

The Canadian Monetary Times

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$3 A YEAR.

Mines.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MADOC REGION.—

We are not aware that the following report by Mr. Michel, of the Provincial Geological Survey, ever appeared in the newspaper press. We find it in the Official Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1866. It is rather old, but we find that Mr. Michel's anticipations have been established by more recent tests:—

Montreal, Jan. 20, 1867.

Sir,—I had the honor, some time since, to report to you the results of an excursion which I made to Madoc, at your request, about the middle of November last. In then submitting to you the observations which I had been able to make, and the information which I had gathered regarding the so-called Richardson gold mine I stated to you that I was not allowed to descend into the excavation for the purpose of examining the auriferous deposit, whose extraordinary richness was spoken of in the journals of Upper Canada. Later, on the 16th December, you desired me to revisit the County of Hastings, not to make explorations, which the season of the year would have rendered difficult and costly, but because you hoped that Mr. Richardson and his associates would permit me to visit their mine, and because, moreover, you desired to obtain some certain information relative to various other discoveries of gold, said to have been made in the county. I therefore left Montreal again, on the 18th December, and spent three weeks in excursions in the Townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora; and now, after having submitted to Dr. T. Starry Hunt the various specimens of rocks and earthy matter collected by me in the different localities visited, I have the honor to lay before you the facts ascertained with regard to the Richardson mine, and other discoveries of gold in that region.

In order to give you an idea of the difficulties attending my examination, I shall mention certain details of which I should not otherwise have spoken. Thus, when I first went to the mine, on the 22nd December, those of the proprietors then present would not allow me to go down into it, alleging as a reason, the absence of Mr. Richardson. Through the new purchasers of the mine, however, some days later, I was permitted to descend, but the number of persons at the same time in the pit, the darkness, and moreover the irregularity of the working, were all unfavourable to my examination. The excavation at the Richardson mine, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, is round in form, six or seven feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep; the rock in which it is sunk appears to be a chloritic gneiss, more or less mixed with crystalline quartz and orthoclase feldspar, with which crystalline quartz and orthoclase feldspar are also apparent, forming what seems to be a veinstone. The excavation appears to have terminated in a steatitic rock. In the western side of the excavation is seen the gold-bearing crevice, which appears to be an earthy decomposed vein, irregular and twisted, with two expansions or pockets in its course, the one about four feet below the surface of the ground, the other beginning at the bottom of the pit, and extending downwards in the steatite. From the decomposition of the veinstone, there remains now little more than an earthy reddish oxyd of iron, associated with a black carbonaceous matter, in both of which, but especially in the latter, the gold is imbedded. Specimens of a veinstone of ferruginous bitter-spar, with

crystalline hornblende, rich in gold, were shown me, and others of steatite penetrated by gold, but I saw none of these in place, nor was I permitted to make, or cause to be made, the requisite examinations.

One of the new purchasers of the mine, who undertook to show it to me, lying upon his back at the bottom of the pit, and introducing part of his body into the crevice, was able by stretching out his arm, to extract with difficulty, three small pinches of the black matter, which he gave me. This weighing 282 grains, yielded me nineteen grains of gold, worth 76 cents. I was also permitted to gather from the bottom of the pit about two pounds of earthy material, mixed with debris of the rocks. Of this matter, which showed none of the black carbonaceous substance, and traces only of the earthy oxyd of iron, one-and-a-half pounds, gave me, by pulverizing and washing, twenty-four grains weight of gold, worth 96c. Having taken care to examine the little fragments of rock, before pulverizing, I found among them several morsels of bitter-spar, associated with hornblende, and rich in visible gold. I moreover caused to be broken from the gneissic rock, of the excavation, about a dozen pounds, taken from three different places. One of these, weighing about twenty-eight ounces, and supposed to have been taken from near the crevices gave me one grain weight of gold, by a mechanical assay, but the remaining eight pounds did not yield a trace. The most striking peculiarity in this deposit is the association with the earthy oxyd of iron, of a carbonaceous matter, in both of which the gold is disseminated. For the rest, the occurrence of gold in earth oxyd of iron is a fact frequently observed in South America, and elsewhere, as I have myself observed, and as is described by Burat, who refers these oxyds to the decomposition of pyrites, from which they are, no doubt, often derived. In the present case, however, the oxyd would seem to come from the decomposition of the ferriferous spar, as in the case signalized by Dr. Hunt in his Report of last year on the gold-bearing veins of the Chaudiere. To shew the richness of the Richardson mine, it is sufficient to say that the ochreous and carbonaceous matters extracted from the crevice have yielded from fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Sixty pounds or more of this material were carried to the United States, by the first purchasers of the mine, and I met numbers of persons in the County of Hastings, having more or less of the gold from this mine in their possession, so that the quantity already abstracted must be considerable.

The gold from the mine, in its native state, is not at all like the alluvial gold of Lower Canada, but is dull reddish in colour, and in thin scales or plates, sometimes dendritic, or more often in fine dust. The abundance of the precious metal would be sufficient to forbid any suspicion of an artificial enriching of the mine, and the peculiar character of the gold, as well as its unusual associations, are so many more proofs, to my mind, of the genuineness of the discovery. Nevertheless, I should have been glad to support my conviction by still farther facts, and I therefore, earnestly begged to be allowed to make, at the cost of the Geological Survey, and in the presence of the proprietors of the mine, some farther trials, which might have easily been made, but I was refused. I was finally informed at Belleville, on the 30th December, that Mr. Richardson and his friends had at last consented, and I at once returned to Madoc, but only to be disappointed, for I learned on my arrival there, that the proprietors had already again changed their minds, and had

filled up the pit with logs of wood and stones, so that, as they said, no one should go down into the mine until they had been paid for it.

It appears evident that Mr. Richardson and his associates, guided probably by the counsels of persons of more experience than themselves, entertain doubts as to the continued richness of the crevice, a question which must rest in doubt until farther explorations shall have been made. Burat remarks, with regard to veins, that they are subject to a great many accidents and variations of form; they swell out, contract, and are sometimes entirely cut off, for a time. It often happens, moreover, that veins, earthy or decayed in parts, are found in other portions of their course, less decomposed, or altogether unchanged. These considerations appear sufficient to show the uncertainty which exists as to the continuity in depth of the vein in question.

I have also visited, in accordance with your instructions, various lots in the Townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora, where the presence of gold had been mentioned in the Belleville journals. With but few exceptions, the examinations which had been made had been very superficial and slight. On the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc, and the seventeenth of the tenth of Marmora, the matters which had been examined for gold consist of a fine, somewhat reddish, silicious sand. Those from the tenth lot of the ninth concession of Hungerford, and the sixteenth of the seventh of Madoc, are of a coarse silicious sand, with a reddish ochreous admixture; while fragments of mica-slate and of gneiss are mingled with the silicious earthy soil which I collected on the fifth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, the fifteenth of the fourth, the sixteenth of the sixth, and the seventh of the fifth of Madoc.

I found traces of gold:

1st. In the ochreous matters adjoining quartz, in the fifteenth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, where I remarked in an excavation ten feet by five, and four feet deep, a band of quartz, whose outcrop is also visible about one hundred feet to the east, its course being east and west. The Hon. Billa Flint showed me a little button of gold, which he had obtained, by amalgamation, from a small portion of ochreous matter from the same excavation. He also, during my stay in the county, found traces of gold in several other localities in Elzevir.

2nd. In an ochreous quartz, which occurs imbedded in blueish and reddish-white limestones, on the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc. Two contiguous excavations have been made, one four feet square, and four feet deep, the other eight by ten, and fifteen feet deep.

3rd. In an ochreous matter, and also in a cavernous quartz, holding orthoclase feldspar, both from an excavation about eight feet by ten, and fourteen feet deep, on the shore of Mud Lake, on lot sixteen of the sixth concession of Madoc.

4th. In a ferruginous earth, associated with fragments of white quartz and black tourmaline, from a depth of two or three feet, on the fifteenth lot of the fourth concession of Madoc.

During my stay in the County of Hastings, numerous specimens, rich in visible gold, were shown to me as having come from different localities, more or less remote from the Richardson mine. A person gave me two portions of rock coarsely pulverized, which he assured me he had collected on the nineteenth lot of the fifth, and the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc. The first of these gave me, by a mechanical assay, for 1310 grains of rock, not less

than 509 grains of gold, and the second from 385 grains of rock, 89 grains of gold. In conclusion, I have only to repeat, what I had the honor to inform you by my letter from Belleville, that the discovery of a deposit of gold of extraordinary richness, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, was, in my opinion, an established fact, and one that could hardly be exceptional in the region,—that this discovery, as well as that of the presence of distinct traces of gold, both in quartz and in the ochreous matter extracted from shallow excavations, made in several localities in the County of Hastings, was sufficient to give a favourable character to this region, and finally, that I anticipated successful results from the excavations which will probably be made next spring on a large scale, in that region.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MICHEL.

