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INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 22.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

ARE RECEIVING,
BY EACH STEAMER,
LARGE
RE-ORDERS
FOR
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1870.

32-ly

FALL, 1870.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS

OF
HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS;

GLOVES,

MITTS,

AND SAUNTLETS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

51 YONGE STREET

33-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

**A. R. McMASTER
and BROTHER.**

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

OPENED OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,

After which date they will be glad to see their
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

92 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and England.
Alexander Building, James Street, Liverpool,

Toronto, September, 1870.

32-ly

REFORD & DILLON,

TEA MERCHANTS,
GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION
OF OUR

TEAS, JUST ARRIVED.

Ex Ship "J. S. STOKER"

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI

REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.

Have now received their usual supply of
FALL GOODS

SELECTED IN THE

VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

AND WHICH THEY

OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now
CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.

The great superiority of those Goods over Imported
or Foreign, render them worthy of the
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

Long Stapled American Cotton.

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for

THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 25, 1870.

32-ly

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The Stock has been selected with great care in the

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

FULL LINES OF

AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON,

FULL LINES

DUNDAS YARN,

AS

DUNDAS BAGS,

HILL PRICES.

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, August, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY DURING THE
SEASON.

Special Terms to Cash and Short Credit
Buyers.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

44 Yonge Street,

and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1870. 1-ly

Winans, Butler & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Cash advances made on consignments. Agents for Stocks
and celebrated Lubricating Machine Oils.

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobon

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies
Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials
and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.
A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery
constantly on hand. 3-ly

Cleverdon & Coombe,

Have received several large shipments of

CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO. 43-ly

Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLEBY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

**The British American Commercial
College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

THIS old-established and thoroughly reliable Institution
affords unequalled facilities for obtaining a

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

Book-Keeping, by Double and Single Entry; Banking,
Commission, Steamboating, Insurance, Commercial
Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business
Practice, Business Correspondence,
Spelling, Penmanship, Telegraphy, &c., &c., &c.

1-ly ODELL & TROTT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

ELLIOT & COMPANY,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

(Formerly of Lyman Elliot & Co., successors to
Dunspaugh & Watson.)

THE attention of Druggists, Manufacturers, and General
Merchants is invited to their Stock in the following
Departments:

Drugs,	Chemicals,
Dye-Stuffs,	Brushes, all kinds,
Corks,	Druggists' Sundries,
Spices,	Pure Wines and Spirits,
Surgical Appliances,	Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,	Fancy Soaps,
Colours, Dry,	Colours in Oil,
Naval Stores,	Oils,
Varnishes,	Earthenware,
Flint Bottles,	Green Bottles,
Druggists' Furniture.	Manufacturers' Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA CALCINED
PLASTER.

Manufacturers of White Lead in Oil, Chemicals and Phar-
maceutical Preparations. Every requirement for new
shops and re-fitting. Orders solicited. Lists mailed on
application.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,
ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER

and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

A. K. BOOMER.....	Toronto.
A. McKEAND.....	Hamilton.
A. G. SMYTH.....	London.
GEO. HAY.....	Ottawa.
CHINIE & BEAUDET.....	Quebec.
D. STARR & SONS.....	Halifax, N.S.

RICE BROTHERS,

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL.

MESSRS. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all
styles of Gent's Paper Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c.
Also, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, which are manufactured
in the neatest possible manner, from the best material,
imported from London and Germany. New styles just
being completed. 36-ly

Mulholland & Baker,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA
PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

Robert Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of
Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my
address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange w/ receive prompt attention.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
 OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 FROM THE
 EUROPEAN MARKETS,

And with further shipments immediately arriving, we shall have full assortments opened out by
THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Our stock will be found fresh and new in every line, and to indicate great care and judgment in the selection. In
STAPLE COTTON GOODS,
 having purchased after the fall in price caused by the European War, we are able to offer the best value in the market.

Full lines open of
CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.

Also, at reduced Mill Prices.
DUNDAS COTTONS,
 Do. Do. **YARNS,**
 Do. Do. **BAGS,**

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.
 Hamilton, 23rd August, 1870. 24-1y

James Turner & Co.,

SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS,
 ELLIOTT'S IN TIERCES, Nos. 2½ and 3,
 and CRUSHED A IN TIERCES.
 For sale by
JAMES TURNER & CO.
 HAMILTON, ONT.
 1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, & C
 CHANEES SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OZ.
STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS
 17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

J. A. Mathewson,

232 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.
ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
 1y

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,
 GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,
 BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE
 Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paints
 and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay
 Drain Pipes, Patent Encaustic Tiles, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER OF
"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
 A large stock always on hand. 24-

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
EXCHANGE COURT,
 MONTREAL.
 Montreal, May 9, 1870. 10Ja71

James Robertson,
METAL MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,
 ALSO,
 Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
 PROPRIETOR, } Also { Dominion Saw Works
 Canada Lead & Saw Works, } } Toronto.
 Montreal.

Crathern & Caverhill,

61 ST. PETER STREET,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,
Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.
 AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk,
 1 July 70 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

Established 1818.

SAYAGE, LYMAN & Co.

FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-
 Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated ULYSSE
 NARDIN WATCH. 52-1y

Joseph Gould,

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)
 IMPORTER OF THE
CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,
AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,
 AND THE WELL-KNOWN
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
 115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 24Aug70

N. S. Whitney,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC
 WEBS, PRUNELLA'S LININGS, &c.,
 14 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1Ja71

A. Ramsay & Son,

Importers of
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,
 Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and
 German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds
GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.
 37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,
 MONTREAL.

W. R. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 464 & 466 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
COLLECTION OF 1870.
FRESH SKINS.

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION
 FROM
HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

Our Collection is THE BEST we have had for many years.

GREENE & SONS.
 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

FERRIER & Co.,

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR:
 Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axe Factory.
 Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. 31Dec70

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Mailand, Tylee & Co.
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 10 Hospital Street.
 Feb 71

Mercantile Summary.

LAYCOCK BROS., of Richmond, Ont., and Black Rock, N.Y., engaged in the lumber business, being unable to meet all their liabilities, sought and obtained from their creditors a settlement on good terms and long time, and their business will not, probably, be interrupted.

ALEXANDER CARROL, a general storekeeper at Orangeville, sold his stock out in bulk quite recently to another firm, and left suddenly for parts unknown. He was at one time a school-teacher at Oil Springs, and seems to have had very little mercantile experience; but still he managed to get into the books of some of our Toronto firms.

WM. NOBLE, shoemaker, of Guelph, assigned last week. His assets are said to be about \$1,000, and his liabilities about \$2,000. When all the expenses of winding up the estate and paying the insolvent's way through the court, as is the usual practice, are deducted, the creditors will find little comfort in what is left of the assets.

AMONG recent American failures of importance, are Gardner, Bacon & Co., a large commission

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.Canada Confectionary and Biscuit
Works.

William Hessin,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER
AND
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:
No. 7 FRONT STREET.
TORONTO.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR
PAPER GOODS, all kinds.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
KNITTED WOOL GOODS.
CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.
HABERDASHERY, and
GENERAL SMALL WARES,

Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of
HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

house of New York; the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, involving the failure of Oakes Ames & Sons, Oakes Ames individually, and Oliver Ames & Sons. The Ames Plow Company is said to have done a larger business in agricultural implements than any other concern in the world. The liabilities of all the Ames' concern is \$8,493,075, and the assets \$15,237,164. At the meeting of the creditors over \$100,000,000 of capital was represented; an extension was granted.

SHIPBUILDING in the Maritime Provinces has been active all through the year just past. No fewer than 76 vessels were registered at St. John, N.B., and 79 in the Bureau Veritas, which were built and launched in Nova Scotia. These would, in themselves, make a handsome fleet. The number of each class registered in St. John was:—Ships, 8; barques, 14; brig, 1; brigantines, 10; schooners, 36; steamboats, 4; woodboats, 3. Total, number, 76; tons, 26,612. The figures for Nova Scotia are: Ships, 12; barques, 28; brigs and brigantines, 17; schooners, 12. Total, 79 vessels, and 40,753 tons.

SINCE Confederation, Canadian commercial travellers have not only gone through the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but have pushed their wares into the other British Provinces to a very creditable extent. The Newfoundland correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says that one of these enterprising peripatetics had got off \$40,000 of Canadian manufactured goods in St. John, Newfoundland, within the past year. The same authority says, however, that the trade is being overdone—a very usual result

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

Notice.

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade, that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive:—
TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS, and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.
TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracalibo, Laguayra and Rio.
SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch, Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.
Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,
CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,
11-ly 10 Wellington St. East.

BOTTLES: BOTTLES: BOTTLES!

TO HAND, *ex* "MANILLA"

FROM Newcastle-on-Tyne, the following assortment from the Ballast Hill Bottle Works, Sunderland:

75	CRATES WINE QUARTS.
50	" PORTER DO.
29	" PALE QUARTS, STOPPERED.
15	" PALE QUARTS.
12	" PALE FLASKS, STOPPERED.

Will be sold low to Bottlers and the Trade.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

of active competition among commercial travellers—and that as many goods will not be sold next year. The revenue of the Province will be \$840,000, a large increase on last year; the fisheries were good. Spain and Brazil are the chief customers for Newfoundland fish, but the Norwegians are getting control of the Spanish market owing to their superior methods of cure.

THE Crispins (organized shoemakers) seem to have got about the full length of their rope, in the State of New York. Most of the leading manufacturers have signed a document which sets forth that the proceedings of the Order have been tyrannical, and unbearable; that the factories have been declared upon a "strike" because the exorbitant wages demanded cannot be paid; that no person but a member of the Order may be employed; that the children even of the manufacturers themselves are forbidden to learn the trade, as well as every other boy who is not a son of a member of the Society; and that all workmen must be paid the same rate of wages regardless of whether they are skillful and active, or lazy and ignorant. These are reasons enough in all conscience, for the determination arrived at by the employers "that we now declare our factories free;" that they will employ whomsoever they please, at rates to be agreed upon, and that they will make a proper discrimination between the skilled and unskilled, the industrious and the idle. Say they: "we stand upon the broad platform of justice; we will not combine to oppress any portion of our race. Our watchword is charity; our motto, 'Equal and exact justice to all.'"

Law Report.

PROMISSORY NOTES—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—An action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note made by the defendant to one McLaggan, or bearer. The plaintiff became the bearer of the note subsequent to the following acknowledgement having been made: "I acknowledge the above note a debt due by me, less what may have been paid on the same." (Signed by the defendant.) The defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations, that the note was not made within six years from the commencement of the action. There were two questions raised—the first, that the acknowledgement did not contain a promise to pay, and second, that if it did, it did not enure to the benefit of the plaintiff (the bearer), even though it might have been good to the original holder, McLaggan. The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on both points; that the memorandum contained a sufficient promise; and that the promise enured to the benefit of the plaintiff as holder.—*Marshall v. Smith*, 20 C.P., 356.

