with a large amount of wheat. Loss about \$2,500; partially covered by an insurance of \$1,000 in the Waterloo Insurance Company.

FIRES IN HALIFAX.-There have been during the year 1868, in Halifax and vicinity, 49 fires and alarms, most of which have happened at night or between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. No. of actual fires in Halifax...... 26

de. Dartmouth.....

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The case of the International Life Assurance Society came before the Equity Courts od Wednesday, in came before the Equity Courts of Wednesday, in a suit under a petition filed by a Mr. White, the holder of eighty-five shares, with £7 each paid, which, it appears from the evidence, he bought at an auction sale in Lothbury for the nominal sum of £11. The case was argued at great length, and Dr. Symes, the chairman of the International, and Mr. Shrubb, manager of the Hercules, were examined vice voce, before the court with a view of proving the inability of the Hercules 10 ake over the transfer. The evidence went to show that the transfer was a valid one, and that the Hercules was a good and responsible company. It appeared also that £105,000 of mortgages, Government securities and other assets had been absolutely transferred to the Hercules in July last, and that about £15,000 in money had also been paid to them. It also appeared that more than 1,700 policyholders out of the 2,000 or thereabouts had actually accepted the Hercules in the place of the International, and had their policies transferred by endorsement or exchange. The Vice Chancellor gave judgment, the effect of which went to show that the petition must be dis-missed unless a suit could be instituted by bill to assert the validity of the transfer-deed, which appeared from the tenor of his honor's remarks to be next to impossible. - Investors' Guardian.

TAXATION ON INSURANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA. A correspondent writes to a Halifax paper as follows:—By the laws of our Province, we very properly provided, for the public security, that every company is obliged to make an annual return the first of each year, showing the amount of property insured—the gross amount of re-miums charged thereon—with the net profit of the business for the year just finished; and on this return the City Assessor makes up his annual about \$1400, insured in the Royal.

Smithtown, King's Co., N. B., Dec. 31.—The Carding, Fulling and Dyeing Mills of J. McC.

some law had been disregarded, I have taken the trouble to procure a correct statement up to the sinsanity. The court decided that the direct and present time, which I must ask you kindly to not the remote chance of death was the one inpublish with this, for the information of the general against. ral public, so that each man may form his own opinion, and judge for himself as to how many of the agencies comply with the requirements of the statute referred.

Memo. City Assessment on Fire Insurance Com-

panies:		
1863.	1864.	1865.
		\$773 67
\$717 90	727 26	176 17
985 84	1,540 80	193 40
493 32	385 84	605 32
nil	260 64	264 68
685 80	716 10	342 90
		61 04
*******	160 00	353 48
	1863. \$717 90 985 84 493 32 nil 685 80	1863. 1864. \$232 30 \$717 90 727 26 985 84 1,540 80 493 32 385 84 nil 260 64 685 80 716 10

000 Total	\$2310	16	\$4253	61	\$2760	36
22,660	18	66.	186	37.	186	8.
Acadia	8642	85	81024	38	\$1055	50
Halifax	19	40'	216	21	825	23
Liverpool & Lond	on. 1427	53		nil		nil
Royal	139	65	856	64		nil
Phoenix	. 337	19	431	34	375	25
Queen	die .	nil	529	57		nil
N. B. & Mercanti	ile 60	52	145	75	350	35
Lon. & Lancashin	e 231	00	135	27		nil
Imperial	i		15	80	99	08
American Offices	(3)		III with		20	57
Maria Carlos Car						

The agents of some of these companies have, as will be seen, generally complied with the law, and it is because there are others who have not, as well as in justice to those who do, that I have ventured to direct public attention to the matter, The statement also shows that the London and Liverpool, although doing a large business, made no general returns for 1867, and paid no taxes for 1867-68. The Royal, generally punctual, made returns, but paid no taxes either for current year. The Queen made no return for two years, and escaped taxes for 1868 and 1866 and 1878, and the London and Lancashire paid nothing for the current year, while at the same time, the Acadia and Halifax, doing a much smaller business, in consequence of being restricted by their charters, than most of the companies referred to, have, by a compliance with the laws of the land, which others have disregarded, taken a large amount annually from their shareholders to pay the city assessment made on their entirety, in consequence of their having made the necessary returns. My object now, Mr. Editor, is to inquire if this cannot and should not at once be looked into and remedied. If we have a law on our statute book requiring returns to be made under a penalty of 820 per month, whether some steps should not be at once taken to bring these refractory agents to book. It is manifestly unfair that foreign Companies should escape taxation, while the local ones, doing a much smaller amount of business, are called upon to contribute so largely to the city funds. I hope the Attorney General may consider it his duty to take the matter in hand; as he will find, if he looks sharply after it, that a very considerable amount in the shape of penalties may now be recovered, which, in the present impoverished condition of the Provincial Treasury, would, I presume, be very acceptable.

-A curious "accident insurance" case has just been decided in Chicago. A fireman insured for \$2,000 in the Travellers' Insurance Company, was so injured at a fire that be afterward became delirious. During his delirium he took poison and died. The company provides in its poficies that nothing can be collected in case of suicide, whether the party be sane or insane when the act is committed. The insurance in this case was claimed on the ground that the real cause of death was the accident which produced the fireman's

HARTFORD FIRE INSUBANCE COMPANIES .- The following is a statement of the assets of the Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, January 1, 1869:

mintle to the	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Assets.
Ætna	3,000,000	82,150,931.71	85,150,931.71
Hartford	1,000,000	1,113,556,22	2,113,556.22
Phœnix	600,000	867,835.60	1,467,835.60
North American	300,000	149,859.65	449,859.65
Merchants'	200,000	246,000,00	446,000.00
Connecticut	200,000	142,613.50	342,613.50
City Fire	250,000	250,000.00	500,000.00
Putnam	400,000	150,000.00	550,000.00
Charter Oak	150,000	75,000.00	225,000.00

\$7,500,000 \$5,145,796.68 \$11,245,796.68

The Ætna has \$289,553.98 of outstanding losses unpaid; the Phoenix, \$131,970.62, and the Hart-ford about \$100,000. The remainder have net assets as above. Dividends have been declared during the .ear as follows:

	Etna 16	per cent.	\$480,000
	Hartford16	* **	160,000
	Phoenix	**	96,000
į	North American12	6.6	36,000
	Merchants'12	4.4	24,000
	Connecticut12	6.6	24,000
	City Fire12	6.6	30,000
	Charter Oak 10	3 64	15,000
	- 1		
í	Total		.\$865, 600

OCEAN MARINE LOSSES IN 1868. - The following capitulation shows the number of vessels lost during each month of 1868, and their estimated

Months. Vessels. Value, January 38 81,141,000 February 33 930,000 March 44 1,158,000 April 41 800,000 May 23 640,000 June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 598,000 September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000 December 41 992,000		No. 01
February 33 930,000 March 44 1,158,000 April 41 800,000 May 23 640,000 June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 598,000 September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000	Months.	Vessels. Value.
February 33 930,000 March 44 1,158,000 April 41 800,000 May 23 640,000 June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 598,000 September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000	January	
March 44 1,158,000 April 41 800,000 May 23 640,000 June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 598,000 September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000		
April 41 \$00,000 May 23 \$40,000 June 19 \$60,000 July 14 \$185,000 August 31 \$98,000 September 26 \$82,000 October 25 \$87,000 November 27 \$90,000	March	44 1,158,000
May 23 \$40,000 June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 \$98,000 September 26 \$82,000 October 25 \$87,000 November 27 \$90,000		
June 19 560,000 July 14 185,000 August 31 598,000 September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000	May	23 640,000
August 31 \$98,000 September 26 \$82,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 \$90,000	June	19 \$60,000
September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000	July	14 185,000
September 26 582,000 October 25 587,000 November 27 890,000	August	31 \$98,000
November	September	26 \$82,000
	October	
December41 \$92,000	November	27 \$90,000
	December	

Total, 362 \$10,030,000 A young man named John Robertson, who for about three years had been insurance agent in

Galt, absconded last week.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Total	losses in	1856\$21,150,000
44	4.4	1857 15,792,000
		1858 11,561,000
4.4	**	1859
6.6	4.6	1860
4.4	+ 4	1861
44	**	1862
64	* **	1863 14,060,000
- 4	66	1864
6.6	4.4	1865
64	**	1866
4.4	**	1867
66	6.6	1868

Total losses in thirteen years....\$338,811,000

Railwan News.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- Traffic for week ending Dec. 25, 1868.

Passengers	\$27,899 52,259 2,649	18
Corresponding Week of '67.	\$82,807 72,560	
Increase	\$10,247	90

THE ST. STEPHENS BRANCH RAILWAY, N. B. has been doing a prosperous business during the past season. The receipts for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, are \$110,000, while those of the year previous only amounted to \$79,000. The up freights still continue good, as the lumber operators and St. John River merchants use this road to forward supplies. The down freight is now very small as the St. Croix is closed and it is difficult to ship lumber.

THE SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWN SHIPS RAILWAY.

Mr. R. Oughtred who was engaged in the pre liminary survey to Westbury, for the proposed Wooden Railway from this place to Weedon reported to the Town Council, the result of his explorations, from which we make a few extracts:

He says, the first two and three quarter miles from the Grand Trunk Depot, can be graded to about 80 feet to the mile, but will be very expensive on account of the long deep cut required sive on account of the long deep cut required through the high bank on the easterly side of the St. Francis. If, however, the Railway was to start at or near the top of the bank of the river the grade would be easy and the expense only ordinary. For the next two and a half miles there is a descent of about 124 feet, and can be graded to 50 feet per mile, the first mile and a half rather expensive, the ground being ledgy and broken, the remaining mile of the section being very easy to make. For the next section of three and a half miles there is a rise in the whole distance of about 49 feet and will only require a road bed to be built, no cutting or filling being necessary. For the next section of one and three quarter miles the grade descends in that direction 53 feet, and will only require a road bed, with no cutting or filling. The next section on the Winslow brook of about half a mile can easily be graded to about 40 feet per mile at ordinary ex-pense by descending gradually down the slope to the banks of said brook and bank of the River St. Francis for about a mile and a quarter fr the beginning of the last mentioned section. whole distance, surveyed and levelled, being about eleven miles from Sherbrooke. The route on the eleven miles from Sherbrooke. The route on the whole is more favorable than Mr. Oughtred or any one else expected, as to the grade, and can be shortened a good deal if more expense is incurred in cutting off some small angles and fill up some small hollows.

The route thus established will be seen to favorable to laying down by and by iron rails instead of wood, and in the whole distance surveyed the principal expense will be in the gradin for iron rails the first three or three and a ha miles. At first for the wooden rails the gree part of this expense need not be incurred, an wooden track can be used for doing the extra grading required, whenever the business road calls for iron instead of wood rails. to the great depth of snow it is not the advisible to continue the survey further at pres nor is it necessary, as it is known no impedim exist up the St. Francis beyond the point reached, the supposed difficulties being to from the Grand Trunk Depot across the he of land on the east side of the St. Francis. now demonstrated that these difficulties were more imaginary than real, and can be easily over come. It might be well for the inhabitants in Dudswell, Weedon and other Townships interested to get up petititions to Parliament in favor of the charter being granted. We may add that the proposed line goes into the Township of Stoke in two places and if finally established it will be in two places and if finally established it will of great advantage to the settlers there, and ten to induce others to locate in that township. thing much to be desired. It will also be great service to this Town in opening up land from which great quantities of fire wood can be brought by the Railway at small expense.—She brooke Gazette. brooke Gazette.