GOLD MINING AS A BUSINESS.—Looking at it as a speculation, it is the fancy of the press generally to have a fling at gold mining. In every circle we hear men telling of successful adventures in what they mis-name mining. If you enquire closely, you will find all losses by speculation in Washoe stock are set down as losses in mining. Money paid for claims supposed to cover good mining ground, and money spent in finding out that there was no such ore as represented, is called mining. Money put into opening out ores that assay well, but which, after putting up expensive works, are found so full of base metal that our present milling will not work them, is classed as losses by mining. Tempted by under-estimates, men go into stock companies and find they cannot pay the assessment; so they lose what they have paid by forfeiture. Soon after, this numerous crowd croak against what it understands as "mining." Of all the class of regular newspaper writers there is scarcely one that does not take a fling at mining, and scarce one really knows anything about mining. Hearing much talk from the loungers about, they get an idea that mining is all loss and no gain. Seldom, if ever, these writers hear anything from men really engaged in mining. Legitimate miners are at their work, and are not encountered in the saloons, nor in the clusters at our street corners. When we consider that sixty millions of dollars are produced annually from our mines, we cannot resist the conclusion that mining is a steady and profitable business, and that a great many persons are engaged in it successfully; so many, indeed, that if they would take the same pains to chronicle their success and their monthly profits, as others do to circulate their vague and unsubstantiated denunciations against what they understand as mining, people would get a just conception of the wealth of our Pacific States. They who best know the value of good mines, well worked, are silently realizing. They do not talk nor write. Like the dog with a rich bone, they do not even like people to be looking enquiringly, and counting the income return. Unfortunately, one man who has a loss to tell of, like one whose head gets a crack in a crowd, makes outcry more than one hundred men whose heads have not been hurt. San Francisco owes everything to the gold mines of California. People come here for gold. They are kept here for gold. All other industries are an outgrowth from our gold mines. Take them away, and the whole state as well as the city would retrograde. The production of the precious metal is the talisman which started this coast into life, and will stimulate its growth as year after year rolls around.

We are not of those who complain that capital in San Francisco does not give aid to mining. It has done its reasonable share, despite of the efforts of the press to discourage it. What gold mining asks, and it asks no more, is fair and honest representation. There are gold bearing quartz mines enough to assure us that gold mining will endure and be a permanent dependence of California. Every business has its risks. Taking the actual results of gold mining, pursued as a regular business, we are confident that it will be found to have less risks, in proportion to the profits, than any other business, wherever it has been conducted

with equal prudence and economy. It is free from the risks of close competition, over importations, dull markets, dead seasons, changing fashions, remnants, bad debts, and the worry of a hundred detail annoyances, repeated daily from multitudinous dealings. It is not one season you make and another you lose. If you have a good mine in regular work, and keep your dead work a year ahead, it is the most steadfast and trustworthy of all investments for revenue. No advertising, no higgling, no white lies, no adulterations, no customers to please, and all seasons alike.

There may be exceptions to some of these rules, but they are more rare than in any other business. Gold mining has some other admitted advantages over all other industries that need to be considered. When once under system, it does not exact continuous personal presence, but gives you reasonable recreation. Besides, the duller the times, and the harder the money panic in other pursuits, the more eager is the demand for the production of your gold mine. If statistics speak truly, in all mercantile business men fail in staggering proportions. But the rarest thing one hears is the failure of a gold miner, whose mine is once opened and in regular work. The chief risk is not in working a gold mine, but in finding one that is workable to begin with. Here you need circumspection and good judgment.

A mere mining claim has no value. Listen to no large talk; you must have proof of the fact that the ore has been well and largely tested. As a general rule you are safest when you get on the well known mineral belts that have mines and mills strewn along their well known course. Then, you want to be convinced that the particular part of the belt you examine has a sufficient proportion to pay chutes. All quartz, on whatever mineral belt, is not pay quartz. Every line of quartz consists of alternations of pay and barren chutes, or sections. Take no account of certified analyses of small pieces of quartz. They should go for nothing. The vein may furnish rich specimens, and yet be generally not rich to pay. Prefer veins, as a general rule, that supply an assured plenty of rock of lower grade, so it be safe for satisfactory results, to veins that are so small as to make supplies uncertain, even when the yield of gold promises more to the ton. Ten dollar rock, and plenty of it, is more desirable than twenty-dollar rock with scant, uncertain supply. Rock that mills easily by present mill process is greatly to be preferred. Though other ores show more gold, and doubtless a time will come when they will be more valued, they do not answer your purpose at present. Of two places, one accessible and another difficult of access and shut out from the world, prefer the former, unless there be much counterbalancing disadvantages. Be sure that your capital is competent to your undertaking. As a rule, three or four should unite to make sure on this point. There is no paying mine that cannot extend its workings in time so as to satisfy the increased capital parties desired to invest.

For centuries the mines of Mexico, of Peru, and Chili, have been worked to proverbial profit, under difficulties that are not in California. In Europe, lean gold and silver ores, in very deep workings, are still the most envied investments. So would be our gold mines of California, if their undoubted superiority were understood abroad. But California, with the best chances to offer, is perhaps the only mineral country in the world where the press decries its mines and unwittingly sends abroad advice not to come and invest in this our best and most attractive property.

Gentlemen of the press, we pray you to inform yourselves, and we know you will alter your verdict. Instead of listening to men about town speak among the veritable miners who are producing sixty millions of gold and silver annually, and be assured that you will find quite a different picture to present to capital abroad and at home. There is not a day that you may not chronicle a mine that is paying what no other industry does. However, in the time of our inexperience, some may have been misguided (and let us freely admit it), gold mining has now become a science, and a safe industry to those who use ordinary discrimination. Moreover, whatever our mines have paid, it has

been from only one-half of the gold which fire assay proves to be in our ores. Now, by new process of finer pulverization, our miners are beginning (as shown by ample proofs at Mariposa) to add to their profits the greater part of the other half of the gold hitherto lost, and at no appreciable additional cost of reduction. We need not say that this improved process is about to double the value of our gold mines generally, and to bring into use many mines now not available on account of the impracticability of getting more of the contained gold from the ore by present modes of reduction.—*Alta California.*

THUNDER BAY SILVER MINE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Adilburg & Raymond, of this city, for the following extracts from their Canada correspondence: I have packed a small box of the ordinary working ore from the new silver mine at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, to give you an idea of its quality. Enclosed is one small piece of rock containing metallic silver, in very large quantities, which I think you will pronounce the richest you ever saw. It is a fair specimen of 100 pounds of the same quality, taken out by one man in two hours' work. Also two specimens of the black sulphuret, one separated and the other sticking in the rock. Many of the specimens contain native silver. I have on hand two or three barrels of the same kind, one sample weighing 400 pounds, and another of 40 pounds, all showing native silver. The mines are being worked this winter, and the erection of stamps and furnaces is intended in the spring. Neither the "Thunder Bay" company—the shares of which are held in Montreal—nor the "Shuniah" company, on the adjoining property, offer stock or lands for sale. "Shuniah" is the Indian name for river.—*American Journal of Mining.*

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE.—This region competes with Pennsylvania in the production of iron ore. The supply from the mines back of Marquette, as we learn from the *Marquette Journal*, amounted in the last year to four hundred and fifty thousand tons, exceeding by fifty per cent. the yield of any former year. Of this total little remains on hand for export, the demand having continued good up to the close of navigation. In regard to the extent of the ore deposits there is apparently no limit. The *Journal* says the introduction of machinery and the system of deep mining in the older mines will enable the various companies to maintain without exhaustion a large production from year to year, although the costs are somewhat increased, compared with mere surface operations of former years. Generally speaking, the deposits of ore in these mines enlarge as they are worked downwards, giving promise of an unfailing supply.

MARMORA IRON WORKS.—It is reported that these works, including 22,000 acres of land, and the Coburn and Peterborough Railway, have been sold to a Philadelphia company.

THE MADOC GOLD REGION.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 23, 1867.

In my former communications I have given you all the reliable information I could gather respecting the mines of Hastings. I shall now, for the information of your readers, say a few words respecting the reduction works which have gone into operation.