A promissory note was made in this form:

DURHAM WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, . . . \$40,000.

\$439.30 TORONTO, August 15th, 1868.
Three months after date — promise to pay to the order of Lyman, Elliot & Co., at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto, the sum of \$439.30, value received.
J. P. LOVEKIN, President.

This was drawn by the plaintiffs in payment of goods sold and delivered by them to the company, and was intended to be the note of the company, and when signed by the defendant, as President, was delivered to the plaintiffs, and received by them as the note of the company, with the blank before the word "promise" not filled up. Moreover, on default in payment, the note was charged to the company. The court held that the promise was that of the company, and that defendant was not personally liable.—*Lyman v. Lovelin*, 20 C.P., 363.

HOLMES vs. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Co.—Court of Review, Montreal.—The question decided by the judgment in this case is this: What is a valid delivery of goods shipped to a consignee resident at a place off the direct line of communication of the carrier? The decision of the Court establishes that the delivery must be at that point on the line of communication nearest to the place of residence of the consignee. The circumstances are these: The plaintiff bought goods in Montreal, which were shipped to him per G. T. R., to Stanstead. There are two means of communication—one by rail to Waterloo, thence by stage forty miles; the second via Compton or Waterville, thence by stage eighteen miles. The goods were sent by the former route to Waterloo, and on arrival there the plaintiff was notified by the agent of the Railway Company that the same awaited his orders, and would be sent by stage line if desired. He refused acceptance at Waterloo, claiming that the goods should have been sent to Compton or Waterville on the G. T. R., a point much nearer him, and after waiting some time, sued for the value of the goods, when the above facts were proven and judgment was given by the Court below in favor of plaintiff, which judgment the Court of Review confirms.

CANADA SOUTHERN.—The township of Malden has granted a bonus of \$15,000, and the town of St. Thomas \$25,000 in aid of this undertaking.

—Mr. J. S. Meredith, formerly teller of the Merchants' Bank, at Berlin and Hamilton, has been promoted to the management of the branch of the same bank at the village of Waterloo.

—The Mont Cenis Tunnel, at length completed, has cost seventy millions of francs. The distance through the mountain is seven and four-fifths miles.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

30 BALES (1,500 PIECES) GREY COTTONS,
of all grades.

10 CASES (500 PIECES) WHITE COTTONS,
of all grades.

6 BALES 68 and 72 in. GREY SHEETINGS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED.

The above are just to hand, being purchased when the
market was at the low point.

VALUE VERY SUPERIOR.

COTTON AND LINEN GRAIN BAGS.

Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, December 8, 1870.

32-1y

THE
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1871.

A PROFITLESS YEAR.

Though it will be a couple of months, at least, before we shall have the returns made by the fire insurance companies to the Government for the year 1870, yet it is already apparent that the record of the past year does not afford much room for congratulation. Some of the local companies have made a little money, and possibly some of the foreign companies also; but with most of them the report is, that the Canadian business of the year is worse than a complete blank. The ratio of losses to premiums is, on the average, abnormally high. With one prominent British office, it is reported to us that two dollars have been lost for every dollar of premium received. Another lost \$200,000 in and around the city of Montreal alone; and the same company's losses at three fires make the respectable aggregate of \$158,000. At this rate Canada will soon have established its reputation as a kind of modern Tophet, whose insatiate cravings not only devour all the fuel that our own people can furnish, but lick up handsome annual contributions saved in more fortunate fields, and poured in here to fill up the void. And the worst feature of the case is that we cannot discover, in the present aspect of affairs, the slightest ground to hope for any improvement in the future.

One of two facts may be regarded as satisfactorily established—either that Canada is a profitless field for fire insurance, or other-

wise that the business is badly managed. While there are peculiarities in our position as a new country which are not favorable to the successful working of fire insurance companies, yet there can be but little doubt that the solution of the problem lies in the methods of management. We are convinced that there are radical evils at work which account chiefly for the wretched experience of the past, and we are fully as certain that the removal of these evils is quite possible. Were any of our local companies to receive the wholesale scorching that has fallen to the lot of two or three of the English offices, they would pass at once into bankruptcy, and there would be an end of it. It is only because some of the foreign agencies have large capitals and the accumulated profits reaped in better fields to draw upon, that the continuance of the present state of things is possible. Were it not for the keen spirit of rivalry between these offices, a change for the better would soon be inaugurated, or their withdrawal would be ordered.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the profits of the past half-year were \$13,343. Out of this certain sums were reserved, and a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the half-year declared. The report shows a steady increase in the Company's business.

Many of the shareholders and the general public were treated to a financial surprise by the complete rejection of all the gentlemen who had retired from the direction by rotation; but who must have regarded their reelection as little else than a matter of form. The extent of the surprise will be more apparent when we mention that these discarded directors were the Hon. Wm. McMaster, Mr. C. S. Gzowski, Hon. G. W. Allan, His Honor Judge Gowan, Mr. Lewis Moffatt—who has for years been the President of the Company,—Mr. Samuel Spreull, and Mr. L. W. Smith, D.C.L. Notwithstanding the great weight of these names, and the fact that they include the originators of the concern, they all received notice to quit in the most unceremonious fashion possible. This was brought about by certain parties who obtained a controlling interest in the stock and the use of many proxies.

The brilliancy of this *coup de main* has been seldom equalled; and the heroes of it have proven themselves to be strategists of the first order. They will hereafter hold a deserving place in point of financial dexterity and resoluteness, with the Prince of Erie, so well known in Wall street. But while we accord our meed of praise to the ingenuity and the smartness displayed in this master stroke of finance, we cannot say so much for the good

taste evinced in its execution. The reasons assigned in justification may perhaps be sound in themselves. It is alleged that the dismissed gentlemen were mostly associated with building societies, or rival lending institutions of some kind in which their interest was greater than in the one in question; that circulars had been issued by some of these very societies comparing the terms they offered to borrowers with those of the Canada Landed Credit Co. to the detriment of the latter; and that it is contrary to sound financial doctrines that the same gentleman should occupy a seat as director in two banks or two competing monied institutions of any class. It is also affirmed that the management lacked energy and efficiency, which is attributed to the influences already pointed out. We at one time felt it to be our duty to speak freely of certain symptoms of looseness and faltering energy in the conduct of the Company's operations, but it can scarcely be denied that these defects had been mostly remedied.

But however valid may have been the objections raised against the excluded directors holding their seats, the course adopted towards them is most unjustifiable. Who can doubt for a moment that any one of them would have resigned his seat the instant that even a respectable minority of the shareholders intimated that official connection with a certain class of monied institutions was regarded as a disqualification for their service. We very much mistake the calibre of the men, if they would not have vacated their offices at the earliest opportunity. Their summary expulsion will no doubt be traced to other motives; and looking at the composition of the new board there is a too strong appearance of selfishness to pass un-noticed. We hope this bad example will not be converted into a precedent.

It is due to the shareholders that we should add that the Company's affairs have not by any means fallen into bad hands. The new directors are men of means and energy, and are conversant with the management of the Institution. They have no doubt, determined to devote their best efforts to further the interests of the Company in every possible way. And there are good reasons for believing that they will succeed in so doing.

YOUNG CANADIANS AND THE
UNITED STATES.

We see occasional lamentations made by the Press, and even by grave Members of Parliament, over the large number of young men who, it is asserted, annually leave this country to push their fortunes in the United States. These lugubrious remarks, when looked at by the light of common sense must,

we fear, be set down as rather silly. At certain seasons of the year, a considerable number of French Canadians do seek temporary employment across the lines; but taking Canada as a whole, we emphatically deny that any large or alarming percentage of our young men go off to the United States, much less become citizens, and take up their permanent residence there.

Situated so close to the United States, it is not surprising that a considerable number of Canadians find their way to the other side of the boundary. Our young men would have lost the character of their sires, who have carried civilization from the British Isles to the remotest parts of the globe, if they did not manifest a manly and adventurous disposition by going from home to see a little of the world. This movement of population, however, is not confined to one side of the lines. There are quite a large number of Americans in Canada, and the drain of population from Massachusetts, New York, and other Eastern States to other parts of the Union, is far greater than from this country. But very few of this population ever returns, to reside in the east again, but it is very rarely any Canadian ceases to love his native land, and after a few years rambling, a large proportion of them return to settle permanently among us.

Since the consolidation of British America began, we believe the number of Canadians attracted to the United States has sensibly diminished. Considering the brightening prospects of the Dominion, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining employment in the American cities, the numbers ought soon to be confined mainly to those who seek after pleasure and adventure. Those who are anxious to better their position in life, can do as well in Canada at present, as in any other part of the continent. Nothing could be more foolish, in our opinion, than the conduct of the thousands of young men who rush to the Commercial centres of the United States to gain a livelihood. There are but few of these cities which the local press do not represent as being over-crowded with persons seeking employment. Many of the young men "from the country," who seem to flock thither, as if drawn by some irresistible attraction, find themselves, when they arrive, without money, work or friends, and alas! too often fall into the paths of sin and shame. The folly of this course is attracting considerable attention, even in the United States, and the case is aggravated, when Canadians are concerned, for they can find at home plenty of employment, good wages, the lowest taxes and the cheapest living (advantages considered) in the world.

We fear that not a few of those who leave

Canada are actuated by a desire to engage in some of the so-called "genteel" or lighter occupations. The farm and the work-shop are, by some, considered too common or too hard work, and they have a dreamy idea that across the lines, by clerking in stores, book-keeping, telegraphing—or some other light occupation—they can make an easy living. A few months' experience generally takes the *colour de rose* from this fanciful picture, and this class of persons become alive to the fact that their position is of the most precarious and cheerless character. We have very little sympathy for those thus situated, and we do not intend to waste words upon them; but how much nobler and better—how much easier after all—to take hold of some manly employment in Canada than to rush over to the United States in an uncertain search after something light and genteel.

The great majority of the young men of Canada, as we have already asserted, prefer substance to shadow—the solid advantages of the Dominion to the uncertain chances of advancement in American cities. And to those otherwise inclined we would say: Think well before leaving your own country! Nine-tenths of you will succeed better here than in the United States, if you are not afraid of honest labor. Some of the noblest men who ever lived—and many of the happiest—have worked at the plough, the loom and the anvil. In either of these industries there is now a wide field for our young men, not to speak of mercantile life and the professions; but the field will be greatly increased when the North-west is fully opened up to our enterprise. That consummation, "so devoutly to be wished," is now not far distant, and those individuals among us—as in every community—who love adventure and change, will then have an ample field within our own Dominion.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In another part of this paper will be found some interesting statistics, showing the growth and progress of this enterprise, from a small beginning in 1847, up to its present dimensions. The line originally reached from Toronto to Quebec; now the Company's wires are extended all over the country, from Sackville, N. B., on the east, to Sarnia on Lake Huron at the west.