A NEW RAILWAY PROJECT IN NOVA

N. B.

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s were ly overtants in interin favor dd that if Stoke It is proposed to extend the railway now in course of construction between Windsor and Annapolis, to Yarmouth in the western part of the Province. Windsor is already connected with Halifax by rail, and the line from Windsor to Annapolis will doubtless be completed next summer. The distance from Halifax to Annapolis by this route is 130 miles, and it is computed that about 70 miles of rail will connect Annapolis and Yarmouth—making the whole distance from the latter place to Halifax about 200 miles. It is claimed for this route that, besides giving Western Nova Scotia railway connection with Halifax, it will afford a direct route for through travel to the West. The distance from Halifax to Yarmouth could be made by train in ten hours, and it is asserted that steamers could make the trip from Yarmouth to Portland in twelve hours—the distance being but 170 miles. This would enable the people of Halifax to reach the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk within twenty-four hours—saving, at least, twelve hours, as compared with either of the existing routes:

The Government at Halifax have promised to put into their next estimates an appropriation of \$2,000 for the survey of the route from Annapolis to Yarmouth. Mr. Sandford Fleming has, with the consent of the authorities at Ottawa, undertaken to make the survey for the money, and thinks such a survey may be made by March next.

-Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, during the present session, for an Act to revive the charter of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company, for the limited purpose of realizing their assets to pay debts.

Proprietors of shares in the capital stock of the Ottawa City Railway Passenger Company are to pay a further call of 50 per cent. on the subscribed stock, at the Ontario Bank, before the 1st day of February.

ENTERPRISE IN QUEBEC.—Progress is the order of the day in Quebec as well as in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

L'Evenement asserts that a company is now in process of formation with the object of building a narrow guage railway from Point Levis to the Maine frontier, passing through the counties of Levis, Dorchester and Beauce, a route which would place the American terminus of the road near the headwaters of that old entrance to canada, the Kennebec. It also states that the success of the enterprise is assured owing to the influential political men and wealthy capitalists who are at its head. Are the Halls, Forsyths, Chauveaus, Blanchets, Cauchons, etc., of the ancient capital seeking for a short outlet to the United States seaboard and a market for Quebec manufactured lumber? Time will tell.

The first actual year under Confederation has, to say the least, witnessed a great advance in the industrial enterprise of this Province. Among the greater and lesser works projected, most of which will eventuate into realities, a retrospective glance will disclose the following: 1. The St. Louis Hydraulic Company, a scheme designed to utilize about ten million horse-power now literally going to waste at our very doors, and calculated, with enterprise and good management, to make Montreal the greatest manufacturing centre on 2. The extension of the Massathis continent. wippi, a work which will give Montreal and Quebec another almost direct route to Boston. The extension of the Stanstead and Shefford Railway to Chambly and thence, ultimately to Longeuil, opposite Montreal, an extension which, when completed, will still further shorten the route to the seaboard. 4. Construction of a railway through the county of Missisquoi, giving

many of the Eastern townships' farmers and traders direct access to New York, Boston and Montreal. 5. Wooden railway from Quebec to the township of Gosford, opening up the country to the northward for settlement, and furnishing a cheap and almost inexhaustible supply of firewood to the people of Quebec city and vicinity. Wooden railway through the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, opening portions of them up for settlement, and giving access to the St. Lawrence, Richmond and Sherbrooke. 7. Wooden railway along the valley of the St. Francis. 8. Wooden railway from Montreal to St. Jerome, and thence north, if we please, to the Pole, opening up an enormous district for colonization, and providing an inexhaustible supply of cheap firewood. 9. Revival of the Piles railway project, a scheme intended to give the settlers ac cess to the Upper St. Maurice, and provide an outlet for the valuable lumber of that equally enormous valley. 10. Proposed canal between enormous valley. 10. Proposed canal between the rivers rivers Richlieu and Yamaska. 11. Proposed narrow gauge railroad between the St. Lawrence and the head waters of the Kennebec. Many other projects were mooted, but the above list comprises the principal ones—half of which, we confidently repeat, will begin to bear fruit be-fore the present year has expired. Who can say, fore the present year has expired. Who can say, in view of the above array of intelligent, wellgrounded schemes for the development of the resources of the Province of Quebec, that it has not prospered, or will not prosper under Confedera-

ASHBRIDGE'S BAY CANAL.—A scheme to open a harbour at Leslieville has been started by the inhabitants of the locality, and notice has been given of a bill to sanction the project. The object designed in the construction is, to become independent of the local market for fuel; and, with the canal constructed, wood can be brought in at a much less cost to the inhabitants than at present. It is computed that the parties who would benefit, use at least 7,000 cords per annum; and a very small amount on the total cost of that quantity of fuel would construct the canal. Besides, there are large quantities of lime, plaster and other articles imported, which could be cheapened in cost of carriage by the proposed canal. Its length is estimated at about a mile, and it will strike across the bar a short distance east of Mr. Leslie's nurseries, near Toronto.

—The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario has authorized the issue of letters patent, incorporating the "Church Printing and Publishing Company," with a head office at Toronto or Hamilton, and with power to establish agencies in other cities and towns. Nominal capital \$6,000.

—Some enterprising country projectors speak of making a canal between St. Hyacinthe and St. Charles, so as to connect the Richelieu with the Yamaska—a distance of about thirteen miles. This would enable the people of St. Hyacinthe to get access to the St. Lawrence at Sorel, and thereby shorten the water way to Montreal.

New Insolvents.—The following new insolvents were gazetted on Saturday, the 9th inst.: Paul Tawrin, parish of Montreal; Joseph Nodeur, township of Stanfold; F. D. Cummer, Toronto; Lewis T. Cole, Napanee; David Dean, Bayham; Timothy McCarthy, Bayham; Guelph Packing Company, Guelph; Robert Armstrong, Ailsa Craig; N. Loubert, St. Johns; Thomas Robinson, Esquesing; Joseph Mann, London; P. O'Brien, Believille; D. L. Carscallen, Belleville; James Flynn, Orangeville; John Wylie, Iroquois; M. Findley, Ingersoll; Wm. Gilmore; Toronto; Grant & Henderson, Ottawa; Donald Matheson, Toronto; A. T. Boucher, Montreal; William Riddle, London; D. D. Chesbro, Belleville; John Clements, Berthier; Edward Ward White, Kingston; Edward Wilmot, Kingston; Thomas Coe, Ashburnham; Monteeth, London; L. P. Profontaine, Bolècial, Buckland, Howell & Co., Montreal.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

It appears that the municipalities of the Province of Ontario borrowed from the Government, under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, \$7,300,000. Of this amount, \$5,867,400 were spent on railways, and \$1,482,600 on local improvements. Of the entire amount invested in railways \$3,229,400 was by way of loan and \$2,638,000 in stock.

Cal sand Long	Brand and a contract	A1 - CAGGGG	TO THE STATE OF TH
Municipal Counties.	ties.	Railroad	s. Local mprovements.
Grey	1	Pr usbasal	\$16,000
Northwesh	erland and		12.742
			460,000
Perth	13		88,000
	L.		20,000
Lincoln	\$100 min	11100	V
Lambton		*****	16,000
Lanark and	Henfrew	800,000	C propagation
Elgin,	1.1	80,000	
Hastings	Marin and St.	HE STATE	157,600
Essex.			32,000
Huran and	Bruce	200,000	8,000
Truton and	Tariti.		
Watel on	unties	21 380 000	\$845,600
l otal co	ungies	\$1,000,000	
Townships.			Royal
Hope			zingid'I.
Bertie	B (20)	40,000	
Brantford		50,000	W. W. Jane
Wainfloot		20,000	und a mal
Carlameet.	1.5	8,000	Jahren L.
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	ad Sherbrooke		I me reput
	L.A	. 11110	5,000
Stanley	19C	*****	10,000
Woodhous		80,000	1 12 1 14 14
Norwich			
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Windham			
Elizabethte	(W3)		of brillians
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Total to	rnships	\$812,000	\$15,000
Cities.	18.	8.103	LETERATED POL
Ottowa	A, vi	\$200,000	10-1126
London		375,000	od same
Donaton			anyuG -
m - 1 - 11	es	\$575,400	
	The Page 11		not more part
Boot Hone	100 - 100- 20	\$680,000	\$180,000
Fort Hope		280,000	COLUMN TO SERVICE STREET, STRE
Niagara		500,000	vidempetitou.
Cobourg		500,000	o front atten
Brantford.	***************************************	500,000	emilaretta.
Paris	13	40,000	
Prescott	*******	100,000	
St Cather	nes	100,000	*****
Woodstock		100,000	744948
		21.00	12,000
D. H. wille:			20,000
Bellevine.		100,000	
Simcoe	9		Joille Mills
Brockville	***************************************	400,000	21. 20.010.013.000
Stratford		100,000	******
Goderich.			100,000
Barrie		1,000,000	12,000
Chatham .		harry.	100,000
		100	52,000
	ä	80,000	201011-2018
Gueiph		100,000	patter the
Peterboro	*	100,000	shout the
1		** ***	0700 000
Total to	wns	\$3,080,000	\$566,000
Villager		aidan	Silver topical
Villages.	EN .	\$20,000	\$6,000
Chippawa		4001000	THE PARTY OF THE P
1	14	\$5,867,400	\$1,432,600
1 1	Part Committee C	60,007,300	A11 400'000
	figure and a second		Management of the Control
Total	and the state of t	87,300,000	onits La

Port Hope, which gave its entire \$680,000 to two railways, the Peterboro and Port Hope, and the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton, owes over a million and a half to the Fund, which is \$40,000 more than the entire assessed value of the real and personal property of the town! Cobourg is in the next worst state, owing \$971,400, whilst its assessment is but a million and a quarter.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY

(OF CANADA)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,030,000

DIRECTORS:

EDWIN ATWATER, . . PRESIDENT.

HUGH ALLAN. GEORGE STEPHEN. ADOLPHS BOY,

C. J. REYDGES, HENRY LYMAN. N. B. CORSE.

Life and Guarantee Department.

THIS Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of M. ntreal—is now prepared to grant p dicies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Applications to be made to the office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

The FIRE BRANCH of this Company is at No. 10
Place d'Armes. Applications to be made to GEORGE H.

MUIR, Manager. 22-1-y

The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

THE HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

The agitation raised by the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company respecting the non-reception, by the Ontario Legislature, of the petitions asking a grant of 10,000,000 acres of land in aid of the proposed scheme to connect lakes Huron and Ontario by a canal, calls for an examination of the grounds of such refusal. Ten millions of acres make, certainly, a large tract of country. One can understand what the expression means when we call to mind that there were in 1863 only a little over six million acres under cultivation in the province of Ontario. It means a tract of country equal, according to the number of acres assessed in 1866, to the counties of Huron, Bruce, Simcoe, Grey, Wellington, York, Peel, Elgin, Haldimand, Halton, Kent. Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Waterloo, Wentworth, Oxford and Ontario-eighteen counties, the largest in the Province of Ontario-put together. Our experience of land monopolies in this country has been not such as to cause the creation of a new one to be viewed with popular favour; and any scheme which demands the donation of so much territory as that we have indicated must present extraordinary inducements before the Canadian people will consent to assist it in such a way. It is all very well to say that the land the Company would accept is of no value. If such be the case we should be lending ourselves to a fraud in tempting men to invest their means by pretending to give them something substantial when what we give is, in reality, of no value. If the land is sufficient in value to induce those to whom it would be given to invest \$40,000,000 in a canal, then the question arises, Are we making the best of it?