The first to attack the "quartz" (miner's quartz includes all the gold bearing rocks, whether silicious, calcareous, or composite) is that of Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor. The crushing part of this mill consists at present of only two stamps, of small dimensions, not exceeding 100 lbs. each. At the top of each stamp-shaft there is an air tight box, fitted with a piston, to which the stamp-shaft serves as a piston rod. When the stamp is raised by the action of the cam, the air within the box is compressed in the upper part, and when the catch is released drives the stamp down upon the material to be crushed with a force of 6,000 lbs., or 3 tons, with a speed of sixty blows a minute, which can be increased to over seventy in case of need. The catches are so contrived as to give the stamps a rotary motion on the longitudinal axis, so as to impart a grinding as well as a crushing action. These stamps work

in a strong cast iron mortar, into which the rock is fed, and through which a constant stream of water is kept flowing. As fast as the rock is crushed fine enough, it is carried by the water through a screen of wire cloth, about 40 meshes to the linear inch, and passes into a vat where it is deposited, while the water is continually pumped back again to supply the mortar. When the vat is filled, the crushed ore is taken up and placed in the amalgamators, which are two large wooden cylinders, placed in a horizontal position and suspended by iron journals at the ends, one of each pair being hollow, and connecting by an iron pipe with the exhaust of the engine which drives them. These cylinders are open at the top for about one-fifth of their circumference, and along the middle of each extends a fixed screen, having an iron pipe pierced with numerous small holes running along the lower edge and up one end. This pipe communicates with the hollow journal, and admits a column of steam which issues from the small apertures, and at once heats and agitates the contents of the cylinders. Into these vessels the crushed ore is introduced in sufficient quantities for a "charge" along with the necessary proportion of water, the chemicals, which play an important part in the process, and are varied as the ore contains gold or silver, and the proper quantity of quicksilver. The cylinders are then connected with the engine shaft, and by an eccentric motion are made to oscillate slowly in an arc of about 60°. This motion is continued for some four hours, when the charge is withdrawn, the mercury and amalgam collected from the "tailings," by the aid of Dr. Wurtz's Sodium-amalgam, and re-torted off, leaving the precious metals behind. The proprietors have recently added to the original apparatus an electric agitator, the invention of Mr. Dunstan, their chief operator, for the purpose of preventing the escape of any small particles of mercury or amalgam, which operates to a charm. For this, as well as for the rest of their apparatus, they have secured patent rights.

I shall make Messrs. Turley & Gilbert's establishments the theme of a future communication, as it differs materially from that of Messrs. Daniels & Co.

The Richardson mine is still yielding large quantities of valuable ore. I saw to-day, in possession of Mr. Glass, a piece of rock weighing about four ounces, fully half of which was pure gold; also a large piece in several parts of which gold was richly inlaid.

I had a conversation on Saturday with Mr. Anstee, the contractor for the building of the Richardson reduction house. He informed me that they expected to have every thing ready to commence work with ten stamps, by the 1st of January.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, new discoveries continue to be made, which extend the limits of the gold region in all directions much further than was anticipated. The latest of these is the finding of gold at Brockville, in a very promising development.

An apparently very rich deposit has been struck on lot 19 in the 4th concession of Madoc, cornering with the lot on the east half of which the Richardson mine is situated. A piece of the rock, about 6 pounds in weight, gave to an assay by amalgamation, nine grains of gold, or at the rate of \$1 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Insurance.

INSURANCE STOCKS, &c., IN HALIFAX.—At a sale of stocks on the 14th Dec., as reported by an exchange, the following took place: Ten shares in Acadia Fire Insurance Co., \$20.50 each. Fifteen shares in the Commercial Bank of Windsor, \$56 per share. Four shares in Halifax Gas Light Company, £14 2s. 6d. each, and fourteen other shares in same £14 ls. 3d. Eight shares in Halifax Fire Insurance Co., \$40.50 per share. One share in Skating Rink, \$40. A \$400 City Debenture realized \$392.

FIRE RECORD.—Orillia, Dec. 19.—Benner's Mill; not stated as to insurance.

—Ottawa, Dec. 21. The residence of Mr. Baine, on the Deep Cut road, totally destroyed with most of its contents; no insurance; loss heavy.

—Picton, Dec. 14.—The dwelling house of Mr. Chas. Black, in Sophiasburg, was consumed, with contents; insurance \$750. Also the house of Mr. D. Ogden, West Lake; no insurance mentioned.

—Innisville, near Perth. The house of Mr. J. Swain totally destroyed; loss probably \$600; no insurance.

—London, Dec. 21. The house of Mr. Gooderwood, Bathurst street, totally destroyed with contents, including \$500 in bank bills. Owing to the ropes being broken, the alarm bell was not rung, and the steamers and firemen were mostly too late to be of service. Property insured: house for \$1,000; furniture in Etina for \$400.

—Uxbridge, Dec. 20. The house and buildings of Mr. Hannan, known as the Uxbridge House, and the adjoining property of Mr. Hilary, completely destroyed. Only insurance on Mr. Hannan's house for \$1,000.

—Toronto, Dec. 18.—A row of five small frame buildings on Queen street; contents saved; not of much value, and insured.

—Coletonia, Dec. 20.—Bakery of R. McKinnon. Loss \$400. No insurance.

—Woodstock, N. B. The dwelling house of John Harper, Jacksontown, was destroyed by fire; insured for \$400; loss \$1,200.

—Dec. 22.—Nordheimer's Music Hall, Montreal; loss about \$70,000. Insured as follows: Liverpool London and Globe, \$10,000; Commercial Union, \$8,000; Etina of Dublin, \$10,000; London and Lancashire, \$5,000; Western of Canada, \$1,000. Of the occupants Messrs. Dion's loss is put at \$12,000, covered by \$7,500 in the Citizen's, and \$3,000 in the Scottish Provincial, and \$2,000 in the Western of England. Mr. Pagel's loss \$600, insured for \$1,600 in the North British. Mrs. Davis, loss \$800, covered by \$1,000 in the Scottish Provincial. Gould & Hill insured for \$17,500 in the Etina and Hartford; loss not stated.

PREMIUM RECEIPTS OF CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR OCTOBER.—The law requires that insurance companies shall make returns to the United States Assessor, of the aggregate amount of their premiums for each month, and that such report shall be made by the 10th of the succeeding month, and the tax paid by the 15th; in accordance with this routine, we usually publish the returns of each company by the 20th; the reports given below should have appeared three weeks ago, but some of the companies were dilatory in making their returns, and the report not being complete, we have delayed until it was. The "Travellers" having failed to report in the proper time, the Assessor, in accordance with the law, estimated the amount of its premium receipts, and added thereto a penalty of 10 per cent.

Assessor's Office, Dec. 3, 1867.—Gross receipts of insurance companies for the month of Oct., 1867:—Chicago Fireman's, \$13,188.81; Commercial, \$9,100; Equitable, \$6,107.43; Garden City, \$5,433.74; Germania, \$4,534.39; Home Mutual, \$6,347.27; Lumberman's, \$16,166.54; Mercantile Mutual, \$3,441.75; Merchants', \$7,192.54; National, \$2,285.84; Provident Life Ins. and Investment, \$2,188.17; Republic, \$3,751.55; Stock and Mutual, \$11,376.57; Traders', \$12,482.97; Travellers' (assessed and penalty added, 10 per cent., \$4.50), \$3,000; West Phoenix, \$3,480. Total, \$140,077.57.—*Ins. Chronicle.*

FROZEN IN.—The New York World gives a list of the names of boats frozen in on the Erie Canal, between Syracuse and Troy, and a detailed statement of their cargoes, from which we compile the following facts:—

31 boats with flour	43,746 brls
204 boats with wheat	1,484,356 bu
79 boats with corn	583,929 bu
78 boats with oats	1,019,916 bu
15 boats with rye	56,115 bu
48 boats with barley	452,815 bu
8 boats with peas	48,649 bu
13 boats with petroleum	12,714 brls
24 boats with lumber and staves	
1 boat loaded with malt	3,769 bu

There are besides a considerable number of boats laden with pig iron, cheese, mill feed, apples, potatoes, and other farm produce. It is estimated that there are 50,000 brls apples and 50,000 to 60,000 brls.

Financial.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—The annual general meeting of this institution was held at the office, Montreal, on the 19th inst. The profits on the year's operations are stated at \$101,006 21, from which deducting two half-yearly dividends, amounting together to \$75,699 96, leaves \$25,206 25 as the net profits of the year. This sum, with the balance at the credit of profit and loss account from last year, gives a total of \$89,914 24. From this sum the directors have taken \$85,000 to form a reserve fund, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss of \$4,914 24.