During 1870 greater progress was made than in any previous year; 821 miles of poles were put up, 1,920 miles of wire suspended and 86 new stations opened. In this way telegraphic facilities have been made to keep pace with the progress of the country. Every small village that can furnish even a slim quota of telegrams is supplied with the means

of reaching all the rest of the civilized world in a moment of time.

But a few days ago the public were gratified by the announcement of a further reduction in rates, so that messages may now be sent over the whole of the Company's lines—the extreme points of which are over 1,200 miles apart—to any part of the Dominion, for the low charge of 25 cents! We believe, also, that negotiations have been opened and are progressing favorably with American lines, for an important reduction in the rates charged to all points in the United States. In taking these important steps a spirit of true enterprise is displayed, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the public who are so largely benefitted. Every reduction in rates involves increased expenditure and diminished receipts, (for a time at least) but it is no doubt expected that any deficiencies arising in this way, will be more than compensated by increased patronage. With the Montreal Company managed in so enterprising and liberal a spirit, we shall never be badly off in the matter of telegraphs, whatever may be the fate of rival undertakings.

THE RED RIVER TRADE.

The more enterprising merchants and manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec are becoming quite anxious to know what steps the Dominion Government intend to take in regard to completing our means of communication with the Red River district.

The annual trade of the new Province of Manitoba is already considerably over \$1,000,000. Nearly all of this traffic is carried on at present with St. Paul and other places in Minnesota; but we have been taught to expect that as soon as the North-West became part and parcel of the Dominion, its trade would naturally flow towards this country. We have no doubt these expectations would be realised provided there existed any cheap and speedy means of communication between us and them. But the fact is only too well known that no proper means of communication through Canadian territory at present exist, and the business public are naturally becoming anxious to know what is going to be done.

It is understood that the waggon road from Thunder Bay to the water-shed (about forty miles) is in tolerable condition, and the other road, from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry (about forty miles) is partly made; but can any one tell if the Government has made any arrangements to place steamers next spring on the long stretches of navigable water between these two roads?

This is a matter deeply affecting the commerce of the country, and we think the

Boards of Trade in the cities would do well to ventilate the subject a little. The people of Minnesota are making every exertion to maintain their grasp upon the trade of Red River. Their railways are being rapidly pushed to the boundary line, and if Ontario and Quebec are to be successful competitors for the prize, no time must be lost in completing such means of travel and transportation as will attract the trade in this direction.

The slow progress which has heretofore been made in opening up a route to the North-West is not very creditable to the Public Works Department. We hope, however, there is to be no repetition of past experience in this respect, but now that splendid country is as much a part of the Dominion as this Province itself, we shall not long have to witness its valuable trade going wholly to the United States simply because there is no route by which we can send goods to them, or they to us.

Our commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests are alike interested in the trade of Red River, and we hope the Dominion Government is prepared to grapple with the question of communication in a broad and statesmanlike manner. The Dominion Board of Trade, which is soon to assemble at Ottawa, will doubtless have something to say on the subject. Let us hope that their action may further the important object we have in view.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY GONE!

Superintendent Miller, of New York, is making a slaughter of the innocents. Two weeks ago we reported the result of his investigation into the case of the Great Western Mutual Life, and the closing of that concern. Then the Home swindle came on the boards, and now we have the story of the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Miller's report states that the Company was organized in September, 1869, with a capital of \$125,000. The expenses of the Company were, from the first, enormously large and disproportionate to the business done. The returns made to the Insurance Department were so cooked as to give a false idea of the business; and false and fictitious entries were made in the Company's books of policies issued and premiums received at the office of the Company. Mr. Miller continues:—

"These entries amounted to several hundred, and appeared to have been made without the issue, in fact, of the policies or any application therefore having ever been made or the payment of any premiums, and after having been so entered and served the pur-

pose of a false statement they appear upon the books marked as 'not taken.' That these entries were entirely fictitious is so plain that the fact is not even denied by the officers of the company. Several death claims appear to have existed against the company for some time, which, although undisputed, have been allowed to remain unpaid a long time after due. Contracts appear to have been made with the agents with great disregard to the interests of the company, giving or guaranteeing salaries and commissions which no company could afford to do. By this and other vicious practices the company has been eminently successful in incurring a large amount of liabilities without reserving anything to meet them."

The schedule of assets shows a total of \$125,000 while the liabilities were \$187,387, showing an excess of liabilities over assets of \$62,887. Our prediction made a few weeks ago, respecting the downfall of a large number of this class of companies seems likely to be fulfilled, sooner even than we anticipated.

DOMINION BANK.—The first meeting of shareholders was held in the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday last, when directors were elected, completing the organization of the Institution, under the charter. The attendance was large and respectable, and the shareholders were entirely unanimous. We understand that nearly half a million of stock has been subscribed; the notes are expected from the engravers immediately; the office already designated is being made ready, and it is expected to open the doors for business within three or four weeks, at the farthest.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting was held on the 11th, in this city. Reports were presented by the Board of Directors, and by the Superintendent of the line. A statement of assets and liabilities and of receipts and expenditures were also laid before the meeting. These we hope to find room for next week, the pressure upon our space forbidding their appearance in the present issue.

NEATLY bound volumes of THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES for 1869-70 may be had on application at the Office. A few copies of the previous volume may also be obtained, though the supply is now very limited.

Financial.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following interesting particulars respecting the history of this Company have been obtained from advance sheets of the new Dominion Directory shortly to be issued by Mr. John Lovell, publisher of Montreal:—

The Company was organized in January, 1847, with a capital of \$60,000. The line extended from Toronto to Quebec, a distance of 540 miles; nine offices were opened and thirty-five persons employed. The number of messages transmitted during the first year was 33,600.

Since then the Company has, year by year, continued to extend its lines, not only in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where nearly

every village of any importance has been afforded simple telegraphic facilities, but also through the Province of New Brunswick, and in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Michigan, in which 110 offices are owned by this Company.

The statistics up to the 30th November, 1870, show that the Company possesses 7,800 miles of poles, 12,147 miles of wire, 640 offices, and 996 employees. Number of commercial messages sent over the lines during the year 1870 was 1,060,000. Number of words transmitted over Atlantic cable 153,092. Number of words furnished to the press upwards of 8,000,000. To give an idea of the facilities that the Company has at its command it is only necessary to mention that during the last parliamentary session it was customary to transmit night after night, from its office at Ottawa, 20,000 to 50,000 words to the press, and on the night of the 17th February as many as 67,251 words were transmitted.

The lines of the Company begin at Sackville, N. B., and extend to Sarnia, at the outflow of Lake Huron.

They also run from the United States border to the Georgian Bay and the most northern towns of Canada.

The Company has wires along all the railways in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as soon as the Intercolonial Railway is built, their wires will be extended over the whole of the road.

In transmitting cable despatches they are sent direct to Sackville, N. B., the present terminus of the Company's lines, over a circuit of 750 miles.

The Company has likewise branches from Montreal working direct through its connections to the following cities in the United States:

Portland, Maine.....	300 miles.
Boston, Mass.....	350 "
New York, N. Y.....	450 "
Oswego, N. Y.....	300 "
Buffalo, N. Y.....	450 "
Detroit, Mich.....	550 "

During the year 1870, the Company erected 821 miles of poles, strung up 1,920 miles of wire, and opened 86 new stations. In 1871 they will string an additional wire of 450 miles from Montreal to Buffalo, and have agreed to build lines through the remote districts of Bonaventure and Gaspe, which will be of great service to the fishing interest of that neighborhood, as well as to the shipping entering the St. Lawrence.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Baikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Stock market has ruled somewhat firmer during the week past, with an increasing demand for all classes of securities, under which rates have slightly advanced. Mortgages are readily placed at 8 per cent on first-class farm security. Sterling Exchange rules steady; the selling price to-day for Bank bills is 109½ to 109¾.

Banks.—Commercè is in fair demand with buyers at 117 and sellers at 118. For Toronto a good enquiry is maintained at 157, without sellers under 160. Some demand is made for Royal at 89 ex-dividend on the reduced stock. Ontario is much asked for at 108 without finding sellers at that rate. Quotations of British at 106 are nominal, there being no transactions. An advance of 5 to 6 per cent in Bank of Montreal is shown on last weeks quotations; buyers now at 227½ and sellers at 229. There has been little demand for Merchants since books opened, holders are asking 116 with no buyers over 115½. City is somewhat firmer with sales at 84½ and 85½, buyers now at 86.

Bonds.—Governments are inactive and nominal. Dominion stock would be taken at 110½. City Bonds steady at 93½ to 94. Large sales of County Debentures have been made at 102½ and 103½.

Sundries.—Freehold Building Society sold to

some extent at 125½ and 126, sellers now asking 126½. There are buyers of Canada Permanent at 140 without sellers. Western Canada is active at 126 to 127. Union remains quiet and firm at 114½ to 115. Canada Landed Credit has books closed till 12th inst. Western Assurance would be taken at par, but there are no sellers. Nothing doing in British America. 110 would be given for Canada Life. For City Gas 117 is freely offered but holders refuse to sell.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Jan. 10, 1871.

As we anticipated, a marked improvement has taken place in the stock market the past week. All securities offered have been freely taken, and outside figures paid. The tendency is still to higher prices.

Banks.—Montreal sold from 223 to 227½, at the latter rate there are buyers, but no sellers under 229. British are nominal at 106 ex-dividend. Sales of Ontario at 107 and 107½, closing to-day in active demand at 107½ and 108, and very little stock on market. Sales of Toronto at 155, 156, and 157, buyers at latter rate, with no sellers under 160. Royal Canadian, books closed, small sales have been made ex-dividend at 90, upon the reduced shares, equal to 72 on old shares. Commerce is in rather better demand; sold during the week at 117 to 117½, buyers at latter rate, and sellers at 118. Merchants' has ruled heavy since opening of books; sales at 116½, 116 and 115½, closing with no buyers over latter rate. Quebec nominal at 112 to 114. No Molson's on market, last sales at 110. City is firmer, and has sold at advancing rates from 84 to 86, closing in fair demand. Sellers of Du Peuple at 107, but buyers only offer 106½. Buyers of Nationale at 107, no stock on market. No Jacques Cartier on market, 115 would be paid. Buyers of Mechanics at 67½, and sellers at 70. Union sold at 107, at which rate there are buyers.