The proposed canal would connect Lake Ontario (234 feet above the sea) with Lake Huron (574 feet above the sea), and have Lake Simcoe (704 feet above the sea) for its summit level and feeder. The estimated length is 100 miles, of which 24 miles are deep water navigation through Lake Simcoe, and 16 miles slack water navigation, there being 60 miles of canal proper, of which 30 miles would be summit level, and 30 miles interrupted by lockage. The total lockage is placed at 600 feet. The number of locks is 42. The width of the canal would be 100 feet at the water suface, and 80 feet in the bottom, and its depth 13 feet. The time required for passing through the canal is computed at 42 hours, thus :-

24 miles Lake navigation at 8 miles per hour. River and Canal, long reaches 34 m. p.h. 15 short " 2 10 34 " 42 locks, at 20 minutes each

Total.... The estimated cost of all the works is \$36,000,000, to which must be added the interest on expenditure during construction, which, together, would absorb the capital of \$40,000,000.

The following advantages are claimed for the canal by its promoters:

- 1. The intricacies and dangers of the shoals and flats of Lakes Erie and St. Clair avoided, and a saving of about 500 miles affected.
- 2. Cargoes of 1000 or 1200 tons may be taken from Chicago, or other Lake ports, to tide water, or across the Atlantic, without transhipment.
- 3. Instead of 350 miles distance, and 14 days of time, on the warm and shallow water of the Eric Canal (exposing grain to risk of heating), the Huron and Ontario Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals, together, will have only 120 miles of length, with 14 feet of water, the rest of the navigation being equal to any in the world.
- 4. Quebec being 500 miles nearer than New York to Liverpool, there will be a saving of that distance in the sea voyage.
- 5. A cargo of 1,000 or 1,200 tons shipped at Chicago for Liverpool, via H. & O. Canal, would under ordinary circumstances, and whether transhipped at Quebec or not, reach Liverpool before another cargo shipped at same time, via Buffalo and Eric Canal, could reach New York.
- 6. With the advantages of the great saving of time and distance, and the passage of large cargoes without transhipment, the transportation charges as well between Chicago and Oswego as between Chicago and Liverpool, may be reduced nearly 50 per cent.

It is assumed that at least 5,275,000 tons of freight between the West and the East use to us Canadians. Our American neigh-

would be commanded by the canal, yielding 80 cents per gross ton.

The advantages claimed as likely to acrue to this Province are "the creation of an almost unlimited water power along the first 24 miles of the canal," the expenditure of large sums of money, and the employment of a large amount of labor, the stimulation of shin building and the trade in ship-chandlery, and the development of the vast and rich region west of Georgian Bay. As a national work it is considered that it would supply the population of Great Britain with breadstuffs at a reduced rate, and constitute a powerful bond of peace with the United States

The question to be decided by the people of Ontario is not whether the canal can be constructed—the Company's Engineers have answered that affirmatively-or whether, if constructed, would it pay dividends to the Stockholders in the Company-the Company must satisfy themselves on that, -but rath Would the advantages to accrue to Ontario from the construction of the canal be equal to the advantages that might be secured from the giving of 10,000,000 acres of land, if they are to be given away, to aid other enterprise such as railroads, which would assuredly benefit our own country directly and immediately ! Would we derive greater benefit from building a canal by which the so called "starving masses" in Europe might, or might not, get their bread cheaper than they do now, than we would by building railways and opening up new and fertile districts by which these "starving masses" might be induced to come here and feed themselves capacious mouth and a willing pair of hands in Canada are worth more to us than a gre many mouths and hands in Europe. We consider, therefore, that Mr. Laidlaw has hit upon the true answer to those who askus to lavish our means upon a canal, when the same assistance would build several railways and open up millions of acres to cultivation and settlement. But it may be said, let us do both; let us build canals and railways also. Very well. With all due deference to the energetic promoters of the canal scheme, we assert that railways are entitled to preced ence. If ten millions of acres are a sufficient inducement to the investment of forty millions of dollars in a canal, and our canals have not paid one and a half per cent. on their cost, they should be a powerful temptation to capitalists to build a good many railways for us and that, too, through these very lands.

We need not be in too great a hurry with to this canal project. The canal, if built, might be, (which is disputed) of great service to Chicago and the Western States. But in the present state of affairs, it would be of little as

bours shew little consideration for our interests in imposing a high tariff on everything we sell to them. In a previous number of this journal (No. 7-Vol. 2) we pointed out the outrageous treatment our Canadian marine receives at the hands of American legislators, and American Custom-house officials. They use every means to destroy our carrying trade. They won't allow our vessels to enter any American inland stream or canal ; they won't even allow a Canadian steamer to go to the American side of the St. Clair river to take in tow an American vessel; they have monopolized all the ferries, by making it necessary for a Canadian ferry boat to enter and clear every time she touches an American landing; they won't allow a Canadian to command an American vessel, or to be an engineer on one; they won't allow a Canadian vessel to touch at any American port without payment of tonnage dues and a charge for clearance; they wont allow our vessels to participate in their coasting trade at all; and finally, they won't allow a Canadian vessel to carry grain from any American port to a Canadian port.

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What is the proclaimed object of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal & Why, to afford an additional outlet "to the teeming products of the great west"; in fact, to benefit Chicago and the Western States. Who is to have the carrying trade ! Assuredly not Canadians, for our friends across the lines won't allow our vessels to carry grain from one American port to another. It is not pleasant to think of giving 10,000,000 acres of land to build a canal which we could not use, They would exclude us from their canals and prevent us from using our own. Under such circumstances, we say, we are not likely to give away large blocks of our territory for their benefit, and we can afford to wait until they manifest a more friendly spirit to us, in the meantime using our resources for our own benefit. Charity begins at home.

FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE OF 1868.

The trade in the natural products of the soil and climate is primarily deserving of attention, in that it forms the basis of operations in every branch of business. The importer and the manufacturer frame their estimates of sales and purchases with an eye chiefly to the prosperity of agriculture; this is the barometer which unfailingly indicates the future of the commercial horizon. Such being well understood principles, the deductions of observation and experience, we need not explain the great consequence to the whole country, and every individual interest in it, of the

trade in the great agricultural staples of Canada—breadstuffs and grain.

In Ontario a good crop of wheat was gathered in last harvest. Fall sown was unusually favorable, and Spring did very well, taken as a whole, though the uncommonly dry summer weather ruined it in many localities, especially the late sown. The year opened with high prices, but the prolific production of nature was an overmatch for the resources of speculators, and the demands of consumers, so that a fall came-"and what a falling off was there!" Fall wheat sold in April last at \$1 85, and in December at \$1 10, for the same quality of sample-75 cents down; Spring was worth \$1 65 on the first of April, and slipped down to \$1 02; No. 1 superfine flour was worth \$7 15 per barrel on the 1st. of August, and by the end of December sold for \$4 50. Such a reduction in values, as may be supposed, kept millers and dealers at their wits end to keep from making ruinous losses-the profits of the grain, wheat and flour trade are very little talked of.

The movement through the Toronto warehouses is shown by the following figures:----

1	1868. Fall	Wheat.	Spring Wheat.
1	Receipts, bush	252,589	364, 174
	Shipments, bush	249, 191	854, 523
1	Receipts, bush	268,116	485,983
	Shipments, bush	302,152	478, 435
	Receipts, bush	534,272	463, 197
	Shipments, bush	529,027	406,907
	Receipts, bush	687,688	338,000
	Shipments, bush	586,904	358,000

It should be explained that the circumstances of the trade, within a few years, are such as induce a reduction, rather than an increase, in the receipts of wheat, at Toronto. Since our flour trade with the Lower Provinces was established in its present magnificent proportions, our milling interests have been more prosperous, and a great portion of our wheat, which passed through the city warehouses, and was shipped to American markets, there to be ground and mixed with their own wheat, of an inferior quality, and the product shipped to the Provinces, is now converted into flour at the mills along our lines of railway, and shipped direct to the Maratime markets. In other words the flour trade has increased partly at the expense of the wheat trade. The shipments to Montreal. and the lower ports, were 184,770 bush, and 409,944 to Oswego and other American mar-

Our flour trade with the Maratine ports has become of great service to the terri-

tory tributary to Toronto. A half dozen firms—Messrs. Howland, W. D. Matthews, & Co., Gibbs & Bro., of Oshawa; T. C. Chisholm, Gooderham & Worts, and W. Marshall, of Stratford; sent forward not less than 200,000 brls. to those markets. It is very interesting to notice the way in which thetrade with St. John has been transferred from American to Canadian hands, since the demolition of the tariffs, and the establishment of closer political relations A statement of receipts of flour at St. John for several years is:

1865. Total Flour received from the United States, barrels	288, 373
1866.	The Control of the
Total Flour received from the United States, barrels	
	234,314
Total Flour received from the	133
United States, barrels 32,000	5707
Do. do. from Canada 220,000	HEE
17.47.4.7	252,000
1868.	
Total Flour received from the United States, barrels 55,000	frum enta
Do. do. from Canada	259,000
	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

The movement of flour at the Toronto warehouses is shewn by the following statement of receipts and shipments for the years named:

1868.—Barrels 56,1	20 51,930
1867.—Barrels 66, 7	93 61.891
1866 Barrels 125,0	89 108,852
1865. —Barrels 61,1	

To the above receipts should be added about 50,000 barrels each year, being the estimated consumption of the city annually; it need scarcely be added that these figures convey no approximate idea of the quantities handled by our dealers.

Receipts and shipments of flour at Montreal during the years named were

and the second	1867.	1868.
Receipts, barrels	643,154	789,041
Shipments, barrels	561,047	510,847

The barley trade ranks next in importance. About 4,000,000 of bushels are estimated to have been produced in Ontario in 1868, yielding producers about \$5,000,000. The dry weather greatly lessened our crop, but high prices more than compensated. The trade of the port of Toronto for several years is shown as follows:

_	*****	Receipts.	Shipments.
	1868 Bushels	988,410	895,330
	1867Bushels	1, 225, 455	943,303
	1866.—Bushels	1,278,767	1,247,798
	1865. —Bushels	1,197,126	1,187,626

The receipts of barley at Oswego, from Canada, in the years named, were

Leceipts	at canego in	1866	4,094,889
66	MA	1867	2,528,447
44	344	1868	2,031,385
	I IO BERN DIE	State - morror	

base

To show the American ports to which our strain their construction of international coasting. shipments go, we give the following statement of the receipts of barley from Ontario at the lake ports named, during 1868:-

The state of the s	114 2
Chicago, bush	92,017
Milwaukee, bush	15,013
Detroit, bush	113,060
Toledo, bush	593, 227
Cleveland, bush	194,851
Buffalo, bush	544,195
Oswego, bush	2,031,385
Cape Vincent, bush	30,800
Ogdensburgh, bush	54, 293
Instant deb leduce of the	3,578,841
Daduet Canada banlay abinned	

Canada barley shippe from Oswego to western lake ports

79.184

Total receipts at above named ports...... 3, 499,707

The market opened on the 13th of August. fully three weeks earlier than the average date of previous seasons. Beginning at 95 to 97c., and advancing to \$150 in the middle of November, it closed at \$1 25 to \$1 30. Large profits were made by every one who handled

It is supposed that prices were greatly influenced, if not controlled, by a ring of speculators on both sides of the lakes, and the sudden drop in the early part of November is attributed to a breaking up of this organization by a severe monetary pressure. If a ring existed, its operations were carried on with unusual prudence and secrecy, and was managed by those who understood better the prospective requirements of the market than the great majority of dealers.