AMERICAN FINANCES.—The Congressional committee of finance has reported a plan for consolidating the debt by a new forty years loan, payable, principal and interest, in coin at six per cent., one per cent., however, to be deducted in lieu of taxes of all kinds. Holders of 5-20 bonds may convert them into these 5 per cent forty year bonds at their option, or may after the five years redeem them in legal tenders. Another 4 per cent loan is to be authorized in Europe, payable principal and interest in coin, which may be disposed of either by sale or by the conversion of 5-20 bonds, at the option of the holders.

Phoenix Insurance Company.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
PHILANDER SHAW, EDGAR W. COWELL,
Secretary. Vice-President.
STEPHEN CROWE, President.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$666,416 02. Total, 1,666,416 02. Entire income from all sources for 1866 was \$2,131,839 82.
CHARLES G. FORTIER, Marine Agent.
Ontario Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 19-1y.

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

Western Canada Permanent Building AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.
NINTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 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 No. 70 Church St., on and after

WEDNESDAY, 8th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 31st December inclusive.
By order of the Board.

WALTER S. LEE,
Sec and Treasurer.
Toronto, Dec. 21. 19-1y.

Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1847.
Incorporated under Special Act of Parliament.

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

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

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

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.
Office in Toronto, Toronto Street.
E. BRADBURN,
Agent.
19-3m.

Berkshire Life Insurance Co. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MONTREAL OFFICE:
20 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
INCORPORATED 1851.—SECURED BY LAW.
AMOUNT INSURED\$7,000,000.
CASH ASSETS . . . ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
\$100,000 deposited with the Receiver General for the
protection of Policy holders.
ANNUAL INCOME.....\$500,000.
\$100,000 divided this year in cash amongst its Policy
holders.

Montreal Board of Referees:—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier,
Minister of Militia; Wm. Workman, Esq., President
City Bank; Hon. J. O. Bureau, M.C.S.; E. Hudson,
Fils & Co.; John Torrance, Esq., Merchant; James
Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Merchant; Edward Carter, Esq.,
Q.C., M.L.A.; C. D. Proctor, Esq., Merchant.
Examining Physicians:—J. Emery Coderre, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, &c., &c., of the School
of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, and of the Faculty
of Medicine of the University of Victoria College;
William Wood Squire, A. M., M. D., Graduate of
McGill College; Francis W. Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.
P., London.

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

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

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

Such are the Results of the Cash System.
Full particulars, history of the Company, Rates,
&c., can be obtained at the Managing Office for the
Canadas.

EDW. R. TAYLOR & Co.,
20 Great St. James St. (over Pickup's News Office).
16-17

Extract of Hemlock Bark—Extract of Oak Bark.

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

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

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

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

Any further information may be obtained by
addressing

DR. KEMPSON,
Box 490, Toronto, Ontario;
Or, THOS. W. JOHNSON,
At American House,
Boston, Massachusetts.

nov21—14-17

Philip Browne & Co.,
STOCK, MONEY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Estate and Commission Agents. Advances
made on Securities. No. 67 Yonge Street, South
of King St., Toronto. 1-tf

European Assurance Society,

Established.....A. D. 1849.
Incorporated.....A. D. 1854.

EMPOWERED by British and Canadian Parlia-
ments for

LIFE ASSURANCE,
Annuities, Endowments,
and
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Capital.....£1,000,000.....Sterling.

Annual Income, over £330,000 Sterling.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE

Department is under the Special Patronage of
Her Most Gracious Majesty

THE QUEEN.

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

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

(All of whom are fully qualified Shareholders.)

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq.,
HUGH ALLAN, Esq., FRANCOIS LECLAINE, Esq.,
C. J. BRIDGES, Esq., THE HON. CHAS. ALLEYN.

Manager for Canada,

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Agent in Toronto,

W. T. MASON,

15-17

ONTARIO HALL.

The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1867.

THE LAW RESPECTING INTEREST.

In a previous number, we discussed the
state of the law respecting interest, and re-
ferred to the decision of our highest judicial
tribunal that the Act 29 & 30 Vic., chap.
10, sec. 5, not only relieves banks from
"forfeiting and losing," for the offence of
usury treble the amount of the money lent,
but operates as a repeal of so much of the
previous law as made bills and promissory
notes, amongst other securities, whereon and
whereby a greater interest than seven per
cent was reserved in the case of banks,
utterly void. In a case of *The Commercial
Bank vs. Harris*, lately before our Court of
Queen's Bench, it was sought to deduce from
this decision the further conclusion, that
bills, and notes which had been under the
former law utterly void, when made and
issued and remained so at their maturity,
were endued with life by relation to their
date, under the influence of the last enact-
ment. It was held by a majority of the
Court, Mr. Justice Morrison dissenting, that
the 29 & 30 Vic., chap. 10, sec. 5, has no
retrospective operation, so as to enable a
bank to recover upon usurious notes given
before it was passed. The Judge who dis-
sented, thought the words of the Act in
question wide enough to embrace past trans-
actions, and that such was the intention of
the Legislature.

WITHDRAWAL OF ENGLISH FIRE IN- SURANCE COMPANIES.

It is rumoured that some of the English
Fire Insurance Companies doing business in
Canada have determined to withdraw their
agencies. This action is attributed to the
heavy losses they have made of late years.
Some time ago it was said that the Royal
would have withdrawn, were it not that the
Company had large sums invested in build-
ings in Montreal and Toronto. Whether
the heavy losses they sustained were attri-
butable to mismanagement or to mere ill
luck we cannot say. Should many Com-
panies now withdraw premiums will go up
and the many will be made to suffer for the
dishonesty and crime of the few. Instead of
driving Companies away we should hold out
every inducement for them to continue to do
business here.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND.

At a meeting of this Company, held in
London on the 27th of November, it was
determined to discontinue its fire business,
and instructions were forwarded to Agents to
cease taking fire risks. A communication
has since been received by the General
Managers for the Dominion, authorizing
them to open negotiations with another
company of good standing for the transfer of
the business, and the re-insuring of the cur-
rent risks. The managers have very frankly
explained to us the state of affairs. It
appears from the books, that although the
Company has been doing business in Canada
for only three years, yet the Canadian branch
has remitted to England every year up to
last June. No complaint is made of the
business done here, and its good will is
looked upon by the English board as to
some extent a set-off against the sum re-
quired to re-insure. From the statements
submitted to us, we conclude that no com-
pany had fairer prospects here than the
Western of England. It is said, and we
have no reason to doubt the statement, that
the stockholders of the Western are perfectly
good.

THE GODERICH BRINE SPRINGS.

The manufacture of Salt will probably
become an important branch of industry in
the Province of Ontario, and give employ-
ment to a considerable amount of capital.
Amid the excitement incident to the open-
ing up of gold, silver, and iron mines, we
are apt to overlook brine springs, which
are likely to contribute in a large degree to
our national wealth. The Onandaga forma-
tion, which is the source of the New York
brine springs, is salt-bearing in the vicinity
of Goderich. Evanescent newspaper para-
graphs, now and again, make us aware that
salt is produced there, and that wells are
being sunk, but of the operations we know lit-
tle or nothing. Of the region referred to, Dr.
Sterry Hunt speaks in his report (1866), as
follows: "Recent investigations have shown

that this formation, in its course north-westward, in Canada, becomes greatly augmented in thickness, and includes beds of salt which bid fair to surpass in importance those of Central New York." One well is mentioned, in which, at a depth of 964 feet from the surface rock, salt was met with in layers of a foot or more in thickness; the whole volume of the salt bearing mass being 41 feet, of which the salt itself formed about 30 feet. The salt brought up is described as beautifully white crystalline grains. The brine is remarkable for its purity, the solid matters from its evaporation containing over 99 per cent of salt, while those from Onandaga, New York, have, on an average, over three per cent of impurities. It results from this that the salt manufactured from Goderich brine must be of exceptional purity. No draining or other mode of purification is needed with the brine to make from it salt surpassing in purity the finest hitherto known. Some of the Onandaga brines are almost saturated with gypsum, of which they hold nearly six parts in 1,000, while the Goderich brine contains less than two parts. The Onandaga brines, also, contain on an average, about 15 per cent of salt, while the Goderich brine has nearly twenty-six per cent. The well, spoken of, yielded 500 to 700 gallons of saturated brine per hour, the former quantity being equal to about 560 bush. of salt in 24 hours.