Debentures.—Sales of Sterling Canada "Fives" at 96, and Dominion stock at 110½. Large sales of Toronto at 94 and 96, according to due dates of Bonds. County have been in good demand at 103, there are few on market. Large sales of Township bonds have been made at 94 and 96.

Sundries.—City Gas continues in demand; 118 would be paid, but not a share offering on market. British America Assurance, books closed for payment of 4 per cent dividend for half year, no sales ex-dividend. Western Assurance would be taken at par, no sales. No Canada Life Assurance on market, 110 would be paid. Canada Building Society continues in demand, no stock on market, buyers offer 140 ex-dividend, sellers ask 145. Large sales of Western at 125, 125½ and 126, closing in demand at latter rate, with little on market. Considerable sales of Freehold at 126, which price is still offered, little stock on market under 126½. No transactions in Union to report buyers would give 114. Nothing doing in Huron and Erie on this market. No Montreal Telegraph transactions ex-dividend to report. Buyers offer 101 for Canada Landed Credit, no stock on market. Buyers of Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway at 70, no sellers under 75. Toronto and Nipissing Railway sold at 80, which would still be paid. Mortgages have been placed at 7½ per cent., at which rate money offers freely on good security.

MONTREAL STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Macdougall & Davidson, Brokers.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10, 1871.

Business has decidedly improved in volume since the close of the holidays. We have to report a continued demand for all favorite stocks, and in most cases at an advance in price.

Banks.—We have to note an advance in Bank of Montreal since our last of over 9 per cent., the

quotation of to-day being 231½ to 232; the last sales were at 230½ and 232. British is scarce and in request at 106. City is to-day quoted worth 87½ to 88, having advanced during the week 1½ per cent.; there were considerable sales yesterday and to-day at 87½ and 87¼. The last sales of People's were at 106½; the stock is now scarce, and would command 107. We have no sales to note of Ontario; 108 would be paid for round lots, but there is no stock in market. Molson's is inactive at 109½ to 110. Merchants' has been largely dealt in at 116 to 116½, the market closing firm at these rates. Nothing doing in Toronto; 157 is offered for it, Jacques Cartier is scarce and in demand at 116. The buying and selling rates for Quebec are 112½ and 114, but without late transactions. Nationale is nominally worth 107; no shares in market. Eastern Townships nominal at 110 to 112. No shares of Union in market; 108 is offered. Nothing doing in Mechanics; nominally worth 68 to 70. Holders of Commerce ask 118; no buyers to-day over 117. The Royal Canadian's transfer books are now closed; the quoted price ex-dividend, 87½ to 92½, being nominal.

Debentures.—No Governments of any issue in market. Dominion stock is scarce and in demand at 110½. Montreal Corporation Bonds have been sold at 101½. Seven per cent. Stock is nominally quoted at 116 to 119; a large sale, however, is reported to have been made at 117. No Harbor Bonds of any issue offering.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—But little doing. Sales of Montreal and Champlain, 8 per cent. Bonds continue at 102.

Sundries.—Montreal Telegraph, books closed. We have to quote a sale of Richelieu at 192½—the first for weeks past; the market is now again bare of stock. Shares of Canadian Navigation are offered at 106; the demand is, however, limited. 162½ would be paid for City Passenger Railway; holders are asking 172½. City Gas is purely nominal at 170 to 180. There have been limited sales of Montreal Mining Consols at \$4.50 per share, but they are now held for \$5.50.

Exchange.—The range for bank and bank endorsed Bills is 109½ to 109¾; Merchants' Bills are worth 108½ to 108¾.

Meetings.

THE DOMINION BANK.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Dominion Bank, according to advertisement, was held at the Mechanics' Institute pursuant to Act of Incorporation.

The meeting was a large and influential one. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Messrs. James Austin, Edward Blong, Henry Blong, —Brown, Wm. Croft, D. G. Carnegie, James Crowther, N. Dickey, John Eastwood, Geo. Flint, John Garvin, D. Galbraith, J. Howson, Robert Hunter, (Hunter, Rose & Co.) Peleg Howland, Patrick Hughes, John O. Heward, H. Johnson, Uxbridge, W. Kersteman, A. W. Lauder, John Leckie, A. Lepper, Walter S. Lee, Jas. Lamon, Uxbridge, Jas. Holden, Whitby, Jas. Michie, Jas. Moffatt, Jas. MacLennan, Joseph H. Mead, Wm. Mulock, John McBean, D. McGee, T. McCrosson, E. B. Osler, Alex. Purse, Henry Pellatt, Rev. Saml. Rose, John Strathy, Frank Smith, James Shields, J. Lammond Smith, W. B. Scarth, James Stock, Robt. Stewart, Jas. Scott, M. E. Snider, John Severn, G. A. Tizard, A. Thornton Todd, J. M. Trout, James Tilt, Henry Taylor, London, John Worthington, John Wickson, Wm. Cawthra and Jas. G. Worts.

The meeting was called to order.

Mr. D. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Shields, that Mr. James Austin take the chair, and Mr. Wm. Mulock act as Secretary.

Mr. Austin then read the advertisement calling the meeting, and on behalf of the Provisional

Directors and Promoters submitted the following report:—

The Provisional Directors of the Dominion Bank, and those gentlemen appointed by them as associates, beg to submit the following report:—

The Act of Incorporation was obtained in the month of June, 1869, but owing to various causes there was only a small amount of reliable stock on the books up to September, 1870, when the Provisional Directors found it necessary, in order to save the charter, that certain gentlemen should be asked to come in, and give them advice and assistance; and they have much pleasure in stating that this course proved eminently successful, and the sum of \$442,600 was subscribed, and the sum of \$109,277 50 paid into the Bank of Toronto to the credit of the Dominion Bank in about three-months from the above date, thereby complying with the requirements of the Act. The election of Directors can therefore now be proceeded with as advertised.

The Directors have had many applications from different sections to open agencies, with offers to subscribe for stock to a large amount, but they have been very careful in committing the bank, and the only promises that have been made are to London, Uxbridge, Oshawa and Whitby. In each of these localities a considerable amount of stock has been subscribed, and instalments paid, and they have good reason to anticipate that a good business will be done in each of these places.

An office for conducting business here has been secured, and is now being fitted up, and will shortly be ready; and arrangements are progressing to secure suitable premises for the agencies.

An agreement has been made with the British American Bank Note Company for engraving and printing the bank notes, and it is expected a supply will soon be received.

The Directors have much pleasure in being able to inform the shareholders that they have secured the services of R. H. Bethune, Esq., as cashier, and believe that a better selection could not have been made.

In view of the great changes about to take place under the new Banking Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, the Directors consider it expedient, in the interest of the bank, to have the option of increasing the capital stock by an additional sum of one million dollars. They therefore recommend that application be made to the Legislature for the necessary powers to make such increase, and also any other matters that they may think necessary.

Mr. John O. Heward then moved, seconded by Mr. George Flint, that the election should then take place, and that Messrs. Henry Pellatt and Walter S. Lee act as scrutineers.

On the close of the poll the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected Directors, viz:—

Messrs. James Austin, James Crowther, James Holden, Peleg Howland, J. H. Mead, Frank Smith and John Worthington, who were unanimously elected, each receiving 3,687 votes.

At a meeting of the Directors held immediately after the election, Mr. Austin was elected President, and Mr. Peleg Howland, Vice President.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.

In pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Landed Credit Company, was held yesterday, at the Company's office. The following gentlemen were present:—

Hon. Oliver Blake, Waterford; Thos. Holoroff, Ingersoll; Samuel Spreull, Toronto; Lewis Moffatt, Toronto; Moses Springer, M. P., Waterloo; Hon. Asa A. Rurnham, Cobourg; C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll; John Beard, Woodstock; Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto; J. B. Osborne, Bowmanville; Wm. Alexander, Toronto; David Buchan, Toronto; John Hoskins, Toronto; Edward Bull, Weston;

J. S. Playfair, Toronto; John Dunlop, South Zorra; Larratt W. Smith, Toronto; Dr. Thorburn, Toronto; Wm. Hope, Toronto; Thomas Lailey, Toronto; Charles Robertson, Toronto; Hon. W. McMaster, Toronto; John L. Blaikie, Toronto; S. M. Jarvis, Toronto; Geo. Stevenson, Sarnia; D. L. Macpherson, Toronto; H. R. Forbes, Toronto; L. Buchan, Toronto; Mr. Osler, Toronto.

The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Lewis Moffatt.

Mr. John Symons, Secretary, read the notice calling the meeting, which was to the effect that the meeting was called to receive the report of the Directors, to declare a dividend, and to elect six Directors in the place of the six gentlemen who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. He also read the report of the Directors, which is as follows:—

Report.

1. This year the Directors have the pleasure of meeting the Shareholders a month earlier than usual, and they again meet to offer their congratulations on the steady and satisfactory progress made in every department of the Company's business.

2. The net profits, after making the usual deductions, amount to \$8,714 51, which, with \$1,037 01 balance from previous half-year, makes a total of \$9,751 52 now to be disposed of. The Directors, therefore, recommend that a dividend for the last six months of 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, be now declared which will absorb \$8,161 74, leaving \$1,589 78 to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

3. It will be observed that a larger dividend might have been recommended, but the margin of profit this year not being so large as usual, from an exceptional cause, which cannot again occur, the Directors deem it best to defer any increase for the present. The Debenture interest due on the 1st January in each year, is really for money which has been received and invested in the previous year, and should, acting on the principle that each year bears its own burthens, be charged to that previous year. This has now been done, and the Directors are satisfied that it will place the stock on a more sound and satisfactory footing.

3. At the close of every half-year the interest in arrear is always large, and necessarily so, but this year it has considerably exceeded the usual amount, which is accounted for by the extension of time which has been given to some borrowers in consequence of the failure of the fall wheat crop in several parts of the country, and which appears to have been much more general than was thought to be the case in the early part of the harvest. A large portion of the arrears, however will be immediately paid, and the whole is well secured.

5. An arrangement has recently been made for the negotiation of the Company's Debentures in Glasgow. The result, so far, has been highly satisfactory, and if the usual superabundance of money in the English market continues, large investments in our Debentures may be expected.

6. The Directors who go out of office by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, are, Hon. G. W. Allan, M. P.; C. S. Gzowski, Esq.; His Hon. Judge Gowan; Hon. Wm. McMaster, M. P.; Samuel Spreull, Esq.; Larratt W. Smith, Esq.; D. C. L.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1870.