The whole course of the market is most extraordinary, and tends to enhance the great relative importance that this crop has assumed among the cereal products of Canada.

Communications.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

Bditor Canadian Monetary Times.

SIR,-The state of international law between the United States and Canada prevents Canadian the United States and Canada prevents Canadian ship owners from carrying wheat or other cargo from Chicago or any other United States port through the Welland Canal, Oswego, or other American port. Worse yet! If a cargo arrives in a Canadian bottom, at Port Colborne, and transhipped by rail or canal to Port Dalhousie No Canadian vessel is permitted by the United States Government to carry such cargo to Oswego or other American port!

No Canadian bottom would be allowed to carry

produce from an American to an American port through the Georgian Bay Canal if it was now

ready for work,

Shall we, therefore, give ten million acres of land to build canals for the sole benefit of a people who will not allow us to carry their trade through our own Canals with our own vessels?

Before the Welland Canal is enlarged, or any other proposed, a treaty should be made, securing to Canalian, equal rights with American vessel in the upper lake carrying trade,

Much cannot be expected from a people wh

laws to such an extent as to declare it coasting for a British vessel to carry a cargo from New York, round Cape Horn, to San Francisco !

Pretty fellows they are, for which to uin our kindred in building canals! England allows American vessels to carry coals from Newcastle to London or other British ports.

The Huron and Ontario Canal Company having absurdly proposed to commence a ship canal in the middle of our inland system of navigation, discovered, (when taught), the uselessness of their proposed work, unless the St. Lawrence canals were deepened and enlarged to correspond with of their proposed canal. I understood that the liberal leaders at the inception of Confederation, stipulated for the enlargement of the canals, and suppose the Dominion Government have, in consequence, a canal policy, to be de-veloped after the Intercolonial Railway is built, or building.

If, however, the Huron and Ontario Canal Company assume the functions of the Dominion Government, and make the "enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal part and parcel of their 'little business' no doubt, although the enlargement is

not necessary, it will be done forthwith.

Vessels of 500 tons could come to Montreal one hundred years ago. The mere deepening of the Clyde for a short distance has cost I believe over \$10,000,000. The unnecessary deepening of the St. Lawrence and the Canals, to carry ocean vessels of 1,000 tons, would cost thirty or forty millions of dollars-the bed of the river and canals being mainly rock.

How much did the dredging of a channel through the mud of Lake St. Peter cost t Chicago harbor might be deepened; but all the harbors of refuge would also need to be deepened.

WATER SUPPLY.

The only stream running out of Lake Simcoe is the Severn, which, therefore, represents the surplus water of that lake. Its volume being a great deal less than thatof the Grand river, which oes not suffice to supply the small locks of the Welland Canal; how, therefore, with double-sized locks are the two canals from Lake Simcoe, one to the Georgian Bay and the other to Lake Ontario, to be supplied with water ! By hydraulic power! The Severn after leaving Lake Simcoe, or rather the arm of it, Lake Couchiching, receives many large affluents, one about as large as itself; yet in summer, when canals are required, these combined waters are barely sufficient to drive a couple of aw mills

Some gain would accrue from the canal, if built, to the farmers of the county of Simcoe, and such business places as Newmarket, Bradford, Barrie, &c. ; these places gaining what Toronto would lose, but at a cost unworthy of a moment's consideration

Is it supposed by citizens of Toronto advocating the canal that vessels would load lumber and wheat at Barrie, for instance, and bring their cargoes to Toronto, discharge and reload again ? Vessels would clear from Newmarket, Barrie, &c., for Oswego and Montreal, as they now do from St. Catharines or Thorold and would load back from Oswego and Montreal, to these places instead of loading for Toronto.

Toronto would, therefore, be stripped of the whole Northern trade by the very men and means

employed to enhance its prosperity.

Does the state of the Welland Railway, alongside the Welland Canal, foreshadow the fate of the Northern Railway, with a canal as its rival!

I am, Sir, Your obed't serv't, G. LAIDLAW.

SALT .- Goderich salt is beginning to assume a much more prominent position in our market; the demand is increasing. We quote Goderich salt \$1.65, American do. \$1.50, Liverpool coarse, We quote Goderich bag \$1.30, do. fine do. \$1.40,

Financial.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

The improvement in stocks noticed in our hat report has been well maintained; the budone this week has been large and at adva rates.

Bank Stock - Several sales of Montreal ocen at 138 to 1384; at the latter rate the market ele ing firm, with a good demand at 1384. have been no late transactions in British sales of Ontario occurred at 100, 100, and 1 and closed firm at the latter rate. market. There are no buyers of Royal Canadis over 84; sellers ask 86. Large sales of Com occurred at 1014 and 102; there are now but and sellers at the latter rate. Buyers offer 35 Gore; no sellers under 39. Merchants has be sold for 105 and 1054; small lots are now offer at 106. Buyers offer 110 for Molson's, with sellers at 1104. Sales of City occurred at 100 and 101; there are no sellers now under loll Buyers offer 108 freely for Du Peuple; no sellers. There are sellers of National at 1064 and buyers at 105. Jacques Cartier is not procurable unde 108; buyers generally offer 107. Other bank nominal.

Debentures-There have been no deb the market for some time; buyers would advance on quotations. Sales of Toronto occurred at is to pay 62 per cent. interest. County are in go demand, and there were buyers at high rates

Sundries-107 would read y be paid for City Gas. there has been no stock in market for some months. Sales of Canada Permanent Buildi Society occurred at 1201, 121, 1214 and 122 closing firm at the latter price. No Western Canada in market; buyers offer 114 without at-tracting sellers. There are buyers of Freebold at 1054; no sellers. Buyers would pay 133 for Mo treal Telegraph, ex dividend; no sales. Sales of Canada Landed Credit accurred at 714 and 72 and there are buyers at the latter rate. Mortgages are readily sold to pay 8 per cent. interest. Money is very plentiful on good security.

U. S. NATIONAL BANKS - The United States Comptroller of the Currency reports that thirtysix of the National Banks are in voluntary liquidation, and fifteen have failed during the The aggregate capital of the 1629 No Banks in operation on 30th September, 1868, was \$426,189,111, an average of \$261,000 to The taxes paid by them to government equalled 4.332 per cent. The Comptroller recom general redeeming agency at New York for the nineteen cities at present.

GORE BANK. - Notice is given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion next session for an Act to amend the charter of the Gore Bank by reducing the capital stock now fully paid up, from \$40 to \$24 each, and by increasing the number of shares requisite for the qualification of its directors, and by authorizing the issue of new shares to an amount which, to gether with the amount of share capital now is sued when so reduced will make the capital of the Bank amount to one million dollars, an changing the time now fixed for holding the an nual meeting of shareholders.

DOMISION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOI DECEMBER. — Revenue — Customs, \$479,374.56; excise, \$272,292.34; postoffice, \$19,890.76; bill stamps, \$5,480.60; public works, including mil-ways, \$85,551.49; miscellaneous, \$140,020.33; total, \$1,002,610.33. Expenditure, \$956,756.69.

-The barque Grace E. Cram, which arrived at Winterport, Me., a few days since, brought 900 tons of rails for the European and North American Railroad. About 500 tons will be hauled to Bangor for immediate use.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 24, 1868. Dec. 27, 1867. 2 per cent. £13,578,182 Bank stock of bullion 18,158,315 21,941,047 921 x d 92 1 x d Price of Consols.,.... As usual just before the close of the year more demand for money has been experienced this week, and in the open market 21 per cent. is paid Some tightness

for the best three months paper. in the market will probably be experienced next week. On the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on British Government securities is 2 to 21 per cent.

BANKING IN FRANCE.

The first bank of circulation in France was established by John Law, a Scotchman, who in 4716 obtained from the Duke of Orleans, the then Regent, the privilege of establishing a "general bank" to receive deposits, discount commercial paper, and issue bills payable to bearer on demand. In spite of the very small capital with which it was started, its beginnings were fortunate; but the visionary theories of its founder, and the passions of a necessitous and unscrupulous government, plunged it into speculations which speedily occasioned its downfall, After only four years of existence, it was compelled to suspend operations. Fifty years elapsed before any further attempt was made to establish a bank of cir ulation in France. In 1776, under the ministry of Turgot, a bank of discount was established at Paris. Its original capital was only seven and a half million of francs, contributed by its shareholders. In 1779, by an order in council, its capital was increased to The rate of discount was fixed twelve millions. at four per cent, on bills of exchange having two or three months to run. Shortly afterward it issued bank bills, and by this means doubled its capital. In consideration of its public utility, the institution was authorized, by an order in council of November 28, 1781, to assume a coat of arms, which should serve both as a seal for the bank and an official stamp for its stock certifi-cates. Such was the activity it imparted to the circulation during the war which ended in 1783, that in the opinion of the most enlightened mer chants of the time, commerce could not have supplied itself with silver, even at the rate of six per cent, which was the uniform rate which it mmanded during the latter years of the war. But during the revolution which ensued, the embarrassments of the bank were so great that it was suppressed in March, 1793, by a decree of the Convention. Various associations were subsequently formed at Paris for carrying on the discount business, the most distinguished of which was the "Caisse des Comptes Courants," or bank current accounts, which was founded in 1800, but was almost immediately afterward merged in the Bank of France.

By the law of April 14, 1803, the monopoly the bank was declared, and the other establishments of like character, of which the "Comptoir Commercial" was the most important, either closed up or were united with it. closed up or were united with it. The same law authorized it to issue bills, payable to bearer on demand, of the denominations of 500 and 1,000 francs. By the law of March 25, 1841, issues of 250 francs were authorized; by that of June 10, 1848, of 200 francs; and by that of March, 1848,

of 100 francs,

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17URE FOR 479,374.56; 90.76; bill luding sail-140,020,33;

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By the provisions of articles ten and cleven of the act of April 14, 1803, the whole body of stockholders is represented at the annual meeting by the two hundred of them holding the largest number of shares; but each of these representatives has only one vote, whatever may be the number of shares which he holds.

The chief direction of the bank is intrusted to a Governor and two Deputy Governors, who are

appointed by the executive government of the empire; and to fifteen regents and three censors apaointed by the shareholders in general meeting. The management of funds, amounting annually to eight thousand million francs (\$1,600,000,000), is therefore directed by these twenty-one functionaries. On the 31st of December, 1866, the number of chief managers, directors of branches, managers, clerks, and inferior agents, was 1,193, of whom 574 were at Paris, and 619 at the branches.

The original capital was thirty millions of francs. The surplus fund having been used to purchase shares of the bank, its capital, in 1812, had been reduced to 67,900,000 francs, by the cancellation of 22,100 shares. It remained at this figure till 1848. On the 1st of January, 1849, the capital was increased by the addition of twenty-three and a half millions, resulting from the union of the provincial banks with the Bank of France, pursuant to the decrees of April 27 and May 2, 1848. With this addition it became 91,250,000 francs. The law of June 9, 1857, doubled that figure, and stipulated that out of the proceeds of 91,250 new shares to be issued, 100 millions of france should be deposited in the public treasury in exchange for an inscription of inalienable three per cent. rentes of four millions This transaction was completed on the a year. 31st of December. 1860. This portion of the capital constitutes the reserve, necessary for the redemption, over the counter, of the bills which the bank puts into circulation. The limit of the circulation was fixed by three decrees of 1848 to an issue of 452 million francs; by the law of December 22, 1849, it was raised to 525 millions; but by that of April 6, 1850, all restrictions upon the amount of it were removed.