The salt springs in and about Lake Onandaga are the property of the State of New York. In 1825, the State took possession of them, and began to furnish brine to manufacturers. Every encouragement was given to the trade. A bounty of three cents per bushel was paid for all coarse or so:ar salt that should be sent to the Hudson River or to Lake Erie, or that should be sent from Oswego to Canada, and a bounty was paid for the transportation of salt barrels on the canals. During the last twenty years the State of New York has received a revenue from the salt manufactured at these springs, in the way of duty, of \$1,264,133. The quantity sent to Canada via Oswego, in 1866, was 510,330 bushels at \$2.03 per barrel net. The average net price which the manufacturing company realized for the production of 1865 was, \$2.03 per barrel; the net profits for that year being \$272,237. The company paid for boiled salt, 19 cents, and for so:ar salt eight cents per bushel. The cost for a barrel containing five bushels is placed as follows, in American currency:—

FOR FINE SALT.	
Fuel, boiling and repairs, 19 cts per bush	95
State duty, 1 cent per bush.....	05
Taxes and office expenses.....	10
Rent of block at 12½ per cent.....	25
Packing.....	05
For the barrel.....	45
Total cost per barrel.....	\$1 85
FOR SOLAR SALT.	
For manufacturing at 8 cents.....	40
For State duty.....	05
For taxes and office expenses.....	10
For rent of vats, etc., at 12½ per cent.....	55
For barrel.....	45
Total cost per barrel.....	\$1 55

It is said that the introduction of coal in the manufacture of fine salt has been attended with highly beneficial results. Its superiority over wood is declared to be evidenced in the superior quality of the salt which can be produced at a largely reduced cost. The quality of salt by solar evaporation is for many purposes superior to that produced by artificial heat.

But sufficient has been shown to induce a greater degree of attention to the value of the Goderich salt region, as there is no reason why it should not be made to yield a considerable addition to the wealth of the country by, at least, keeping money at home which finds its way across the lines. A high official of New York State said that the Onandaga springs are a source of revenue to a large amount and have paid into the public treasury nearly \$4,000,000. It is to be hoped that capital and energy will be found in Ontario to make the most of our natural resources and, among other evidences of progress we may be able to adduce, the profitable working of our salt-springs.

Market Review.

Toronto, December 26, 1867.

The presence of the holidays has restricted business a good deal, and there is very little of interest to report in the market.

Produce.—The wheat market has been characterized by a firm tone and an advance on spring of 4 to 6c on the figures of last week has been established; sales of car loads and one or two lots at \$1 48 to \$1 50, which is the closing price. Fall is quiet and nominal at \$1 55 to \$1 65. Barley, excited and very scarce at \$1 00 to \$1 05. Oats firm at 50 to 52c. Peas quiet at 70 to 72c. Flour is firm and active, and about 10c higher on No. 1 superfine; several sales at \$6 65 to \$6 75. A lot of extra sold at \$7 35; superior, nominal.

Provisions.—There were fair receipts of dressed hogs, but mostly light weights; market steady at \$5 to \$6, according to weight and quality. Butter firm at 12 to 15c for store packed, and 15 to 18c for dairy. Cheese nominal at 8 to 9c. Mess Pork \$18 to \$19—no sales. Bacon 7 to 7½c. Hams 7½ to 8c; Lard 9½ to 10½c. Eggs scarce at 18 to 20c.

Leather.—Trade is fair for the season, and there is a good demand from the country districts. Prices unchanged.

Petroleum.—Demand slack and the market is dull and heavy at 13½ to 15c by the car load for refined. From a statement published in the *Petrolia Valuator*, it appears that the total bris. produced there in 1865 to 1st Dec. were 333,534; stock at beginning of year, 30,000; now in store, 176,150; shipped by rail during the year, 130,384 bris.; by teams, 22,000 bris.; destroyed by fire, 35,000 bris. Total sold since January 1st, 295,000 bris., at 70c, producing \$206,500. Prior to January 1867, 150,000 bris. were shipped from that territory.

Tobacco.—There appears to be a decided falling off in the crop of 1867. The total leaf tobacco raised in the States, according to the *New York Financial Chronicle*, in 1867, was 163,000 hhd., against 228,000 in 1866. The total seed leaf raised for five years was as follows:—

1863	110,000 hhd.
1864	80,000 hhd.
1865	58,000 hhd.
1866	66,000 hhd.
1867	35,500 hhd.

Freights.—Tariff rates by Grand Trunk to the following points are:—Flour to all stations from Belleville to Lynn, inclusive, 35c., grain for 100 lbs. 18c.; flour to Brockville and Corn-

wall, inclusive, 43c., grain 22c.; flour to Montreal, 50c., grain 25c.; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland, 85c., grain 43c.; flour to Halifax \$1 65, grain 53c.; flour to St. John, 95c.; Marine Insurance, Portland to Halifax 1½ on flour, and to St. John 1 per cent. Dressed Hogs, Toronto to Montreal, \$70 per car load of 20,000 lbs; in less quantities 40c per 200 lbs. Toronto to Liverpool, by Grand Trunk, via Portland—Boxed meats, per 100 lbs, 90c; lard and butter, \$1; beef, per tierce, 15s 6d stg.; pork, per bri., 11s 6d; flour and oatmeal, 7s. Rates by Great Western—flour to Suspension Bridge, 25c; Suspension Bridge to Boston, 90c, American currency.

ST. JOHN MARKET, DEC. 14.—During the past week the weather has been unusually severe for the season, which, together with the absence of snow to facilitate travelling through the country, has caused increased dullness to business generally.

Breadstuffs.—There is a fair demand for flour, the price of which is rather firmer than last week. Good brands superfine, are held at \$5.00, and for some favorite brands \$3.25 is the price in small lots. Early in the week some forced sales took place at a very low rate, \$7.67½ being accepted for a good article of No. 1 superfine. Of course any article offered as low as this readily found purchasers on speculation and later \$7.75 has been freely offered, and to some extent accepted—there being buyers who think flour a good investment at this rate. In view of the shortness of the stocks in the sea board cities of the United States, causing an advance there and in Montreal, it is reasonable to suppose that prices will not go below present rates, until spring, and they may be higher. The receipts since our last are 2,900 barrels, per steamer from Portland. Stocks are not large, but as the demand will be moderate through the next few months, supplies are sufficient for the demand. Corn meal very firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Exchange.—Sterling 60 day bills, 10 premium; sight, 11; New York and Boston gold drafts, ½ prem.; Montreal, do; Halifax, 2½ discount; Canada and Halifax notes par.—*J. R. Curvey & Co.'s Circular.*

HALIFAX MARKET, DEC. 10.—We have to note more activity in business. The season being so far advanced, many of our out-port dealers are in the market for supplies before the navigation closes.

readstuffs.—Flour—We have no change to note, although considerable quantities have changed hands; still transactions have been of a retail character; the speculative enquiry has been limited. We quote Extra Canada \$9 to \$9.25. No 1 may be quoted \$8.35 a \$8.50. Extra State \$8 a \$8.25. Corn Meal in good demand and firm at \$5.50 a \$5.75 for Kiln dried, and \$5.40 for Halifax ground. Oatmeal in fair enquiry at former rates. Imports for the week: From Canada—4,797 bbls. flour, 634 bags wheat. From United States—463 bbls. flour, 500 boxes bread.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 60 days, 13 prem.; 30 days, 12½; private, 1½ lower; Gold drafts on New York, 4 prem.; Bank drafts on Canada, 4 do; on St. John, 3½ do.

HALIFAX, DEC. 17.—**Breadstuffs.**—Flour is firmer and there is a good demand for No. 1 Canada, as the stock is very light, very little being in first hands. This article may be quoted \$8.50. Extra unchanged at \$9, with moderate enquiry. Rye firm and in request at \$7; the duty, 25 cents per bbl, will cause it to advance. Corn meal scarce, and wanted, and none can be purchased now under \$6 for Kiln-dried; Halifax ground may be quoted \$5.50 a \$5.75. Oatmeal in active demand; the market is bare. Sales could be effected \$3.75 a \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Imports for the week: From Canada, 2,207 bbls. flour; From United States, 311 bbls. flour, 700 bbls. cornmeal, 104 bbls. rye.—*R. C. Hamilton & Co.'s Circular.*

DEGENERATE SUGAR MARKET.—The following is from Sandbach, Perkins & Co.'s Circular of the 9th Dec.:

The manufacture of sugar is being pushed forward with vigor. The rains during the fortnight have given an ample supply of water in the canals, and as the juice of the cane is sweeter than a month ago, estates are able to make a full day's work. The quality is also improving, and some of the estates that have every needful appliance in the way of machinery, are now manufacturing an article that will compare favorably with any produced in any other sugar growing country.