ASSETS.	
Loans.....	\$610,005 00
Bank of Commerce.....	27,443 66
Bank of Montreal.....	532 81
Smith, Payne, & Smiths.....	16,234 16
British Linen Co. Bank.....	9,430 72
Cash.....	2,680 43
Bills Receivable.....	179 19
Furniture and Premises.....	2,340 42
Advanced Law Charges.....	697 97
Interest.....	7,303 59
	\$676,847 95

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$239,437 73
Deposits.....	140,575 99
Canadian Debentures.....	113,947 00
English do.....	99,771 46
Sinking Fund.....	57,806 31
Reserve do.....	6,288 22
Unclaimed Dividends.....	1,799 88
Debenture Interest.....	6,752 64
Requisitions.....	55 00
Suspense.....	24 20
Profit and Loss.....	9,751 52
Charges.....	638 00
	\$676,847 95

TORONTO, 7th January, 1871.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Canada Landed Credit Company, and have found the above balance correct. We have also examined the Securities in the Company's strong room, and found them in perfect order as represented in the above statement

Signed, CHAS. ROBERTSON,
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Auditors.

The President congratulated the shareholders upon the gratifying progress made by the company during the past year, as shown by the balance sheet. In capital stock there was an increase over last year of \$16,651 78; in debentures an increase of \$59,043 70; in deposits an increase \$49,938 99; in loans an increase of \$38,930. The only account which showed a diminution was the profit and loss account. The decrease in that account was \$1,611 65, but it arose from causes which could not occur again. It was in this way; The sum of \$2,954 was reserved to pay debenture interest, which accrued after the first of the month; and \$638 for directors' fees was brought into the half-year's account, which had never been done before. These two items added to the amount of the profit and loss account namely, \$9,751 52, made the sum of \$13,343 52, which was the actual profit for the half-year. Had it not been for this change in the mode of keeping the accounts, the Directors would have been able to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. Next half-year, however, there was no doubt they would realize a 4 per cent. dividend. After some remarks upon the prosperous condition of the Company, the President concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Chadwick, in seconding the motion, remarked that although he thought the Board was perhaps a little too conservative in their dealings with borrowers, yet he was gratified at the satisfactory condition of the institution. With reference to the item in the balance sheet of \$27,443 66, in the Bank of Commerce, he asked if this amount was lying idle awaiting investment?

The President said negotiations were now in progress for loans which would fully absorb that amount.

The report was then adopted *un. con.*

Mr. Alexander called attention to the fact that several members of the Board of this institution were also Directors of other similar institutions, and expressed his opinion that it was not to the advantage of this Company that such should be the case. It was impossible to ignore the fact that Building Societies were increasing in number and monopolizing the business. These institutions differed in no important principle from the Canada Landed Credit Company. They took deposits, so did this Company; they loaned money, so did this Company; in fact, so closely were they related in business that in a published statement issued by one of these Building Societies he found there were only a few dollars difference in their accounts, and of course the difference was in favour of the Building Society. He had nothing to say against these Societies; he wished them every success, but it was his business to

look after the welfare of the Canada Landed Credit Company.

[At this stage it was objected that Mr. Alexander was out of order, there being no motion before the chair. As, however, he had been allowed to open up the subject, he was by general consent allowed to proceed.]

He fully believed that the majority of the shareholders coincided with the views he had just expressed, and he very much regretted that it had been stated that the shareholders had been instigated to this action by himself and others, and that the members of the Board who occupied seats at other Boards felt that their honor had been impugned by him. He had not the slightest intention of reflecting upon their honor, but the time had now come when the struggle for existence would be begun in earnest, and no divided interest could hope to cope successfully with the legion of lending institutions that were springing up. Every inch of their territory would be contested, and it would be impossible to maintain their position if they were not represented by men exclusively devoted to their interests. With reference to the balance sheet submitted to them to-day, when he compared it with that of any Building Society, even any one of recent origin, he felt ashamed of it. So much so that had it not been for the equity of their system and its superiority in this respect over other institutions, he should have regretted that his own and his friends' means had been to so large an extent invested in it. One gentleman was pleased to say to him that he would not be the nominee of Blaikie & Alexander. Let any one read the Act of Incorporation and he would see the absurdity of supposing that any single individual could control the elections to the Board. That could only be done by the shareholders; and if they were allowed to carry out their views, he would regard the future of the company as assured. In concluding his remarks he expressed the hope that the shareholders would do him the justice to believe that he had the interest of the company at heart, and that in the course he was taking, he was only conscientiously fulfilling what he regarded as his duty. The few proxies that had been entrusted to him, he would use, not as others might dictate, but the way that in his humble judgment was right, and he would do so without any unkind or ungenerous feelings towards any one.

Hon. Mr. McMaster, said he was one of these who were connected with Building Societies. It had been charged that those thus connected could not faithfully perform their duties to this institution. It must be borne in mind that there was a little inconsistency here, because he happened to be one of those to whom overtures were made to remain on the list of the new Board if he would only consent to put the others out. (Hear, hear.) It was then he made the remark, not exactly as stated by Mr. Alexander. That gentleman had stated he (Mr. McM.) had said that he would not be the nominee of Blaikie & Alexander. What he did say was that if he had acted as he had been requested to do he would be the representative of Blaikie & Alexander and not of the shareholders. That was a position that nothing on earth would induce him to occupy. He maintained that their honor had been impugned. What would be the effect of the action taken to-day, except to lead the people to believe that while they occupied their present positions they could not discharge their duties faithfully. If that was not impugning their honor, he did not know what it was. With regard to building societies, he had been connected with them before he was with this institution. When it was started, it was in a languishing condition. The Russian war prevented them from negotiating loans that they had expected; and afterwards the American war interfered with their successful progress. He was one of those who took charge of a bill in the Legislature, authorising this institution to take

deposits, the same as building societies, and the effect of that measure had been very advantageous to this Company. Then frequently this Society had been straitened for want of funds, and in his position as President of a building society he had been enabled to get that society to loan this one funds to meet their requirements.

Mr. Alexander.—I never approved of borrowing money from building societies.

Mr. McMaster.—There was no objection raised at the Board against borrowing the money; on the contrary, it was considered an excellent chance. That did not look like an unfriendly act, on his part towards this institution. And moreover, as they were aware, there was no commission charged on that transaction; though they had received loans from a certain stock broking firm to which a commission was attached. He felt an interest in this institution, and would have been pleased to remain on the Board could he do so consistently with his sense of honor; but was bold to assert that the gentlemen with whom he had been associated on the Board had acted with a fidelity to this institution that might be equalled, but could not be excelled. He could not turn round and act deceptively towards those gentlemen, he preferred to go out with them. It had been stated that building societies conflicted with this institution, but he held that the class of borrowers who came to this institution was totally different from those who went to building societies. But if it were true that the two societies conflicted, then it was apparent that the firm of Blaikie & Alexander, who were lenders for Scotch firms, much more conflicted, because their class of borrowers was the very class that could be accommodated by this institution. He retired from the Board with no unkind feelings towards any one. He hoped that the company would be successful, but he must say that to make such sweeping changes on the Board as was proposed, was a doubtful experiment. But there was no use trying to oppose the change, as means had been taken to secure proxies from all parts of the country. Some of them had been obtained from his own friends. One of them had sent to him to know what was the matter, as he had been requested by Blaikie & Alexander to send them his proxies. He (Mr. McM.) replied that he was not aware that anything was the matter; that the firm of Blaikie & Alexander was a very respectable firm, and might very properly be entrusted with proxies. Subsequently other similar letters came to him, and he was led to infer that Blaikie & Alexander were endeavoring to get possession of as many proxies as they could, and the list before them to-day showed that the members of that firm and their solicitor had enough proxies to enable them, with their own shares, to put in any Board they pleased.

Mr. Hoskins said he had in his hand a circular which showed the inconsistency of one gentleman sitting on the Boards of two rival institutions. It was issued by an agent of the Provincial Permanent Savings Society, the President or Vice-President of which was a Director of this Company. It professed to show that the rate of interest charged by them was only 4½ per cent., whereas, anyone acquainted with accounts could see that it was as high as 10 per cent.

Mr. Alexander remarked that he had not asked Mr. Hoskins to write for proxies, nor had his firm written to any of Mr. McMaster's friends, knowing them to be such for proxies.

Mr. Chas. Robertson was connected with another institution, but he always looked upon the Canada Landed Credit Company as in a far better position to serve borrowers than any Building Society could possibly be, and considered that they did not compete with this Company at all. Having been auditor of this institution from the first, he could speak from personal knowledge, and he did not know of any institution in this country whose loans were on a better basis than those of this Company, not even excepting the Society with which he was connected. This Company

loaned at 8 per cent. for 23 years, and can only borrow to the extent of three-fourths of its paid up capital; whereas Building Societies charge a higher rate, loan for a shorter period, and they could borrow to the full amount of their loans. These points of difference showed that the Building Society did not compete with this Company.

Hon. Mr. Allan said that not a jot of evidence had been produced to show that the Directors had not faithfully performed their duties, or had in the slightest degree favored the other societies with which they were connected at the expense of this. With regard to the absurd circular alluded to by Mr. Hoskins, he knew that, neither Mr. Gzowski, the gentleman alluded to, nor the Board of the Society, knew anything about it. As Mr. Alexander had opened up the subject, he was relieved from any feelings of delicacy in telling the shareholders all about it. There was no doubt that this movement was not set on foot by any large body of shareholders, but by Blaikie and Alexander, and that the gentlemen elected to the Board to-day would be nothing more than the nominees of that firm. For himself he had been anxious to withdraw from the Board, but at the same time, after having worked for the Company in the days of small things, he naturally felt less disposed to sever his connection with it now that it had reached a flourishing condition. With regard to the others, the Company were under great obligations to Mr. McMaster for assistance in a pecuniary way, when the Company most needed it, and now to turn him out, because forsooth he was president of a building society whose business in no way clashed with the company, would be an act, to say the least, of base ingratitude. Dr. Smith and Mr. Gzowski had also rendered the company valuable assistance, and to turn them out would benefit neither the shareholders nor the public generally.

Mr. Beard said the movement to turn out the old directors had taken him by surprise. He had never heard a word of complaint against any of them, and as to their holding positions in connection with other institutions, such a practice was very common in England, and was never objected to; some of these gentlemen were connected with building societies before they were asked to take seats at this Board, and it would be very unfair to reject them now. With reference to the manner in which proxies had been obtained, nearly all the shareholders in his vicinity (Woodstock), had come to him and told him they had been solicited for their proxies by Blaikie and Alexander. He thought it was strange for Blaikie and Alexander to take that course, but he could not conceive what was their object.

Mr. Alexander—I did not ask any one in Mr. Beard's district to give me a proxy; but I have just learned that a gentleman, on his own authority, asked proxies in our name.