The law of June 9, 1857, required that within ten years from that date, the bank should have a branch in each of the departments. At the end of 1866 there were fifty-five branches established, and their united operations in that year amounted

to 5,0694 millions of francs.

The principal business of the bank is the dis-count of commercial paper, bearing three signatures and not having more than ninety days to run. Instead of a third signature, the decree of January 16, 1808, authorizes the bank to receive collateral security of public stocks, or corporate shares of adequate value. Formerly, it discounted only twice a week, but since 1837 paper is dis-counted every day the bank is open for business, and the proceeds of the discount are paid over immediately, whereas formerly they were held

over till the following day.

The progress of discounts at Paris since the establishment of the bank has been as follows:

In 1800 the amount of commercial paper disounted did not exceed 112 millions of francs; in 1805 it had risen to 631 millions; but in 1814 it had fallen again to 85 millions, from which point it rose, till in 1817, it stood at 5471 millions.

bank pays no interest on deposits, but it makes collections for the depositors without charge.

The amount of the note circulation and of the specie reserved at corresponding dates is one of the facts most worthy of observation. The following figures show the maximum in millions of francs, for the years indicated:

Years.	Circulation.	Beserve.
1807	167.6	83.6
1817		94
1827		193.8
1837		248.2
1847	288-8	107.5
1848	min di i	141*5
1852		513.9
1856	589	132.9
1860	801 2	549.2
1862	869	431 3
1864		367-5
1866	1,029	748.7
1867 (Dec. 5)	1.142	987
1868 (Oct. 26)	1, 2661	207

These losses from bad debts are very inconsiderable, in fact, and especially so when the amount of business is considered. Up to 1833, inclusive, the sums carried to profit and loss to cover the sums carried to profit and loss to cover eventual losses of discounted paper did not reach two millions of francs (\$400,000). After the Revolution of 1848 the suspended debt of the bank and its branches amounted to eighty-four and a half millions of francs (\$17,000,000), but the whole of this debt was paid in the course of the two following years. Up to 1856 the sum charged off for bad debts slightly exceeded three millions of francs (\$600,000), out of a total of sixty thousand millions (\$12,000,000,000) discounted 1-200 of one per cent.—Translator. On the 24th of of one per cent.—Translator. On the 24th of December, 1861, the suspended debt amounted to only 291,021 francs (\$60,000), but at the same date in 1866 it had risen to 3,124,140 francs (\$625,000). This increased figure was due to the crisis of 1866 in England, which had stricken down many of the English banks and caused the suspension of French houses having relations with them.

It was from the outset provided that the stock-holders should receive a dividend of 5 per cent., and that the surplus should constitute a reserve fund to secure the maintenance of a uniform rate of interest, the reserve to accumulate till it reached a certain per centage. The minimum dividend was 10 francs (1 per cent.), in 1814; the maximum 272 francs (27 per cent.), in 1856; in 1859 it was 115 francs; in 1860, 140 francs; 1864, 154 frames; and in 1866, 156 frames for the 133d and 134th dividends since the creation of

the bank.

In the sixty-seven years of its existence the total of its operations has reached the sum of 133,390 million francs (\$26,680,000,000), which

is thus divided:

1. Discount of commercial paper, 75,357 millions; of bonds of the Mint, the Treasury, and the Bakers Bank, and orders for cutting timber, 2,954 millions. Total, 78,311 millions.

2. Advances on treasury bonds, canal shares, and other securities, 990 millions; on rentes, 3,940 millions; on bullion, 2,304 millions; on obligations of railways, and of the Credit Mobilier, 4,434 millions. Total, 11,668 millions.

bilier, 4,434 millions. Total, 11,668 millions.

3. Operations in bullion and premiums on gold, 556 millions; operations with the Treasury and

the city of Paris, 6,267 millions.

The total of these three classes is 96,762 millions of francs. The residue of 36,628 millions must be referred to operations of the bank and its branches other than discounts and advances.

The gross profits derived from all these of tions, including the increase of rentes which the bank holds from the State, have amounted to 902 millions, of which 717 millions have been distributed in dividends, and the balance has been applied to the various expenses of the bank and branches - Banker's Magazine.

SPEEDY PROCESS FOR RECOVERING DEBTS. Mr. McColl of Norfolk has introduced into the Legislative Assembly of Ontario a Bill entitled: "An Act to facilitate the recovery of debts acknowledged in writing, and to lessen the cost on their collection." It provides that all debts on their collection." It provides that all debts settled by note or acknowledged in writing, if unraid for twenty-five days, shall become judgments against the debtor without the usual proce of law, "provided such note or other written evidence of debt is undisputed." Such debta evidence of debt is undisputed." Such debts before becoming judgments "shall be placed in the hands" of the Clerk of the Court having jurisdiction, with an affidavit of the debt being jurisdiction, with an affidavit of the debt being paid and unpaid for twenty-five days, and the Clerk shall register it as a judgment. Judgments so obtained shall "hold the real and personal estate (now liable by law to be seized under exeestate (now hable by law to be selzed under execution for debt) of the debtor until such judgments are satisfied. If the note or other evidence of debt be disputed, the debtor may "on the day of the maturity of such debt, or within ten days thereafter notify the Clerk when such judgments

are to be entered," of his intention to contest payment, setting forth his grounds of defence. Thereupon the clerk shall notify immediately the the Judge presiding in such court, then "in that event the usual process of law shall be followed as in all disputed suits." If the defence is frivolous or vexatious the defendant shall be liable to all costs and damages incurred. On all judgments obtained under this Act no execution shall issue until after the expiration of thirty days, and then only on Judge's order.

DeLery Gold Mines.—The action in the case of John O'Farrell and others against Alexander R. C. DeLery, now before the Court, was brought, says the Quebec Chronicle, to revoke the instrument known as the patent granted to the DeLery family as seignior and proprietors of the Fief and Seignory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, giving the patentee the exclusive privilege to search, dig for and work all gold mines found in the seigniory, and to recover \$250,000 damages.

RAILWAY—RECEIPT NOTE FOR FREIGHT.—Plaintiff's correspondents in Chicago delivered there to the Michigan Southern Railway Company certain articles of merchandize, to be transported to Toronto for plaintiff, that company at the time of delivery giving a receipt-note to the effect that they had received from plaintiff's correspondents the merchandize in question, consigned to plaintiff at Toronto, to be transported over their line of road to their terminus, and delivered to the company whose line might be considered a part of the route, to be carried to the place of destination; the Michigan Company not to be liable as common carriers for the goods whilst at any of their stations awaiting delivery to the Company which was to forward them; with the further proviso, that no company or carrier forming part of the line, over which the freight was to be carried, should be responsible for demurrage or detention at its terminus, or beyond or on any part of the line, arising from any accumulation or over pressure of business; and that "the Company" should not be liable for the destruction or damage of the freight from any cause whilst in the depot of the company, or for any loss or damage from "Providential" causes, or from fire, whilst in transit or at the stations.

It appeared that there was an arrangement be-tween the Michigan Company and the defendants that the latter should carry their freight from the terminus of their line to certain points in Canada, and that the freight in question here arrived in Detroit, the terminus of the Michigan Company, who telegraphed defendants' agent, the day before its destruction by fire, that it was in store, and requested them to forward it. It also appeared that at this time defendants had such an accumulation of freight on hand that they could not transport it ell over their line, and fould not therefore receive plaintiff's goods which were destroyed by fire at the Michigan Company's Station in Detroit the day after the defendants were advised of their arrival. In an action against defendants for the value of the goods, charging a refusal on their part to receive them, in consequence of which they became lost to plaintiff, Held, that plaintiff could not recover for that the receipt-note given by the Michigan Company, formed the basis of the contract to carry, and that they became the carriers; but that they only undertook to carry over their line of road, and were plaintiff's agents to deliver over his merchandize to defendants to be carried to Toronto; but that the understanding between the Michigan Company and defendants, that the latter would, on certain terms, carry on the former's freight to Canada, created no privity between defendants and plaintiff, so as to enable him to sue defendants for not carrying out that arrangement; and that, even if defendants were bound to receive the merchandize at Detroit, for carriage to Toronto, the evidence shewed that they were not liable for not receiving, owing to

are to be entered," of his intention to contest the overcrowded state of their premises, and the payment setting forth his grounds of defence, pressure of freight upon them.

Held, also, that plaintiff could not, in any case, recover more than nominal damages, if even that, as the value of the goods, which had been destroyed by fire, would not be the damages which would naturally flow from a breach of contract, or refusal to carry, in disregard of defendants common law obligation to do so; for that the loss by fire arose from the omission to insure, and it would by no means follow that, even if defendants had received the property, it might not have been on the express condition of exemption from liability in that event.

Held, also, that the condition that "the Company" should not be liable for loss from Providential causes, or from fire from any cause whatever, &c., applied to the Michigan Company alone, and not to defendants also.—Crawford v. G. W. R. Co., 18 C. P. 511.

Commercial.

Toronto Market.

Trade has improved somewhat since the beginning of the new year; but there is not much activity in any branch.

GROCKRIES.—Business, since the beginning of the week, has been a little more brisk; there is a good dealdoing with city buyers. Teas.—Several lines of medium have met with a better enquiry from jobbers. Considerable sales of half-chests greens have been made in New York on English orders. Sugars.—Quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Wheat.—Receipts 8,360 bushels, and 10,050 bushels last week. There is more demandfor Spring, chiefly of a local character, and sales of several carloads occurred at \$1 02 to \$1 03. Midge proof would bring the same figures but is not offered. Fall, there is a fair demand for good samples, which are worth \$1 10 to \$1 12. Nothing prime could be bought below \$1 14 to \$1 15, owing to its scarcity and to the fact that it is held in few hands. Barley.—Receipts by cars 959 bushels and 870 bush. last week. The market is unshanged at \$1 25 to \$1 27; we notice greater activity in the New York market. There are one of two large holders here who are confident of a rise to a point for above present quotations before our Winter is over. Peas.—Receipts, slight.—The market is quiet at quotations. Oats.—Receipts 4,800 bush. and 2,400 bush. last week. Sales of eight to ten cars occurred at 53 to 54c. delivered in the city, the market closing at 52c. on the track.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,225 bbls, and 3200 bbls. last week. There are buyers of No. 1 superfine at \$4.50 to \$4.55, and sales of 500 barrels occurred at \$4.55, and 400 bbls. at \$4.60. Other

grades nominal and not quoted.

Phoyisions.—Dressed Hogs.—The market was active throughout the week, and closed from 75c. to \$1 higher than last week. One or two lots sold at \$9.50, and medium lots brought \$9 freely. Some very light sold as low as \$8.62\$. In other provisions nothing doing.

St. John Markets.

Breadstuffs—The demand continues to be very light, and there is no change in prices. Superfine continues to rate at \$5.90 to \$6 for ordinary brands of Canada, favorite qualities bringing 10c to 15c above the outside rate. Arrivals are in excess of sales, and the stock is not diminishing.