Sugars.—There has been a brisk demand for Muscovades, and a large quantity has been sold, principally 9 and 10 Dutch standard at improved rates; for crystallized the enquiry has not been so good, prices have remained as at our last advices for 14 and 16 D.S., but choice samples, No. 18, have commanded outside quotations.

Molasses.—The great advance in rum has caused less of this article to be offered for sale; there has been a fair enquiry for all sorts, and clear bright parcels find ready purchasers at our quotations.

Rum.—The continual buoyancy of the English market has tended to keep up prices, and holders are asking such extreme rates that purchasers do not like to operate; very little has changed hands during the fortnight.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
 WITH which is now united the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
Established 1835.
 HEAD OFFICES—**EDINBURGH and MONTREAL.**
 Accumulated Fund, upwards of \$8,000,000.
 Income, 1867 \$3,285,000.
 Manager—**W. M. RAMSAY.** Inspector—**RICH'D BULL.**
TORONTO—HENRY PELLATT, AGENT.
 Agencies in every Town throughout the Dominion.
 18-1y.

The St. Lawrence Glass Company
ARE now manufacturing and have for sale,
 various styles and sizes.
COAL OIL LAMPS,
 LAMP CHIMNEYS,
 of extra quality for ordinary Burners;
 also, for the 'Comet' and 'Sun' Burners.
 SETS OF
TABLE GLASSWARE, HYACINTH GLASSES,
STEAM GAUGE TABLES, GLASS RODS, &c.,
 or any other article made to order, in White or
 Colored Glass.
KEROSENE BURNERS, COLLARS and SOCKETS,
 will be kept on hand.
DRUGGISTS FLINT GLASSWARE, and
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
 made to order.
OFFICE—388 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
A. MCK. COCHRANE.
 18-1y Secretary.

Anglo-American Peat Company.
 CAPITAL, \$200,000.
 Dividend 12½ per cent. Guaranteed by De-
 posit of \$25,000 Securities.

PROSPECTUS
FOR the formation of a Joint-Stock Company,
 for the manufacture of Peat Fuel, to be called
 "The Anglo-American Peat Company,"
 to be incorporated under the Act 27 and 28 Victoria,
 Cap. 23, thus limiting the liability of each Share-
 holder to the amount of his Stock.
 The Capital Stock of the Company shall be \$200,
 000, in 8,000 Shares of \$25 each, payable by instal-
 ments of 20 per cent—the first of which shall be due
 and payable upon the First Day of November, and
 the other four instalments at intervals of one month
 (making the average date the First of January,
 1868.)
 Bonds exchangeable for Contract—to deliver ten
 tons of Peat Fuel per Share, on Welland Canal
 Bank, on or after 1st August, 1868.
 The affairs of the Company shall be managed by a
 Board of Five Directors, to be chosen annually by
 the Shareholders. The principal Office of the Com-
 pany shall be in the City of Montreal, with a Branch
 Office in Hamilton.
 It is proposed to purchase the whole of the Great
 Peat Bog, containing over 3,000 acres, in the County
 of Welland, Ontario, and to commence the manufac-
 ture of compressed Peat Fuel on a moderate scale,
 with facilities for increasing the production as may
 be required.
 The price at which the land is offered, less than
 \$50 an acre (see estimates within), is very low, con-
 sidering the excellent nature of the Peat throughout
 its whole extent, it having been examined by pro-
 fessional and practical men, and found to possess
 resinous qualities, which make the Fuel prepared
 from it, equal in value to the best Steam Coal.
 Similar lands are held in the United States at \$100
 to \$1,000 an acre, according to their position in re-
 lation to a market.
 During the past years, an extensive system of
 draining has been completed, and roads have been
 made, on which the tram-ways can now be placed,
 at a very small expense.
 The location of this Peat Bed is probably the
 most favorable on this Continent for shipping the
 fuel when manufactured, being within half a mile of
 the Welland Canal. The markets of Toronto, Ham-
 ilton, Buffalo, Lockport, Cleveland and many other
 cities, can be reached by water at an expense for
 freight, of not over 50 cents a ton.
 Large quantities of Peat can also be sold to ves-
 sels which bring cargoes from Chicago, and dis-
 charging at Port Colborne, have, to take in sand as
 ballast. The owners would prefer to take in fuel at
 \$3 50 per ton, which they could sell in Chicago at a
 considerable profit.
 Many of the Steamboats and Propellers which are
 constantly passing upwards and downwards through
 the Canal, would prefer this fuel to coal or wood,
 and economical arrangements can be made to load
 vessels at the canal bank, with the utmost
 dispatch.
 There are also, within a short distance, Five
 Railroads, which can all be reached by water, viz:
 The Great Western R.R., at Thorold, 17 miles. The
 Niagara and Erie R.R., at Fort Erie, 21 miles. The

New York Central R.R., at Buffalo, 22 miles; also
 at Tonawanda and Lockport, by canal. The Buffalo
 and Lake Huron R.R. passes within half a mile, and
 the Welland Railroad within one mile of the Peat
 Bed.

All these Railway Companies will eventually use
 Peat, as they have found by experiment that it is
 cheaper, and better every way than the fuel now used,
 and the only reason they have not already adopted
 Peat, has been the difficulty of obtaining it in suffi-
 cient quantity for their purposes.

A contract has been offered for 100,000 tons of the
 Fuel at \$3 per ton, on the bank of the canal, and
 this is taken as the basis of the following estimates,
 but it is not intended to sell for less than \$3 50 per
 ton for large lots, and \$4 75 to \$4 per ton for small
 orders.

There is thus a great advantage in securing a sup-
 ply at the rate of ten tons for each \$25 bond.

A ton of Peat fuel is fully equal in heating power
 to one cord of the best wood.

The promoters of this enterprise are so well satis-
 fied of the prospects of success, and of the correct-
 ness of their estimates, that they are willing to de-
 posit securities to the extent of \$25,000 with a Trust-
 ee to be appointed by the stockholders, as a guar-
 antee for the payment of a dividend of twelve and a
 half per cent the first year.

ESTIMATES.

Cost of land, 3,750 acres now offered to the Company (Title indisputable), for Ten Machines to make 25 to 30 tons each, daily	\$130,000
Two Steam Engines and Boilers	12,000
Tram-ways and Cars	6,000
Buildings and Sheds	2,000
Twenty-five Horses	5,000
Shafting, Fixtures, &c.	2,000
Working Capital	3,000
	\$180,000
	20,000
	\$200,000

WORKING ESTIMATES.

Two Superintendents, \$2 50 daily ..	\$5 00
Five Engineers .. 2 00 ..	10 00
One hundred and twenty Labourers .. 1 00 ..	12 00
Fifty Boys .. 0 50 ..	25 00
Twenty-five Horses keep .. 0 40 ..	10 00
Wages daily ..	\$170 00
Season of 150 working days ..	\$25,500
Tear and wear on Machinery, say 25 per cent ..	7,500
Office expenses, Manager and Secretary ..	6,000
Twenty-five acres of land used up ..	1,250
	\$40,250
Ten Machines will make 250 to 300 tons Dry Fuel, daily, say 250 for season of 120 days is 30,000 tons at \$3 ..	90,000
Cost as above, on Canal Bank ..	40,250
Apparent Profit ..	\$49,750

Which could be doubled by working day and night,
two gangs of men.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the Pro-
 spectus of the Anglo-American Peat Company, and
 have examined the sample of Peat from their pro-
 perty, near the Welland Canal, and in reply to your
 inquiries, I have to say that the facts as therein
 stated seem to warrant the view presented, that the
 property will afford an immense amount of valuable
 fuel, and is admirably located at a central point,
 with facilities for easy transportation to large mar-
 kets for consumption.

Probably no correct estimate of the value of the
 Peat bed could be made, but properly managed, its
 value as a deposit of fuel must be very far in excess
 of the \$50 per acre, the price placed upon it. I
 think the Peat is of excellent quality. Your esti-
 mates of the cost of machinery, buildings, &c., as
 also the estimates for labor, etc., appear to me to be
 very fair (in gold, I suppose.) Doubtless some
 items may require a little more, probably the cost
 of tramways and cars would in time be increased,
 while some of the other items would as likely be less
 than your estimates.