Mr. Stevenson did not understand the object of this movement. Shareholders in his section, (Lambton) had told him they had been solicited for proxies by Blaikie & Alexander, but he was sure they would not have given them if they had known that they were to be used to turn out such men as Mr. McMaster, who had been a tower of strength to the company.

Mr. Chadwick considered it would be very prejudicial to the interests of the company to make such sweeping changes in the Board as was proposed, as it would create suspicion in the country that something was wrong. He knew for a fact that shareholders in his town (Ingersoll) had been solicited for proxies by Blaikie & Alexander, and at the time he had no idea of the object for obtaining proxies.

Hon. D. L. McPherson condemned in strong terms the course taken by Mr. Alexander, a course for which there was not the slightest grounds. He thought that the meeting should be adjourned for a couple of months so that the shareholders might know what it was proposed to do with their proxies.

Dr. Smith said with regard to the Building So-

ciety he was connected with, it could not possibly interfere with this Company. He was not prepared for this stab in the dark, for it was nothing else, and he could hardly believe that the attack was intended for them. He apprehended it was intended really for another channel.

Mr. Stevenson said the Company had been raised by the present Directors to be one of the first in the Dominion, and now to sweep them all away would damage the Company in the eyes of the public.

Mr. Osborne was afraid that he had been the innocent cause of this movement being taken. Last spring, in the course of a conversation with a friend, the idea of a gentleman sitting on the Board of one Society not being the proper person to be at the Board of another similar institution was mentioned, and a few days later, writing to Blaikie & Alexander on another matter, he casually referred to this subject. If this had been the gem of the present movement, it would be seen that Blaikie & Alexander, being largely interested in the welfare of this Company, had looked into the matter, and had, no doubt, good reason for the action they were taking.

Mr. McMaster said that if Blaikie & Alexander knew of any just cause for taking this course, surely in all candor and honor they ought to have brought the matter up at the Board; but nothing of the kind had been done. Nor had they brought any charge against the Board at any of its meetings.

Mr. Spivull referred to the origin of the Company, to show that it was different in principle from building societies. He had no objection that men who owned a large amount of stock should be represented at the Board, and said he and Dr. Smith were willing to retire and make room for others, but the sweeping away of the whole Board would be injurious to the Company.

Mr. Blaikie said he had been accused of obtaining proxies in an improper manner and for an improper purpose. He denied both the statements. Strange new doctrine this, not to be permitted to call for proxies! Who had a better right to ask for them than a firm that drew about one-fourth of the whole dividend of the Company? Take away from them every proxy that could be pretended to be from any friend of the retiring directors, and it would diminish their vote to a very paltry extent. The stock of the Company is now at par. To whom was that state of affairs due, if not in a large measure to those who had purchased the stock when nobody else would look at it; and who got it out of the hands of holders of one or two shares, and concentrated it in the hands of large holders? Where was the increased prosperity of the Company that was spoken of to-day? They had an increase in capital stock, in deposits, in debentures, and in loans. What should they have expected as a result of these increases? Of course an increase in profit and loss; but no, strange to say, there was a decrease in that account. He held that it was an unsound principle for gentlemen to have seats at this Board who held similar positions in rival institutions; but this movement was not originated by his firm. They had been repeatedly spoken to about it by shareholders. A great many of them borrowers of this institution, were the same class as those that borrowed from building societies, and they, too, did conflict. His firm had had odium heaped upon their heads, because they solicited proxies. Every shareholder had a right to ask for proxies. They used no improper means in getting them. Moreover, they had proxies entrusted to them by shareholders, with no condition attached to them, but which they were to use to the best of their judgment. It was an entirely gratuitous presumption to suppose that the country would not have confidence in the new Board, whoever they might be. It had been stated that his firm had conflicted with this Society, but the fact was, they had been the means of bringing many loans to the company; and on no occasion had they received one cent of commission, as had

been insinuated. It had also been insinuated that the object of their action was to depreciate the stock of the company. It was not likely that they would do anything so foolish, seeing that they and their friends held so large a proportion of the stock.

Mr. Allan said, not the slightest intimation had reached the ears of the Board, that their services were objectionable, until last Wednesday, and then it was made in such a way and accompanied by such explanations, that they come to no other conclusion than that Blaikie and Alexander, and not the shareholders, desired the change. They might have retired before had they thought the shareholders desired it, but there would have been no grace in retiring then.

Mr. Chadwick deprecated the way in which Blaikie and Alexander had obtained proxies, and he ventured to say that many of them would not have been received had the owners known the use that was to be made of them. In his neighborhood he felt certain they would not have got a single one.

Mr. Beard contended that Directors of Building Societies were in no way disqualified from acting as Directors of this Company.

Mr. Alexander—Suppose that we wished to expose the fallacies of these societies, would the gentlemen who are Presidents of them be the ones to do that work.

Mr. Beard—That is a very improper remark, and calculated to weaken public confidence in these societies. I feel perfectly certain that the removal of all the old Board will injure the position of this company in the country.

Mr. Alexander—That remark is calculated to create the very suspicion you profess to wish to avoid.

Mr. McMaster, a representative of a Building Society, would be very much pleased if Mr. Alexander would expose anything in such societies that he considered fallacious or improper.

Mr. Stevenson moved an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. McMaster said it was no use. Messrs. Blaikie & Alexander and their solicitor had enough proxies along with their own shares to do as they pleased, and they might as well have the election and be done with it.

Mr. Hoskins said it was no use pressing the motion, as the Act provided that every motion must be voted on by proxies if any shareholders demanded it.

Mr. Stevenson—Then we have certainly been sold. (Hear, hear.)

The President again explained the change that had been made in the mode of keeping the accounts, and showed that there was actually an increase in the profit and loss account.

Mr. McMaster read a statement showing the number of votes each shareholder was entitled to. From this statement it appeared that a very large majority was in the hands of Blaikie & Alexander and their solicitor, and that therefore it was useless to oppose them.

Several voices—Let us have the vote; there is no use in delaying it.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Beard moved that the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to the Chairman and Directors for their valuable services in promoting the interests of the company, and for their steady, prudent and safe management of its affairs, and that the usual remuneration to the Directors and Auditors for their services be given as heretofore.

Mr. Hoskins seconded the motion, and suggested that some additional remuneration be given to the President for his services.

The President said he declined to receive any special remuneration.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. McMaster moved that Mr. Charles Robertson and Mr. W. Williamson be auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Buchan moved in amendment that Mr. W.

Williamson and Mr. Hope be the auditors. Amendment carried.

Mr. Alexander moved that Mr. McGee and Mr. Hope act as scrutineers. Carried.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for six members of the Board, and after the vote was taken the scrutineers announced the following gentlemen duly elected:—Messrs. John L. Blaikie, David Buchan, John S. Playfair, Thos. Lailey, John Dunlop and John Hoskins. The other members of the Board whose term of office has not expired are Mr. Alexander, Hon. A. A. Burnham, Hon. W. P. Howland, and Messrs. Lewis Moffatt, John Macdonald, and J. B. Osborne. After the election a meeting of the new Board was held, and Mr. Lewis Moffatt resigned his seat. Mr. Blaikie was then elected President and Mr. John Macdonald Vice President.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Lindsay, Jan. 9.—About half-past ten this forenoon a fire broke out in a frame building at the corner of William and Kent sts., occupied by J. Haslem as a hotel, and C. Oyerell as a barber shop, and by J. McBean as an auction room and a milliner shop, all of which were burned to the ground. The contents were saved. The building was Mrs. Dohoney's, and insured in the British America for \$1,000. Total loss unknown.

Alton, Ont., Jan. 4.—The dwelling of the Rev. H. Denny, caught fire and was totally consumed. No insurance.

Rokeby, Ont., Dec. 27.—A fire destroyed the store of Mr. Goldberg. The loss is estimated at nearly \$4,000, of which about \$1,000 is covered by insurance. Cause said to be incendiarism.

A MIXED WHISKEY FRAUD.—About the month of December, 1869, a distillery in the township of Garafraxa, adjoining the village of Fergus, was seized by the Government, and the contents confiscated for fraud on the revenue. The stock in store was worked out under the superintendence of a revenue officer, and the whiskey taken to a bonded warehouse a short distance off—making 88 barrels of spirits in the storehouse. The distillery was then closed. Efforts were made, but in vain, to recover the contents of the distillery from the possession of the Government. While negotiations were pending, the whole stock of 88 barrels was stolen in one night. The officers of the revenue made every effort to ascertain what had become of the stolen spirits, but without success, although a reward of \$400 was offered for the recovery of the stolen property. Thus matters remained till August last. On the 22nd August, a fire broke out in a storehouse in Fergus, owned by Mr. Wm. Robertson, of that town, said to contain 184 barrels of whiskey in bond, and 63 barrels duty paid. On this whiskey an insurance had been effected by one Wyllie to the amount of \$4,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Owing to circumstances thought to be suspicious, an examination was had into the causes which led to the fire. During this investigation it was discovered how and by whom the 88 barrels of whiskey above alluded to were stolen. Two of the parties implicated, named Goland and Dalzell, were arrested, and, on examination, were committed for trial. A statement of the loss by the fire had been furnished to the insurance company, showing that 19 barrels only of the duty paid whiskey had been sold, but none of the bonded whiskey. The company, having satisfied themselves that the claim was a fraudulent one, a charge of perjury was laid against Wyllie, which was gone into before Mr. Elliott, J.P., of Guelph, on the 28th December. The charge was clearly proven, and Wyllie was committed for trial at the Assizes. These cases have elicited much local interest, and provoked many comments and surmises not at all flattering to some parties supposed to be implicated.

FIRES AND FIRE ALARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1870.

The subjoined list of fires in Nova Scotia in 1870 has been kindly furnished by Mr. Thos. Goudge, of the Halifax Fire Insurance Company:

Jan. 1.—Building at Royal Engineer Yard, in Hollis street, slightly damaged. 7th. Building occupied by Mr. O'Brien as a confectionery, in Buckingham street, damaged by water; stock destroyed. 8th. Two alarms; church bell ringing. 10th. Mr. Veith's barn, Kempt Road, destroyed. 13th. Building occupied by Mr. Swaine as a tobacco factory, in Water street; building and stock damaged. Hot-house in rear of General Boyle's residence, totally destroyed. 14th. Mr. Corbett's drug store, in Dartmouth, totally destroyed with contents. 18th. Mr. Thomas's restaurant Upper Water street, nearly totally destroyed. 19th. Building on Barrack street; partially destroyed. 27th. Crichton's boat house, in Dartmouth, totally destroyed.

Feb. 3rd.—False alarm; originated in Albermarle street. 15th. Mr. Stanley's dwelling, Dartmouth, totally destroyed. 17th. Alarm; burning chimney, Spring gardens.