Flour and Meal—Duty: free, except patmeal,

Extra State, per brl	75 to	6.00
Canada Superfine 5.	90 to	6.00
Canada Choice 6.0	00 to	6.15
Family and Pastry' 7.	25 to	7.50
Rye Flour 6.	00 to	6.25
Oatmeal	50 to	7.55
Cornmeal 4	50 to	4.50

Arrivals of flour have kept up late in the year, and the stock now on hand is estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 barrels. Of course, as usual at this date, the demand is small, and will continue so for two months to come, hence there is not much to encourage holders in looking for higher prices. The year has been an unprofitable one to millers and dealers in flour, there being very few indeed who will go out of the year 1868 without loss. A new feature in the flour trade of the part year has been the opening of some trade with the distant port of Milwaukee; some thousands of barrels having been received from there. We believe this trade has been without profit to the importers. Present appearances indicate that lev prices will prevail during the winter and spring.

A Duty on Salt.

A petition has been gotten up by W. T. Haya, Esq., M.P.P., which has been already signed by sixty-four members of the Local Legislature, for presentation to the House of Commons when it meets. It runs as follows:

meets. It runs as follows:

"We the undersigned members of the Local Legislature of Ontario, would most respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that the discovery of salt at Goderich, in the county of Huron, is an event of great importance not only to this Province but to the whole Dominion of Canada, and we also most respectfully wish to represent to your Honorable body, that salt manufactured in the United States of America, is permitted to be imported into this Province free from duty, and that the Government of the United States exact a duty of seventy cents in gold on every barrel of salt exported from this Province into the said United States. That we look upon this state of affairs as unjust in the extreme, and hope that your Honorable body will take the matter into your serious consideration, and give such relief in the premises as to your Honorable body in your wisdom may seem meet."

Petroleum.

The movement at New York for the period mentioned was—
Receipts for week ending Jan. 5... pkgs. 16,135
Exports """ galls. 203,715
Exports from Jan. 1... galls. 203,729
Exports same time last year galls. 342,085
The following is the quantity exported from

17	Boston Philadelphia.	**	1868. 2,410,114 32,921,691	1867. 2,241,438 29,083,619
	Baltimore	44	2,587,707	1,514,455
	Portland		705,107	900
	Cleveland		270,000	10.15
Tol	al		45,894,619	32,840,471

Stock in yard January 1:	e (1)	1869.	1868,
Crude	bbls.	9,900	32,574
Refined	66	*49,000	3,898
Nontha	66	300	8,856
Residum	44 -	7.732	10 175
Total		-	40,503

BREAESTUFFS—San. 5.—Flour: There has been no activity in the market the past week, and without quotable change; prices have been more favorable to buyers. The receipts for the week have been large, are in excess of the demand. Canada No. 1 ordinary Supers, \$6.25; choice, \$6.35 to \$6.40; Strong Bakers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Extra, \$7.25 to \$7.75; Extra State dull at \$6.00 to \$40; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$5.30. Corn Meal:—Kiln dried unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5.00; Fresh Ground, dull. Oatmeal, \$8.00. Imports from January 1st to December 31st, 1867 and 1863.

and Bbls. Flour. Bbls. Oatmeal. 48,698 48,680

FISH .- All the descriptions remain firm at our quotations, although the markst shares the general dullness prevailing during the holidays. Shore Cod, large hard cured, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Small, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Bay and Bank none; Pabrador, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Haddock—Good hard cured Arichat, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Eastern Shore, \$1.50 to \$1.90; Western, \$1.60 to \$1.65. Herrings without change; Bay Island Bank selling at \$2,20 to \$2.30; Split, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Round, \$3.10 to \$3.25. Bay, \$16.25 to \$16.50 for No. 1; \$14.25 to 14.50 for No. 2; \$7.80 for No. 3. Salmon unchanged.

Boxes. Hf-boxes. Drums. Tres. 26,982 13,905 19,821 1868...36,641 1867...36,710 20,203 23,713 12.38IScale Fish-530 1.231 1868 ... 12, 493 5.791 1,043 562 1867 ... 7,848 9,800 Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Alewives bbls. bbls bbls. bbls. 69,396 7,771 43,514 1868.....3, 897 58,643 9.522 58.511 1867 ..2,627

WEST INDIA PRODUCE. - Without change ; stocks very small, and in one or two hands. Cienfuegos Molasses, 291c to 30c per gal, Sugars unchanged; demand mall, and only for local wants. Rum — Stocks very light; quotations nominal. Imports from January 1st, to December 31st, 1867 and 1868 :

Molasses, 1868—11,030 pung., 1,112 trcs., 843 bbls; 1867—10,068 puns., 968 trcs., 1052 bbls. Sugar, 1868—9,096 hhds., 984 trcs., 4,591 bbls., 341 boxes. 1867—6,340 hhds., 340 trcs., 3,263 bbls. Rum, 1868—1,163 puns.; 1867—2,345 puns.

Stocks in wareyouse, December 31, 1867 and 1868 -

Molasses, 1868—200 puns., 71 tres., 10 bbls.; 1867—572 puns., 7 tres. Sugar, 1868—760 hhds., 32 tres., 294 bbls., 26 boxes; 1877-179 hhds. 217 bbla, 7 boxes. Rum, 1868—94 hhd, 3 bbls.; 1867—661 puns., 4 hhds. Rum, 1868-94 puns., 1

16,133

203,715

ed from

900

840,471

072,018

175

FINANCIAL —Bank drawing rates London 60 days 124 percent premium. New York Gold I rafts at sight, 31 per cent premium. Currency Drafts, 23 por cent discount. Montreal Sight Drafts, 34 yer cent premium. New Brunswick Drafts 34 yer cent premium. Sight Drafts, 3 per cent. premium. Newfund-land Sight Drafts, 5 per cent. premium. Private Bills, to 1 per cent lower than bank rates. Discount on American Invoices at Customs tdis day, 26 per cent. -R. C. Hamilton & Co.'s Cir-

oil Refiners' Association of Canada.

THE above Association hereby give notice that an office nas been opened

AT LONDON, ONTARIO,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL

THE REFINED PETROLEUM OIL Made by the Association, at the following Rates and

IN LOTS OF ONE TO FOUR CAR LOADS, INCLUSIVE, AT 25 CENTS PER GALLON

IN LOSS OF FIVE CAR LOADS AND UPWARDS, AT 32 CENTS PER GALLON

Terms-Cash, free on board at London.

All oil sold to be received at the place of shipment by the purchaser; and in the event of his falling to appoint a person to inspect and receive the oil, it must be understood that it will in all cases be subject to the inspector's appointed by the Association; and, after shipment is made, no drawbacks on account of quality, quantity, packages, or otherwise, will be allowed.

All orders to be addressed to the Secretary, and all remittances to be made to the Treasurer.

SAMULEL PETERS, President.

WM. DUFFIELD, Vice-President.

L. C. LEONARD, Secretary, CHARLES HUNT, Treasurer.

London, Ont., Jan. 6, 1909.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

GUY. R. PHELPS, PRESIDENT, ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, VICE PRESIDENT. WOODBRIDGE S. OLMSTEAD, SECRETARY, EDWIN W. BRYANT, ACTUARY, LUCIAN S. WILCOX, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Organized in 1846. Charter Perpetual

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company. Numbering Over 75,000 Members.

REING A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY ITS ASSETS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO ITS MEMBERS.

Assers, \$21,000,000.—Acquired by prudent and economical management of twenty-two years, without the aid of a single dollar of original capital.

SURPLUS ASSETS, \$6,361,967.—All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. There are

Its Dividends—Have averaged over 50 per cent, annually. Total amount of dividends paid the members since its

ITS DIVIDENDS—Have averaged over a property of property of the extraordinary condition where the income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all the losses. Total amount of losses paid by the Company, \$6,868,528.

ITS RESPONSIBILITY—For every \$1:0 of liabilities it has \$154 of assets.

LAST YEAR'S PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

older and reading the instrument the lowest of any.

Its Liberality—It accommodates the insured by giving credit for part premium, and grants insurance to meet all the contingencies and wants to which Life Insurance is applicable.

It issues policies on a single life from \$100 to \$25,000.

MEDICAL REFEREES J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.; H. H. WRIGHT, M.D. OFFICE No. 90 King Street East, Toronto.

DANIEL L. SILLS, GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA.

J. D. FEE, AGENT, TORONTO. Toronto, December 24, 1868.

INTERESTING TO LIFE AGENTS.

AGENT'S

VALUATION TABLES,

WITH VALUABLE EXPLANATIONS,

A New Work by D. PARKS FACKLER, Esq.,

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

THIS is an interesting and valuable work. Every Life Agent should have a copy.

For sale at the office of the MONETARY TIMES, No. 60 Church street.

GRISWOLD'S

Handbook of the Adjustment of Fire Losses,

The most complete Manual of Adjustment ever published. Handsomely gotten up in blue cloth.

For sale at the office of THE MONETARY TIMES, No. 60

Toronto, Jan. 7, 1869.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office in Montreal, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January next, at ONE o'clock P.M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and generally to transact the business of the Company.

A Dividend of FIVE per cent. for the Half-year ending 30th November has been declared upon the Capital Stock, which will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 8th January.

The Transfer Roaks will be closed from the flist Decem-

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st December till after the General Meeting.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DAKERS, Secretary.

22-tf, December 24, 1868.

British America Assurance Company,

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

MONETARY LIFE NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of POUR per cent, on the capital atock paid up has been this day declared for the half year ending 30th ult., and that the same will be payable on after

MONDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY INSTANT.

The Stock and Transfer Books will, accordingly, be losed from this date to the Ninth instant, inclusive. By order of the Board, It appear

T. W. BIRCHALL SO

Managing Director.

Commercial House,

(LATE HUFFMAN HOUSE) PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, 5 stail 18 8 set

GEORGE CRONN

Large addition lately made, including Twenty Bed Rooms-Dec. 10, 1868;

Star Life Assurance Society, (OF ENGLAND.)

ESTABLISHED 1843, Tot Yangate

Capital £100,000 Stg Guarantee Fund £800,000 Stg. Claims paid £541,000 Stg ... Profits divided £240,000 Stg.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Deposited for the SECURITY OF CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS.
Moderate rates of premium—Sound management—Nincty
per sent of profits divided amongst policy holders.

J. GREGORY, General Agent, B. N. A.

OFFICE,

van 2-90. 17-6m griwe griv 301 174 King St. Hast, Toronte, at

Brown Brothers, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS. Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

September 1, 1868.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS, IMPROVED PATENT

NON-CONDUCTING AND VAPORIZING

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 139 & 141

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

A. K. BOOMER, TORONTO.
J. W. MURTON, HAMILTON.
A. G. SMYTH, LONDON, ONT.

51 6m

John Ross & Co.

QUEBEC.

T. & F. Ross & Co...

GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

361 Commissioner Street.

MONTREAL.

W. McLaren & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS. 18 St. MAURICE STREET,

MONTREAL.

June, 1868.

42-1v

Lyman & McNab,

Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in.

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, KING STREET,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THOMAS DICK, Proprietor.

FRONT STREET,

- TORONTO, ONT

Montreal House, Montreal, Canada.

TO MONETARY MEN.—Merchants, Insurance Agents Lawyers, Bankers, Rulway and Steamboat Travellers, Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Com Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Companies, and other persons visiting Montreal for business or pleasure, are here by most respectfully informed that the audersigned 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. of the season.