If coal is worth \$6 per ton, and wood \$7 per cord,
 it seems to me that you have fixed a price for your
 fuel quite too low, and that you may as well realize
 \$4 to \$5 per ton for it, and still have the credit of
 selling cheap fuel. Your obedient serv't,
 (Signed) T. H. LEAVITT.

Mr. A. MCK. COCHRANE, Montreal, C. E.

Further information may be obtained and Stock
 secured by addressing

A. MCK. COCHRANE, Secretary,
 MONTREAL.
 WM. EDGAR, Esq.,
 HAMILTON.
 Or DON KEMPS,
 TORONTO.

J. B. Boyce,

NOS. 63 and 65, Great James Street, Montreal.
 Dealer and Importer of all kinds of TOYS and
FANCY GOODS. J. B. B. is the only manufacturer
 of La Crosse Sticks for the new *Indian Game of La*
CROSSE, and has constantly on hand a large supply,
 with the printed *Rules of the Game.* He also manu-
 factures all the requisites for Croquet, and all other
 Parlor and Lawn Games. *Baskets*, of all kinds, and
 every variety of *Hair-Work, Wigs, Curis, Etc.,*
 &c.; *Dress and Theatrical Wigs*, for sale, Wholesale
 and Retail. Parties engaged in forming new La
 Crosse Clubs, will do well to apply direct to the
 above address.
 Nov. 30, 1867. 16-1y

The Commercial Union Assurance
Company,

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 Capital, £2,500,000. Invested over £2,000,000.

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this
 branch has been unprecedented—**NINETY PER**
CENT of premiums now in hand. First year's pre-
 miums were over \$100,000. Economy of manage-
 ment guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

OFFICE—385 & 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
 General Agents for Canada.

FRED COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
 W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

16-1y

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.

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

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

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

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

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
 General Manager,
 Dominion of Canada.

Office: 104 ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER ST. MONTREAL.

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

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance
SOCIETY, (Established, 1840.) OF LONDON, E. C.

Accumulated Funds, over \$1,000,000.

Annual Income, \$300,000

THE entire Profits of this long-established Society

belong to the Policy-holders.

HEAD OFFICE FOR DOMINION—MONTREAL.

15-1y T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager & Sec'y.

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

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

THIS Company takes Fire and Marine Risks on

the most favorable terms.

T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager for Canada.

Chief office for Dominion—Corner St. François

Xavier and St. Sacrament Sts., Montreal. 15-1y

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, Dec. 25; Montreal, Dec. 24; Quebec, Dec. 23; Halifax, Dec. 6; St. John, Dec. 6; London (Eng.), Dec. 5.

NAME.	Head Office.	Capital.	Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last Six Months.	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.					
							Toronto.	Montre'l	Quebec.	St John	Halifax.	London.
BANKS.												
Bank of British North America	London, Eng	4,866,666	£50 Stg.	All	4 1/2 ct.	July and Jan.						(Eng.)
Banque Jacques Cartier	Montreal,	1,000,000	\$ 50	"	4 "	1 June, 1 Dec.	107	107	106			49 51
Bank of Montreal	"	6,000,000	200	"	5 "	"	128	129 1/2	130	128	129	
Banque Nationale	"	1,000,000	50	"	4 "	1 Nov. 1 May.	106	107	106	10 1/2		
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	600,000	100	"	"	"						
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax,	2,000,000	200	28 ct.	7 & 8 3/8 50	Mar. and Sept.						
Banque du Peuple	Montreal,	1,000,000	50	"	4 ct.	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	106 1/2	107	107 1/2			
Bank of Toronto	Toronto,	2,000,000	100	"	4 "	1 Jan., 1 July.	112	bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth,	2,000,000		"	"	"						
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Toronto,	1,000,000	50	20 p. ct.	none yet.	"	103	bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
City Bank of Montreal	Montreal,	1,200,000	80	All	4 ct.	1 June, 1 Dec.	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100		
Commercial Bank of Canada	Kingston,	4,000,000	100	"	3 "	1 Jan., 1 July.	30	28	30	27	30	
Commercial Bank	St. John,	100		"	"	"						
Eastern Townships' Bank	Sherbrooke,	400,000	50	"	4 ct.	1 July, 1 Jan.		bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
Gore Bank	Hamilton,	1,000,000	40	"	3 1/2 "	1 Jan., 1 July.	81	do	bks clo'd			
Halifax Banking Company	Halifax,			"	"	"						
Mechanics' Bank	Montreal,	1,000,000	50	30 ct.	4 ct.	1 Nov., 1 May.		99 9/10	96 9/10			
Merchants' Bank	"	2,000,000	100	All	4 "	1 Jan., 1 July.		bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
Merchants' Bank	Halifax,			"	"	"						
Molson's Bank	Montreal,	1,000,000	50	All	4 ct.	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	100	110	109	110		
Niagara District Bank	St. Cathar's	400,000	100	70 ct.	3 1/2 "	1 Jan., 1 July						
Ontario Bank	Bowman's le	2,000,000	40	All	4 "	1 June, 1 Dec.	99	100	98	99	99	100
People's Bank	Frederick't'n	100		"	"	"						
People's Bank of Halifax	Halifax,	400,000	20	"	7 ct. 12m	"						
Quebec Bank	Quebec,	3,000,000	100	"	3 1/2 "	1 June, 1 Dec.		99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	
Royal Canadian Bank	Toronto,	2,000,000	50	30 ct.	4 "	1 Jan., 1 July.	98 1/2	bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
St. Stephens Bank	St. Stephens	100		All	"	"						
Union Bank	Quebec,	2,000,000	100	50 ct.	4 ct.	1 Jan., 1 July.		bks clo'd	bks clo'd			
Union Bank of Halifax	Halifax,	1,000,000	100	40 "	7 "	12mo Feb. and Aug.						
MISCELLANEOUS.												
British America Land			£50 Stg.	44	2 1/2 ct.	"						17 21
British America Insurance Company	Toronto.		50	50 ct.	4 p. ct.	"	57 1/2					
British Colonial Steamship Company			£50 Stg.	32 1/2	2 1/2 "	"						
Canada Company			32 1/2	All	5 "	"						64 68
Canada Landed Credit Company	Toronto,		50	\$14	5 "	"	40					
Canada Permanent Building Society	"		50	All	5 "	"	117 1/2					
Canada Mining Company	Montreal,		4	90 ct.	"	"						
Do. Inland Steam Navigation Co.			100	All	14 ct. 12m	"						
Do. Glass Company			100	"	12 1/2 "	"						
Canadian Lumber In. stment.			25	2 1/2 ct.	7 ct.	"						3 1/2 dis.
Canada Agency			10	1 "	"	"						
Colonial Securities Company				"	"	"						
Freehold Building Society	Toronto.		100	All	5 "	"	102					
Halifax Steamboat Company	Halifax.		100	"	5 "	"						
Halifax Gas Company				"	"	"						
Hamilton Gas Company	Hamilton,			"	"	"						
Huron Copper Bay Company			4	12 cts.	20 ct.	"						
Lake Huron S. and C.			5	102 cts.	"	"						
Montreal Mining Concls.	Montreal.		20	\$15 10	"	"		2 10	2 25			
Do. Telegraph Company			40	All	5 ct.	"		133 1/2	134	133	133 1/2	
Do. Elevating Company	"		100	"	15 " 12m	"						
Do. City Gas Company	"		40	"	4 ct.	15 Mar. 15 Sep.		136	137 1/2	135	136	
Do. City Passenger Railway Co.	"		50	"	5 "	"		9 1/2	100			
Nova Scotia Telegraph	Halifax.		20	"	"	"						40 1/2 dis.
Quebec and L. S.			8	\$4 10	"	"				25c.		
Quebec Gas Co.	Quebec.		200	All	4 ct.	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			117	118		
Quebec Street R. R.			50	25 ct.	8 "	"			100	100 1/2		
Richelieu Navigation Company			100	All	7 ct. p.a.	1 Jan., 1 July.		103	105	103	105	
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	Quebec.		100	"	3 Feb.	"				50	55	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Company	Toronto.		50	"	2 ct. 3m.	1 My Au Mar Fe	105		103	103 1/2		
Trust and Loan Company of U. C.			20	5 ct.	3 "	"						1 1/2 dis.
Western Canada Building Society	"		50	All	5 p. ct.	"	108					