March 8th.—Building owned by Mr. McDade, in Cunard street, partially destroyed. 18th. False alarm. 20th. False alarm.

April 22nd.—Mr. Shaffer's bakery, in Argyle street, totally destroyed. 27th. Dwelling in Gottingen street, partially damaged.

May 2nd.—Mr. Matthews' dwelling, Prince William street, partially damaged. 5th. Alarm; burning chimney.

June 20th.—Alarm from Dresden Row; 21st. No. 4 Engine House, damaged.

July 4th.—Dwelling in Gottingen street, damaged. 5th. Dwellings owned by Mr. Murphy's estate, Albermarle street, destroyed. Mr. Bushell's dwelling, North street, partially destroyed. 7th. Mr. Noble's dwelling, Carlton street, partially destroyed. 13th. Alarm from City street. 28th. Dwelling owned by Mr. Hills, N. W. Arms Road, totally destroyed. 30th. Alderman Murphy's barn, Albermarle street, damaged. Mr. Parke's barn, Cornwallis street, partially destroyed.

Aug. 13th.—Passenger car at Richmond railway depot, destroyed. 15th. No. 4 engine house, damaged. 22nd. Alarm from Bishop street.

Sept. 15th.—Mr. Kinneally's dwelling on Kempt road, totally destroyed.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Richardson's carpenter shop, alarm. Alarm from Mr. Montgomery's foundry at Freshwater. 18th. Unoccupied house at Richmond, totally destroyed. 19th. Mr. Atherton's livery stables, partially destroyed. 23rd. Mr. Brown's restaurant, Hollis street, slightly damaged. 27th. Mr. Triders, trunk factory, Freshwater, totally destroyed. 31st. Young Men's Association rooms; considerable damage done by water.

Nov. 1st.—Mr. Quirk's building, Albermarle street, damaged. False alarm. 2nd. False alarm. 3rd. False alarm. Unoccupied house at Port Needham, totally destroyed.

Nov. 4th.—False alarm. 7th. Alarm from Gottingen street. 14th. Alarm from Mr. Potter's livery stable on John street. 22nd. Brigantine Lochiel lying at Tobin's wharf, slightly damaged.

Dec. 14th.—False alarm. 16th. False alarm. 17th. Alarm from Agricola street. 19th. Millinery establishment of Miss Elliot, corner of Sackoitt street, stock damaged by water.

—Alex. Gordon, a painter, of Toronto, was committed for trial last week, by the Police Magistrate, on the charge of having set fire to the premises of Mr. Burns, on York Street.

—The Eastern Chronicle says, that out of 70,000 tons of coal produced at the Drummond Colliery in N.S., in 1870, 50,000 tons went to the Province of Quebec.

Railways.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—This railway has been extended to Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe. The people of Port Hope have displayed great energy in prosecuting this enterprise, and with the very encouraging result stated.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Dec. 16, 1870.

Passengers.....	\$24,490 00
Freight and Live Stock.....	64,246 38
Mails and Sundries.....	2,114 79

Total Receipts for week....	\$90,851 17
Corresponding week, 1869....	80,944 05

Increase..... \$9,907 12

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Dec. 23rd, 1870.

Passengers.....	\$25,276 27
Freight and Live Stock.....	60,813 40
Mails and Sundries.....	2,244 21

Total Receipts for week....	\$88,333 90
Corresponding week, 1869....	87,964 76

Increase..... \$ 369 14

RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND, AND ARTHABASKA COUNTIES RAILWAY.—We have been informed that Mr. Hulbert has been authorized by the above Company, to order two locomotives and fifty platform cars to be delivered on the line of the road by the 1st May, next. The locomotives are to be of the same make as the one in use on the Quebec and Gosford Railway. This road, it will be remembered, is to run from Sorel to Acton on the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through Drummondville, Yamaska, and other places on the way. Already about 200 men are at work on the line, getting out timber, ties, &c., for construction, and as soon as the snow is off the ground, grading will be commenced. The bridge over the Yamaska River is in course of construction—the space is 709 feet. It is the intention of the Contractor to have the whole 66 miles of road completed within 100 days from the time of breaking ground in the spring.—*Quebec Paper.*

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKET.

Business generally remains dull, as usual at this season of the year, there being little increase of activity to note since last week. The weather has been for the most part moderate, with a good deal of snow falling at intervals; but at time of writing a January thaw has set in, and sleighing in the city, though still tolerably good, is rapidly deteriorating, and unless the temperature falls, will soon be gone altogether.

The imports at this port, for the month of December, 1870 and 1869, are as follows:—

	1869.	1870.
Imports, Dec.....	\$337,774	\$532,143
Previous 11 months.....	6,631,803	8,465,510

Total for year.....	\$6,869,577	\$8,997,653
Increase in 1870.....		\$2,128,076

Equal to almost exactly 31 per cent. increase over the imports for 1869. This is very rapid progress, and as stocks of goods are not reported unusually heavy at the close of the year, it may be assumed that there has been a corresponding increase throughout the country; the more so as customs returns indicate a similar growth of trade at the other leading ports of the Dominion. It is to be hoped that the falling off of the anticipated yield of the principal crops will not prove to be so great as to make the increased quantity of goods taken by the country a source of embarrassment instead of an indication of healthy progress and normal national growth.

The duties collected at this port for 1870, amounted to \$1,362,169.25, as against \$964,478.05 in 1869, an increase of \$397,691.20, or 41 per cent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is quiet and prices generally unchanged. Manufacturers are now getting out their samples and preparing to take orders for spring goods.

DRUGS meet a moderate demand, and a good many small orders keep dropping in. Prices are for the most part unchanged.

DRY GOODS.—Business remains inactive, and there is nothing special to note. The following are the imports for the month of December, 1869 and 1870—

	—December—	
	1869.	1870.
Woolens.....	\$31,502	\$50,119
Cottons.....	10,174	24,693
Silks and Velvets.....	3,589	11,101
Fancy Goods.....	9,607	24,843

FREIGHTS.—The following are the winter rates on the Grand Trunk, now in operation: Flour to Kingston, 35c., grain 18c.; flour to Prescott, 43c., grain 22c.; flour to Montreal, 50c., grain 25c.; flour to St. Johns, Q., 60c., grain 25c.; flour to Point Levis, 80c., grain 40c.; flour to St. John, N. B. \$1.02, grain 51c.; flour to Halifax, \$1.10, grain 55c.; flour to New York and Boston, 90c., grain 45c., gold. The steamers Chase and Carlotta leave Portland for Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GROCERIES.—Trade has again been somewhat dull, but there is a slight improvement over several previous weeks, and for the season of the year, a good many goods have been sold.

Coffee.—Selling very slowly, at previous quotations. **Fish.**—The demand is slack at present for all kinds, but prices are not likely to give way, the markets generally being firm, and stocks less than an average.

Fruit.—Raisins, both Layers and Valentias, though nominally unchanged, are decidedly firmer. There has been an active enquiry during the week for export to the United States the shipment of large lots, both from here and Montreal, making holders disinclined to press sales except at full prices. Currants are also firm, and for desirable samples full prices are readily obtainable. **Rice** is without change, and quiet. **Spices** are neglected, and prices are nominally unaltered. **Sugars.**—Raws have sold to a moderate extent during the week at full prices, the market being very free under advices of a continued advance in Cuba. A corresponding increase in price has not, however, been obtainable here, there having been large stocks of Canada refined, which holders have been rather inclined to press for sale. Values are now gradually working up, and higher figures are looked for. **Teas** have no special demand, but sell in a retail way to a limited extent.

HARDWARE.—Business has been very quiet, and there are no changes to note in prices. **HIDES AND SKINS.**—Green hides are not coming in very fast, but there have been large importations of Western, and the market is now fully supplied, and there is some accumulation of native cured, with difficulty in selling except at a reduction. **Sheepskins** are coming in freely, and there is a good demand for them at quotations, the alteration in the United States tariff not seeming to have affected prices to any extent. **LEATHER.**—The market continues very quiet, the demand having almost entirely fallen off. Prices are nominally without change.

PRODUCE.—There is another week of dullness to be chronicled, with very little to distinguish it from its predecessor as far as actual business is concerned. Nearly everything, however, is firmer; and more disposition is shown on the part of dealers to operate in a speculative way, although the extreme views of holders of produce has prevented them from purchasing to any great extent. **Flour.**—The market has been very steady, with very few sales reported, but with more enquiry on the part of buyers. Prices are nominally unaltered, any transactions which have taken place having been within the range of quotations.

Wheat.—All kinds have had a slightly improved demand, under the influence of which an advance of from 1c. to 2c. has been obtained on all grades. Spring has been in good demand, and as high as \$1.17 has been paid, but \$1.15 to \$1.16 may be considered as about the average at present. Fall

—White is firm at \$1.20 to \$1.23. Red Winter is held at \$1.16 to \$1.18, with occasional sales at these figures. **Barley.**—In the fore part of the week, there was little disposition evinced on the part of dealers to come into the market, and nearly all desirable samples arriving were taken for local malting purposes. A few cars Northern—No. 1, but not choice—were placed at 60c. Towards the close, under advices of a rapid advance in the Western markets, prices hardened here, and a speculative feeling was created. So far, however, no large parcels are reported to have changed hands, the maltsters being still the principal buyers. **Oats.**—Receipts have recently fallen off considerably, and prices have advanced somewhat. Holders are now asking as high as 40c. for cars on the track, and 43 to 44c. would be paid. **Peas** have been wanted, and 72c. has been paid, with 70c. freely offered for good samples, with no sellers at that figure. Stocks in store are limited, and receipts are very small. **Hay** has been arriving freely, and sells at \$9 to \$13. **Straw.**—Receipts have increased, and the price has given way somewhat, \$7 to \$8 being now paid.

PROVISIONS.—The roads having been good during the past week, receipts have been fair both by rail and waggon, and there has been a fair degree of activity in the market. **Butter.**—Receipts have been fair, but there is some falling off in the demand, and few sales have been reported, but prices are nominally without alteration. **Cheese** sells in a retail way at 12 to 13c. **Eggs.**—Receipts are still insufficient to meet the local consumptive requirements, and prices obtainable are far above what shippers could afford to pay. **Pork** is inactive and unchanged. **Lard** sells to a moderate extent at 11½c. to 12c. **Dressed Hogs** have come in freely during the week, and have sold at a slight improvement on previous quotations. Heavy mess hogs have brought \$.50 to \$6.65, and for lighter averages, \$6.25 to \$6.50 has been paid.

WOOL.—There is an active enquiry for both **Wool** and **Pulled** at 30c. to 31c. for the former, and 25c. to 28c., according to quality, for the latter.