H. DUCLOS

Nov. 22, 1867

15-1y

The Albion Hotel.

MONTREAL,

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

Mr. DECKER.

Who, to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, is adding Eighty more Rooms to the house, making the Albion one of the Largest Retablishments in Canada.

June, 1868.

42-6ms

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-JANUARY 14, 1869

Name of Article.	Rates.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Name of Article.	Retes
	8 c. 8 c.	Groceries-Contin'd	8 c. 8 c.	Leather Continue	VOISIN
ens' Thick Boots	2.05 2 50	fine to fins't	0 85 0 95	Kip Skins, Patna	0 30 4
" Kip	2 50 3 25	Wille to Hina c	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	French	0 70 0
" Calf	3 00 3 70	Hyson	0 42 0 80	Hemilesk Colf (70	-0 40 m
" Congress Gaiters	2 00 2 50	Tobacco, Manufact d:		Hemlock Calf (30 to	-524
" Kip Cobourgs	1 15 1 45	Can Leaf, # 1b 5s & 10s.		35 lbs.) per doz Do. light	0 75 0
oys' Thick Boots	1 35 1 50	Western Leaf, com	0 25 0 26	French Cair,	I M. BOLICK!
onths'	95 1 39	Good	0 27 0 32	Grain & Sain Cif # doz	0.00::4:
" Congress Gaiters	1 15 1 45	" Bright fine	0 40 0 50	Splits, large # 15. Culture	D 25 A
isses' Batts		" choice		Enamelled Cow & foot	0 20 4
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30	1 11 1	Legal II	Patent	0 17 6
rls' Batts	0 60 0 85	Tin (net eash prices)		Pebble Grain	0 17 0
" Congress Gaiters	0 80 1 10 0 50 0 65	Block, ₩ b	0 25 0 26	Buff	0.17 4
fldren's C. T. Cacks	0 65 0 90	Grain	A 400 A 100A	O11s.	
		Catherine .		Cod	0.60 8
oes Cape	0 124 0 16	Pig	0 23 0 24 0 30 0 33	Lard, extra contract	9.00 1
um	0 024 0 03	Cut Nails:	0 30 0 33	NO. I	0.00.1
rax	0 00 0 00	Assorted & Shingles,		Woollen	0.00.1
mphor, refined	0 65 0 70	₩ 100 b	2 90 3 00	Lubricating, patent " Mott's economic	0.50
stor Oil	0 18 0 28	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	Linseed, raw	0 771 0
ustic Soda		Lathe and ady	3 80 3,40	H Delient Charles	C-01.821 D
eam Tartar	0 90 1 00 0 25 0 30	Galranized Iron:	0 08 0 09	Machinery	0 00 0
som Salts	0 03 0 04	Assorted sizes Best No. 24	0 09 0 00	Olive, 2nd, & gal	1 45 1
tract Logwood	0 09 0 11	26	0 08 0 08	salad	2 00 2
m Arabie, sorts	0 30 0 35	" 28	0 09 0 09		3 60 1
digo, Madras	0 75 1 00 0 14 0 45	Horse Nails:		Sesame salad, # gal Seal, pale	1 60 1
eorice		Guest's or Griffin's	0 00 0 00	Seal, pale	0 70 0
itgalls	0 00 0 00	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	Spirits Turpentine	
ium	6 70 7 00	Patent Hammer'd do	0 17 0 18	Whale,	
alie Acid	0 28 0 35	Iron (at 4 months):		II was a second of the	000
tash, Bi-tart	0 25 0 28 0 15 0 20	Pig-Gartsherrie No1		White Lead genuine	1908
tass Iodide	3 80 4 50	Other brands. No 1	0 00 0 00	White Lead, genuine in Oil. W 251bs	
nna	0 124 0 60	Bar-Scotch, W100 h	2 25 2 50	in Oil, w 257bs Do. No. 1	0 00 1
da Ash	0 03 0 04	Refined	3 00 3 25	4 4 4	0 00 2
da Bicarb	4 50 5 50	Swedes	5 00 5 50		3 00 3
rtaric Acid	0 371 0 45 0 35 0 40	Hoops - Coopers	3 00 3 25	White Zinc, genuine White Lead, dry	0 05 0
triol, Blue	0 09 0 10	Band Boiler Plates	3 00 3 25 3 25 3 50	Red Lead	0 071 0 0 021 0
Groceries.		Canada Plates	4 00 4 25	Venetian Red, Eng'h	0 024 0
ffees :		Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h	0 021 0
ava, 🏲 lb	0 22@0 24	Pontypoel	4 00 4 25	Whiting	
aguayra,	0 17 0 18 0 15 0 17	Swansea	3 90 4 00	Petroleum.	-3.590
sh:	0 10 0 11	Lead (at 4 months): Bar, \$\mathbb{B}\$ 100 lbs	0 07 0 071	(Renned W gate)	39
lerrings, Lab. split	5 75 6 50	Sheet "	0 08 0 09	Water white, carl'd.	0.87 0
" round	4 00 4 75	Shot	0 071 0 071	Straw, by car load	
" scaled	0 35 0 40	Iron Wire (net cash):		" small lots	0 37 0
lackerel, small kitts	2 50 2 75	No. 6, bundle	2 70 2 80	Amber, by car load	0.00 #
" half "	1 25 1 50	9	3 10 3 20 3 40 3 50	" small lots	0.00 0
white Fish & Trout almon, saltwater	3 50 3 75	12, "	4 30 4 40	Benzine	5 -01 764
almon, saltwater	14 00 15 00	Powder:		Produce.	T. 79 00
ry Cod, ₩112 lbs	5 00 5 25	Blasting, Canada	3 50 6 60	Wheat, Spring, 60 h	1 00 1
uit: laisins, Layers	2 00 2 10	FF	4 25 4 50 4 75 5 00	90'02'S 1269	1 10 1
" M R	1 90 2 10	FFF Blasting, English	4 (0 5 00	Barley 48 "	1 95 1
" Valentias new	0 64 0 07	FF loose	5 00 6 00	Done 60 "	0 80 0
urrants, new	0 07 00 071	FFF "	6 00 6 50		0 21 0
" old	0 041 0 041	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Rye 56 "	0 00 0
lgsolasses:	0 14 0 00	Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25 4 50 5 00	Clover, choice 60 "	6 25 6
layed, P gal	0 00 0 35	Extra Tin Plates (net cash):	4 30 3 00		
yrups, Standard	0 49 0 50	IC Coke	7 50 8 50	Timothy, cho'e 4 " " inf. to good 48 "	2 50 2
" Golden	0 56 0 571	IC Charcoal	8 25 8 50	Flax 56 "	1 40 1
rracan	4 50 4 75	1X	10 25 10 75	Flour (per brl.):	100,000,000
ices:		IAA	7 25 9 00	Superior extra	0 00 0
assia, whole, 🕈 1b	0 00 0 45	DX "	9 50 0 00	Evtra superfine	5 20 5
loves	0 11 0 12			Fancy superfine	4 50 4
utmegsinger, ground	0 45 0 55 0 20 0 25	Hides & Skins. ₽D		Superfine No 1	0:00:00
" Jamaica, root	0 20 0 25	Green rough	0 06 0 00	Oatmeal, (per bri.)	6 00 6
epper, black	0 091 0 10	Green, sait'd & insp'd	0 00 0 07 0 08 0 08±	Provisions.	756
imento	0 08 0 00	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	Butter, dairy tuh # lb.	0 22 0
gars:	0.095.0.093	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12.	" store packed	0 20 0
ort Rice, 9 lb uba	0 084 0 084 0 084	dry	0 18 0 20	City annual market	0 11 0
arbadoes (bright)	0 081 0 09	Sheepskins,	1 00 1 25	Pork, mess, per bri	0.00 0
ry Crushed, at 60 d	0 11 0 113	" country	0 60 0 80	" brime mess	0.00
anada Sugar Refine'y,		Hops	0.05 0.07	Bacon, rough	0 81 0
yellow No. 2, 60 ds	0 09 0 00	Inferior, # 1b	0 05 0 07 0 07 0 09	Cumberl'd cut	0 10 0
ellow, No. 22 No. 3	0 091 0 00 0 091 0 00	Good	0 00 0 12	" smoked	0 11 0
rushed X	0 10 0 101	Fancy	0 00 0 00	Hama in said.	0 10 0
" A	0 111 0 00			Shoulders, in sait	0 12 0
round	0 11 0 113	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		Lord in kegs	0 13 0
ry Crushed	0 111 0 111	In lots of less than			
as:	0 124 0 124	. 50 sides, 10 ♥ cent higher.			
apan com'n to good	0 40 0 55	Spanish Sole, 1st qual		Tallow heavy	8 00 8
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 65	heavy, weights Ph	0 00 0 23	Hogs dressed, many	7 90 8
olored, com. to fine	0 60 0 75	Do 1st qual middle do	0 22 0 23	1 11 light	1.149 1000
ongou & Souch'ng	0 42 0 75	Do, No. 2, all weights	0 20 0 21	Salt, de and age	of go is
olong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Blanghter heavy	0 25 0 26 0 50 0 00	SAIL, ac	1 58 1
. Hyson, com to gd	0 45 0 45			American bris	1 25 1
ledium to choice	0 00 0 80	IIAFIICSS, DESC			
ledium to choice	0 65 0 80 0 85 0 95	Harness, best No. 2	0 30 0 33	Liverpool coarse	1 05 1

December Color C	2 35 9 00 4 50 9 65 9 87 9 87 2 10
D. Crawford & Co. S 0 07 0 08	2 35 2 35 3 00 4 50 65 0 87 0 87 2 10
Imperial	2 35 9 00 4 50 9 65 9 87 9 87 2 10
Golden Bar	0 00 4 50 9 65 9 87 9 87 9 87
Silver Bar.	65 87 87 87 87 87
Silver Date 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 0	0 65 0 87 0 87 0 87 2 10
No. 1	9 65 9 87 9 87 9 87
Old Rye	87 9 87 9 87 2 10
Malt 0 85	87 87 10
Toddy Septen Se	87
Toddy O Soctate So	10
English, per doz	
Register Per	
Continues Dub Portr. 2 25 2 25 25 25 25 25	.50
Both Sold Tom. 4 00 4 25 Both's Old Tom, c. 6 00 6 25 Both's Old Tom, c. 4 00 6 25 Both's Old Tom, c. 6 00 6 25 Bot	3 25
Pure Jamaica Ruin. 1 25 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 06 05 05 05 05 05 05	
De Eurper's H. Gin. 1 90 2 00 Pulled 0 22 0	35
Booth's Old Tom.	25
Bear 3 00 16	-
Green, cases	o' bo
Booth's Old Tom, c 6 00 6 25 Coon 0 20 Fisher 4 00	2.
Fisher 4 00	40
	8 00
	1 60
Port, common A 00	1 2
1 TE 1	5 00
Sherry, common	17
1 100	1 2
Berry, common 1 70 1 80 Spring Rats 0 15	

Last Di- vidend.	Name of Company.	Shares parval £	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
10	M. Harland Garant Fife	10		13
	riton Medical and General Life.		5	51
	mmer I Union, Fire, Life and M.		. 21	Ša.
	fy of Glasgow		15	31
9 E	finburgh Life	01	11s6	58
	tha Fire and Marine	10	11	Ö
			50	511
			5C	0
	Aperial Fire		10	151
	aperial Life		2	2
	ancashire Fire and Life		7.5	25
	fe Association of Scotland			49
	ondon Assurance Corporation		121	198
	ondon and Laneashire Life		1	6 15-16ths
	verp'l & London & Globe F. &		2	0 10-1000
	stional Union Life		1	111
12½ No	orthern Fire and Life	100	.5	112
	orth British and Mercantile	50	61	192
58.)				
	cean Marine		5	197
	rovident Life		10	0
	hoenix			148
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4 Bi	ritish America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	571
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Grand Tre				15 16	151 16
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DIAG OTKOSOSTOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, Jan. 12; Montreal, Jan. 4; Quebec, Jan. 11; London, Dec. 24.

t soudy time it	· di	lup.	Divid'd	- dentition and		CLOSI	NG PRI	CES.
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financial.