SECURITIES.	CLOSING PRICES.						RAILWAYS.				
	London.	M'treal	Quebec	Toronto.	Halifax.	St. John.	Sh's	Paid	Montr	London.	
Canadian Gov't Deb., 6 ct. stg., due 1879		100	100	100	101		Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.		53 55
Do. do. 6 do due Ja. & Jul. 1877-84	101	105	100	100	100 1/2		Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2	"		3 1/2
Do. do. 6 do. Feb. & Aug. 1877-84	102	104					Do. Preference	10	"		5 1/2
Do. do. 6 do. Mch. & Sep. 1877-84	101	103					Buff. Brant. & Goderich, 6 1/2 c., 1873-3-4	100	"		65 69
Do. do. 5 ct. cur., 1883	90	95	88	88	89		Champlain and St. Lawrence			12	12 1/2
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	89	91	88	89	88		Do. Pref. 10 ct.			75	77
Do. do. 7 do. chr., 1885			100 1/2	101			Grand Trunk			100	164 1/2
Halifax Corporation							Do.			100	81
Hamilton Corporation							Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 c.	100	"		46 1/2
Do. Water Works							Do. First Preference, 5 ct.	100	"		
Montreal Harbor, 3 ct. d. 1868							Do. Deferred, 3 ct.	100	"		34 36
Do. do. 7 do. 1870							Do. do. Deferred, 3 ct.	100	"		28 30
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875							Do. do. Deferred, 3 ct.	100	"		18 20
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1873							Do. do. Deferred, 3 ct.	100	"		
Do. Corporation, 6 ct. c. 1885		90 1/2	91				Great Western	20	"		165 164
Do. Water Works, 6 ct. c. stg. 1873		91	92				Do. New	20	18		
Do. do. 6 do. c. p. do.							Do. 6 1/2 c. Bds. due 1873-76	100	All		98 100
New Brunswick, 6 ct. c. Jan. and July	103	105					Do. 5 1/2 c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	"		89 91
Nova Scotia, 6 ct. c. 1875	103	105					Marine Railway, Halifax, \$250, all	\$250	"		
Ottawa City 6 ct. c. d. 1883							Northern, of Canada, 6 1/2 c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	"		79 81
Quebec Harbour, 6 ct. c. d. 1883			79				EXCHANGE.				
Do. do. 7 do. do. do.			89	90			Halifax.	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.	
Do. do. 8 do. do. do.			98 1/2	99			Bank on London, 60 days				
Do. do. 7 do. do. do.			80	82			sight or 75 days date	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Do. City, 6 ct. c. d. 10 years			98	94			Private do.	8 1/2	9 1/2		
Do. do. 7 do. do. do.			96	97			Private, with documents				
Do. do. 7 do. do. do.			95	96			Bank on New York				
Do. Water Works, 7 ct. c. 5 years			95	95 1/2			Private do.				
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.							Gold Drafts do.		d to pay	100 c. as	1/2 prec.
Toronto Corporation					7 1/2		Silver		4 1/2	5	5 1/2

Scottish Provincial Assurance Co.

Established 1825.

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

Canada Head Office, Montreal.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate,
HON. CHARLES WILSON, M. L. C.
WM. SACHE, Esq., Banker,
JACKSON RAE, Esq., Banker.
WM. FRASER, Esq. M. D., Medical Adviser.

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

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Resident Secretary.

G. L. MADDISON,

15-lyr AGENT FOR TORONTO.

Portable Fire Extinguisher.**THE EXTINGUISHER**
IS A SELF-ACTING
PORTABLE ENGINE.

Easily carried, and is filled with water charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, which, upon the turning of a stop-cock, is thrown with great force through a small hose to the distance of forty feet, and in cases of fire has been found most effective.

PRICE \$20 TO \$40.

The Extinguisher is strongly recommended as a safeguard against Fire by the Managers and Agents of the Insurance Companies.

These Machines have already been introduced into the Rossin House, the Factory of Jacques & Hay, and the Warehouse of Messrs. Walker & Sons, besides several private dwellings in Toronto.

W. ROWLAND & CO., General Agents,
34 King Street East, Toronto.**The Aetna Life Insurance Company.**

AN attack, abounding with errors, having been made upon the Aetna Life Insurance Co. by the editor of the Montreal Daily News; and certain agents of British Companies being now engaged in handing around copies of the attack, thus seeking to damage the Company's standing,—I have pleasure in laying before the public the following certificate, bearing the signatures of the Presidents and Cashiers (who happened to be in their Offices) of every Bank in Hartford; also that of the President and Secretary of the old Aetna Fire Insurance Company:—

"To whom it may concern:—
"We, the undersigned, regard the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of this city, as one of the most successful and prosperous Insurance Companies in the States,—entirely reliable, responsible, and honourable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."

Lucius J. Hendee, President Aetna Fire Insurance Co., and late Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.

J. Goodnow, Secretary Aetna Fire Insurance Co.
C. H. Northum, President, and J. B. Powell, Cashier National Bank.C. T. Hillier, President Charter Oak National Bank.
E. D. Tiffany, President First National Bank.
G. T. Davis, President City National Bank.F. S. Riley, Cashier, do. do. do.
John C. Tracy, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.M. W. Graves, Cashier Conn. River Banking Co.
H. A. Redfield, Cashier Phoenix National Bank.O. G. Terry, President Aetna National Bank.
J. R. Redfield, Cashier National Exchange Bank.
John G. Root, Assistant Cashier American National Bank.George F. Hills, Cashier State Bank of Hartford.
Jas. Potter, Cashier Hartford National Bank.
Hartford, Nov. 26, 1867.

Many of the above-mentioned parties are closely connected with other Life Insurance Companies, but all unhesitatingly commend our Company as "reliable, responsible, honourable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."

JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent, Toronto Street.

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867. 16-ly

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

THIS Paper is printed from Messrs. Miller & Richards' Extra hard metal Type, sold by

W. HALLEY,
83 Bay Street, Toronto. 1-ly**Montreal House, Montreal, Canada.****TO MONETARY MEN.**—Merchants, Insurance Agents, Lawyers, Bankers, Railway and Steam boat Travellers, Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Companies, and other persons visiting Montreal for business or pleasure, are hereby most respectfully informed that the undersigned proposes to furnish the best hotel accommodation at the most reasonable charges. It is our study to provide every comfort and accommodation to all our guests, especially for gentlemen engaged as above. To those who have been accustomed to patronize other first-class hotels, we only ask a trial; we have the same accommodation and our table is furnished with every delicacy of the season.H. DUCLOS,
Nov. 22, 1867. nov28-15**Briton Medical and General Life Association,**

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG.:

Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bonuses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL to be almost unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance. Life Policies on the Profit Scale become payable during the lifetime of the Assured, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsistence in old age, as well as a protection for a family, and a more valuable security to creditors in the event of early death; and effectually meeting the often urged objection, that persons do not themselves reap the benefit of their own prudence and forethought.

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps for services within the British Provinces.

28 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
oct 17—9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.**ÆTNA****Life Stock Insurance Company,**

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

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

This Company insures

HORSES AND CATTLE

AGAINST DEATH

BY FIRE, ACCIDENT, OR DISEASE.

Also,
AGAINST THEFT, And the

HAZARDS OF TRANSPORTATION.

C. C. KIMBALL, President.

T. O. ENDERS, Vice President.

J. B. TOWER, Secretary.

Parties desiring Local Agencies will apply to

E. L. SNOW, GENERAL AGENT,

nov14 '67-ly Montreal.

Mining Lands.

LANDS IN MADOC GOLD REGION, containing Auriferous and Argentiferous Quartz Veins, and Lands containing Argentiferous Galena Veins will be sold to parties desirous of organizing Companies, and most of the Purchase Money taken in Stock.

For further particulars, apply to
P.O. Box 206,
Toronto. nov21—14-ly**The Victoria Mutual**

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
aug 15-lyr**Life Association of Scotland.**

INVESTED FUNDS

UPWARDS OF £1,000,000 STERLING.

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the

BONUSES FROM PROFITS

Are applied on a special system for the Policy-holder's

PERSONAL BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT DURING HIS OWN LIFETIME,

WITH THE OPTION OF

LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS TO THE SUM ASSURED.

The Policy-holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE 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

purposes.

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARME.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.)

GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.)

ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister.

The Honourable G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia.

THOMAS KIRBY, Esq., Banker.

PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son).

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES H. M. CHIPMAN.

16-ly

Notice.

ALL PAYMENTS TO BE MADE on Account of

the ONTARIO GOVERNMENT,

May be made to the

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,

AND ITS AGENCIES.

E. B. WOOD,

Treasurer of Ontario.

Dated at Toronto, October, A.D., 1867. 12-ly

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange at a rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, December 20th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 25 per cent., which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.