Nisgara District Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 30.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, on and after Saturday,

same will be payable at the Bank, on and after Saturday, the 2nd January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

Also, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

C. M. ARNOLD, Cashier. Nisgara District Bank, St. Catherines, Nov. 26, 1868.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

1778 HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of FIVE per cent, on the capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the half year ending 31st inst., and the same will be payable at the Office of the Society, on and after Friday, the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st December, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. HERBERT MASON, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, December 9th, 1868, 17-fd

Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society

11TH HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of FIVE per oent on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half year ending 31st day of December, inst., and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Society, No. 70 Church Street, on and after Friday, the Society, No. 70 Church Survey,
the 8th day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the
31st December, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WALTER S, LEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
17-td.

BROWN'S BANK,

(W. B. Brown. W. C. Chewett.) 60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

TRANSACTS a general Banking Business, Buys and Sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds and Uncurrent Money, receives Deposits subject to Cheque at sight, makes Collections and Discounts Commercial Paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

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COMMERCIAL Brokers and Vessel Agents. Office—No.
1 Ontario Chambers, [Corner Front and Church Sts.]

Candee & Co.,

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

H. N. Smith & Co.,

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

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IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels and families supplied with any pattern or crest

Common goods always on hand. 72 Yonge Street, eronte, Ontarie.

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Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

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NEW CROP TEAS. WINES, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Special Inducements given to

PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. & B. GRIFFITH. ONTARIO CHAMBERS

Corner of Front and Church Streets,

TORONTO ONTARIO

TEAS. Reford & Dillon

HAVE just received ex. steamships "St. David and Nestgrian:"

1000 hlf, chests new season Teas! Comprising Twankays, Young Hysons, Imperials,
Gunpowders, colored and uncolored Japans,
Congous, Souchongs, and Pekoes.
500 hlf. bxs. new Valentia Raisins (selected fruit).
500 bags cleaned Arracan and Rangoon Rice.
500 bris. choice Currants.

-ALSO IN STORE !-

250 hhds. bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugars. 250 brls. Portland, Standard, Golden & Amber Syrups. 100 bags Rio. Jamaica, Laguayra, and Java Coffees. 250 brs. 10s Tobacco, "Queen's Own" and "Prince of Wales"" brands.

WITH A GENERAL AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES:

All of which they offer to the Trade low.

12 & 14 WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

Robert H. Gray,

Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts

CRINOLINE STEEL.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Wines and Liquors,

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

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1868

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THE BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Consolidated with the

Bryant, Stratton and Odell Business College AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, 11

STANDS Pre-eminent and Unrivalled. It is the Lancist and Most Expression? "It employs the largest staff of Canada."

The TUITION FEE is the same as in other institution having a similar object,

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YOUNG MEN intending to qualify themselves for ness, will find it to their advantage to send for a Circ or call at the College Rooms, corner of King and Tor

streets Scholarships good in Montreal and throughout the United

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FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE Established in 1841.

DUN. WIMAN & Co.

Montreal, Toronto and Halifax. REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published series.

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 GUAGE TUBES, GLASS RODS, &c or any other article made to order, in Waite or Color Glines

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

DRUGGISTS' FLINT GLASSWARE, and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, RALLOG made to order.

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Secretary.

Canadian Express Company. GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,

SHIPPING AGENTS.

G OODS and VALUABLES forwarded by all principal Passenger Trains,

Reduced rates for all large consignments.
Reduced rates on Poultry, Butter, and other produce, to principal markets in Canada and the United States.
All perishable articles guaranteed against damage by frost, without extra charge, nature of goods at all times to be stipulated in receipt at time of shrpment.
Consignments for Lower Provinces taken to Portland, at low rates, and from thence by Steamer or Express, as required, securing quick dispatch.
A Weekly Express is made up for Europe, for which goods should be sent forward in time to reach Portland on Priday each week.
Unsurpassed facilities as shipping agents in Liverpool.
Reduced rates on large Consignments from the Steamer at Portland.
For particulars, inquire at any of the principal effects.

For particulars, inquire at any of the principal offices. Consignments solicited,

G. CHENEY, Superiate

Sinancial.

Pellatt & Osler.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Accountants, Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company.

OFFICE-86 King Street East, four Doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

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HENRY PRILATT, EDMUND B. OSLER,

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Philip Browne & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

DEALERS IN

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

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SAVINGS BANK BRANCH,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED DAILY. INTEREST PAID HALF;

Insamul ADVANCES I

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

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The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

Offers for sale on Conditions of Settlement.

GOOD FARM LANDS

In the County of Peterboro, Ontario,

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

ONE-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS AN ACRE

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

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Manager, C. L. and E. Co.,
Toronto Bank Buildings, Toronto.

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

Canada Permanent Building and Savings

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

Directors: JOSEPH D. RIFOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
J. G. Worts, Edward Hooper, S. Nordheimer, W. C.
Chewett, E. H. Rutherford, Joseph Robinson.
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Canadian Bank.

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Mone, Received on Deposit bearing five and six per cent, interest.

Advances made on City and Country Property in the Proving Of Ontario,

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Ottawa, Dec. 21st, 1867.

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The Victoria Mutral FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Insures only Non-Hazardous P. operty, at Low Rates.

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Life Association of Scotland.

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UPWARDS OF £1,000,000 STERLING,

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that

BONUSES FROM PROFITS

Are applied on a special system for the Policy-holder's PERSONAL BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT DURING HIS OWN LIFETIME,

WITH THE OPTION OF

LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS TO THE SUM ASSURED.

The Policy-holder thus obtains

A LARGE BEDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY OB

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE OF A MOST IMPORTANT AMOUNT IN ONE CASH PAYMENT, OR A LIFE ANNUITY,

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

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Insurances effected in all parts of the World

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CAPITAL AND CASH ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.

SUMS ASSURED

\$5 000 000

A COMPARISON of the rates of this Company with others cannot fail to demonstrate the advantage of the low premiums, which, by the higher returns from its investments, it is enabled to ofter.

IF PREFERRED, ASSURERS NEED ONLY

PAY ONE-HALF OF EACH YEAR'S PREMIUM IN

during the whole term of policies on the 10 payment plan, or for seven years on the whole life plan.

For the unpaid portion of premiums,

"NOTES" ARE NOT REQUIRED BY THIS COMPANY,

so that assurers are not liable to be called upon for payment of these, nor for assessments upon them, as in the case of Mutual Companies.

Every facility and advantage which can be afforded are offered by this Company.

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Smil Toronto Street. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

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On every description of Property, at Lowest Remunerative Rates.

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THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bouses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the Briton Midporat 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 Assurance in the word, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsidence 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.

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PHILANDER SHAW, STEPHEN CROWELL,

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$666,416.02. T.

1,666,416.02. Entire Income from all sources for 1866. \$2,131,839.82 CHARLES G. FORTIER, Narine Agent.

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egoste, Quiatie.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.
JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; Francis Stevens, E-Barrie; Messrs, Gibbs & Bro., Oshawa. 8

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, PICTON, ONTARIO. President, L. B. STINSON; Vice-President, W. A. RICHARDS. Directors: H. A. McFaul, James Cavan, James Jolinson, S. S. DeMill, William Delong.—Treasurer, David Barker Secretary, John Twigg; Solicitor, R. J. Fitzgerald.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property, (not hazardous,) in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers, at low rates for five years, without the expense

Picton, June 15, 1868.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital and Assets over Two Million Dollars.

82,026,220.29.

CHARTERED 1810.

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

8100,000

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

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

Losses as heretofore promptly and equitably adjusted. H. J. MORSE & Co., AGENTS.

ROBERT WOOD, GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA?

THE AGRICULTURAL

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT.

A purely Farmers' Company. Licensed by the Govern-ment of Canada.

 Capital, 1st January, 1868.
 \$220,121
 25

 Cash and Cash Renis, over
 \$65,000
 0

 No. of Policies inforce
 28,760

THIS Company insures nothing more dangerous than Farm property. Its rates are as low as any well-established Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to grow in public favor.

For Insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ontario.

Lendon, 2nd Nov., 1868.

12-1y.

Insurance.

The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company

GRANTS INSURANCES on all description of Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE. It is the only Mutual Fire Insurance Company which assesses its Policies yearly from their respective dates; and the average yearly cost of insurance in it, for the past three and a half years, has been nearly

TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

less than what it would have been in an ordinary Proprietary Company.

THOS. M. SIMONS. Secretary & Treasurer.

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies. Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

Geo. Girdlestone,

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

Very best Companies represented Windsor, Ont. June. 1868

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for Canada:

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

Manager-W. M. RAMSAY. Inspector-Rich'd Bull. THIS Company having deposited the sum of ONE Hys-Dred and Fifty Thousand Dollars with the Receiver-General, in conformity with the Insurance Act passed last Session, Assurances will continue to be carried out at moderate rates and on all the different systems in practice.

AGENT FOR TORONTO-HENRY PELLATT. KING STREET.

AGENT FOR HAMILTON-JAMES BANCROFT.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS.

TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION :

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Governor:

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq. Deputy Governor:

PETER PATERSON, Esq. Fire Inspector:

E. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector: CAPT. B. COURNERN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL. £2.000.000 Stg

CHIEF OFFICES-Queen's Buildings, Liverpool, and Gracechurch Street London.
Canada Branch Office—Exchange Buildings, Montreal

Resident Secretary and General Agent, A. MACKENZIE FORBES.

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal. 1-ly WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

Jusurance.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire 1 Company.

HEAD OFFICE : WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE business of the Company is divided into three separate and distinct branches, the

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES

Each Branch paying its own losses and its inst proportion of the managing expenses of the Company.

C. M. Tavlor, Sec. M. Springer, M.M.P., Pres. J. Hughes, Inspector.

Etna Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Dublin,

A T a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held at Dublin, on the 13th ult., it was agreed that the business of the "ETXA" should be transferred to the "UNITED PORTS AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. In accordance with this agreement, the business will hereafter be carried on by the latter Company, which assumes and guarantees all the risks and liabilities of the "ETXA."

The Directors have resolved to continue the CANADIAN BRANCH, and arrangements for resuming FIRE and Marine business are rapidly approaching completion.

RINE business are rapidly approaching ed

T. W. GRIFFITH.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, £2,500,000 Stg.-Invested over \$2,000,000 FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all da scriptions 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. Lavin m. P.L.S. W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 Sterling

WIRE RISKS

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY, By the undersigned, without reference elsewher S. C. DUNCAN-CLARE & CO., General Agents for Ontario

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

25-1v

Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Losses Paid in 50 Years, 23,500,000 00.

JULY, 1868.

(At Market Value.)

Total 85,052,880 19

THOS. R. WOOD,

Agent for Toronte

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