MONEY.—Sterling exchange, 60 days' sight or 75 days' date, 109½c. to 109¾c.; gold drafts on New York ¼ prem.; currency drafts on New York or greenbacks, 89¾c. to 90¼c.; American silver, large, 41-2 to 51-2; small, 9 to 10 discount. Gold in New York has fluctuated only slightly, closing steady at 111.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10, 1871.

The intensely cold weather which has prevailed here during the past week has formed the "ice-bridge" on the river, and the traffic with the St. Lamberts side is now pretty brisk. The thermometer this morning, at 7 a.m., indicated 22½° below zero, which is the lowest point touched this winter.

Business, in consequence of the formation of the ice bridge has been brisker than for some time past. Breadstuffs are higher in price than last week, but market closes dull, owing to the decline in price in England. Ashes are firm. Provisions dull. Money market quiet and easy. Sterling Exchange steady at 109½.

ASHES.—**Pots.**—Market during the week has been active, and closes firm at \$6.30 to \$6.35 for firsts; seconds are in fair demand at \$5.15; and thirds at \$4.65. **Pearls**—have been dull and nominal; none has been received during the week. Stocks now in store are, Pots 571 bbls.; Pearls 714 bbls., against 1313 bbls. Pots; and 493 bbls. Pearls on the corresponding date of 1870.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has only been a moderate business done in this trade during the week, and there is no change to note in prices, now that the winter communications are all open, some more activity is looked for, and probably some change in quotations may be looked for next week.

CATTLE.—Since last week the sales reported have only been to a limited extent and hardly equal to the supply, only really good stock finding purchasers at the following rates:—1st quality, \$6.75 to \$7.25; 2nd ditto, \$6 to \$6.50; 3rd ditto, \$5 to \$5.50; Milk Cows, \$35 to \$50; Sheep and Lambs, \$3 to \$3.50. Dressed Hogs are in fair supply, and prices are well maintained at from \$6.62 to \$7, according to size and quality.

COALS.—Notwithstanding the cold weather, which at present prevails, the demand has not been equal to the expectation of holders; American anthracite \$8 to 8 25; Welsh do \$7 25 to \$7 50; Picton steam \$5; grate \$5 75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been only a limited demand for the principal articles during the week. Saltpetre is very scarce and is held for \$12; Epsom salts \$2 to \$2 25, sales within range; brimstone quiet, \$2 75 to 2 90; sulphur \$3 20 to 3 25; alum nominal, \$2 15 to 2 40; bleaching powder steady at 2c to 2 1/4; caustic soda 4c to 4 1/4; bi carbonate of soda inactive, \$3 12 1/2 to \$3 25; soda ash nominal; sal soda has been sold to some extent at \$1 35; copperas 95c to \$1 05; cream tartar crystals 22c to 23; no particular change to note in other articles.

FISH.—Although the demand has been high, prices of all kinds have been well maintained; salmon in brls. \$15 50 to 16; Labrador herrings \$6 50 to 7; dry cod in good request at \$5 25 to \$5 50 for good samples; Canso herrings in brls. \$6 to \$6 25.

FURS.—The market for raw furs has been rather dull this week; the following are the quotations in the city: Canada martins \$2; red fox \$1 25; lynx \$1 25; muskrat 12 1/2c; mink \$3 to 4 50; fisher skins \$3 to 6; otter \$5 to \$8; bear \$4 to \$8; beaver \$1 25 per lb.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 2,195 brls; stocks in store and in hands of millers on 1st inst, 111,683 brls. against 68,306 brls. in corresponding date of 1870, being an increase of 53,377 brls. notwithstanding the large stock now in store, holders are very sanguine that more remunerative prices will soon be obtained; in the early part of the week an advance took place, but latterly the English market declined, and part of the advance was lost; however, holders of large lots are not disposed to submit to the decline, and to-day the market, although higher than this day week, closes dull with downward tendency. Superior Extra \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra \$6.30 to \$6.40; Fancy \$6.00 to \$6.10; Supers from Canada wheat \$5.70 to \$5.75; Strong Bakers' Flour \$6.00 to \$6.15; Welland Canal Flour (free) \$5.75; Canada Supers, No. 2, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Western States, No. 2, (free) \$5.30 to \$5.40; Fine \$5; Middlings \$4.30 to \$4.40; Pollards \$3.00 to \$3.75; Upper Canada Bags \$2.65 to \$2.75. Oatmeal \$5.70 to \$5.90.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—There have been no receipts during the week. The stock in store, and in hands of Millers on the 1st instant was 359,430 bushels, against 519,536 bush. on the same date of 1870. Shewing a considerable decrease. There have been no transactions reported, the market is stagnant, and prices are entirely nominal. *Oats*—market firm and steady, but without any large transactions at 44c. to 45c. for 32 lbs. *Barley*—Market has been dull, but prices have ruled firm, at from 57 1/2 to 62 1/2c., according to sample. *Peas*, have met with a fair enquiry at 85c. to 87c. *Corn*—Nothing doing in this grain.

GROCERIES.—*Teas*—Since the beginning of the year there has been a better demand, and prices have ruled higher than during the latter part of 1870, some considerable sales of uncolored Japans and Young Hysons are reported. Gunpowder 50c. to 90c.; Young Hyson 12 1/2c. to \$1.09; Twan-

key 30c. to 40c.; Congou 35c. to 85c; Suchong 35c. to 80c.; Oulong 30 to 35. *Sugars*—Very little enquiry for raw; grocery grades are held at 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.; English and Scotch yellows, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. The prices at the Refinery here are yellow 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.; Crushed A 12 1/2c.; Dry Crushed 12 1/2c. Ground 12 1/2c.; Standard Syrup 44c.; Golden Syrup 50c.; Amber ditto 78c. *Molasses*, Market very dull, and no sales of consequence to note. *Fruits*—As might be expected at this particular season of the year, has exhibited a good deal of activity. Layer Raisins, \$1.65 to \$1.72 1/2, firm; Valentias 6c. to 7c.; Currants firm 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c.; Almonds 13 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. for soft shelled, but as the stock is now in one or two hands, from 2c. to 3c., more is now asked. Filberts 9c.; Walnuts 8c. to 10c. *Coffee*—A fair retail trade has been done. Java 23 1/2 to 25c.; Laguayra 16 1/2c. to 17c. Rio 14c. to 15c. Maricao 15c. to 18c. *Spices* are quiet; Cassia 32 1/2c. to 34c.; Nutmegs 45c. to 65c.; Jamaica Ginger 17c. to 20c.; Black Pepper 14c. to 14 1/2c.

HARDWARE.—Owing principally to the holiday season, there has only been a limited business done, but orders from the country are coming in freely. Some kinds of Bar Iron and Scotch Pig are scarce, and are not likely to be in supply till the opening of navigation. We have no change as yet to note in prices, which are firm. More activity is now expected since all our winter roads are formed.

LIQUORS.—*Brandy*.—The trade has been entirely confined to local wants. Hennessy's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Martells, do., \$2.25 to \$2.35; Otard, Dupuy & Co., \$2.00 to \$2.15; Jules Robins, \$2.00 to \$2.10. *Gin* has been without animation, and no transactions have been reported. *Rum* has changed hands to a limited extent. Jamaica at \$1.90 to \$2.05; Demerara, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Cuba, \$1.65 to \$1.70. *High Wines*, \$1.52 1/2 to \$1.55 for Upper Canadian. Rye Whisky, 83 1/2c. to 86c.

LEATHER.—During the past week this market has been very dull, and no activity is expected for some time to come. Meantime, prices are firm but unchanged. Stock of Spanish sole is low. Harness in fair supply, and a decline in price would have to be submitted to to effect sales. No particular feature to note in other lines.

NAVAL STORES.—Market quiet. Turpentine, 50c.; Coal, Tar and Pitch, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Pine Tar and Pitch, \$3.50; Rosin, from common to pale, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

OILS.—Are dull and nominal.—Cod 53c. to 55c. Pale Seal, 70c.; Straw Seal, 55c. to 60.; Petroleum 25c. to 30c., as to quality.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—Receipts, 1,471 kegs; shipments, 800 kegs; market quiet for common grades at from 14c. to 20c. according to quality; Extra Table, 21c. to 22c. *Cheese*.—Receipts, 193 boxes; shipments, 513 boxes; market fairly active and firm at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. *Pork*—has been dull; we quote Mess Pork at \$20 to \$20.50; Thin Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.50; Prime, \$14 to \$14.50; Extra Prime, \$14. *Lard*—quiet, 12 1/2c. to 13c. *Tallow*—6c. for unrendered.

RICE.—has been offered in large lots at \$3.60 to \$3.85; some small sales of extra quality at \$3.95 to \$4.

SALT.—Market dull, and nominal; fine, 75c.; coarse, 55c.; Factory filled, \$1.25; it is understood, however, that smaller sums would be taken for round lots.

WOOL.—There has been a better demand this week, and prices are quoted about 2c. higher. Fleece Wool, 20c. to 32c.; Pulled Super, 28c. to 30c.; Pulled, No. 1, 2 1/2c. to 25c.; Pulled Black, 25c. to 27c.

—Cobourg exported 27,519,500 feet of lumber in the past season, and 12,174 tons of iron ore.

—It is expected that British Columbia will be formally admitted into the Confederation on the 1st July next.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

Business has not been brisk, and the price of crude has had to give way; 1,000 barrels were sold last week for \$1.25 per barrel. The Dunlop & Polly and Jeffrey & Kennedy wells, on the Shoemaker territory, are producing about 25 to 30 barrels per day each. On the McMillan lot, I find the Drader well (first struck) fully 25 barrels per day, and Frank Smith has struck a very fine show near the old Craise well. There are no wells in Petrolia producing over 50 barrels per day. The production for the last week has not exceeded 5,000 brls., with about the same shipments.

The Hartford Company have sold their five wells, machinery, &c., to Mr. Shields (of the Inland Revenue Department) and Mr. Jenkins; the price has not transpired, but rumor says \$8,000. Exporters are doing about half their capacity.

Crude, per brl. (at the wells).....\$1 25 to \$1 30
Refined, per gal..... 0 19 0 20

—The scheme of a railway from Kingston to Pembroke is being agitated in Kingston. It is claimed for such a railway that it would tap the two great lumbering rivers, the Madawaska and the Bonnechere, and at Pembroke would open up all the valley of the upper Ottawa.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

THE TARIFF between all offices on the lines of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is now

REDUCED TO

25 CENTS FOR TEN WORDS,

AND

One Cent for each additional word.

Toronto, January, 1871.

Bank of Toronto.

THE undersigned, Directors of the Bank of Toronto, in pursuance of the act incorporating the said bank, and of the acts altering and amending the same, hereby summon a

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the said bank, to be held at their Banking House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider a proposition to be there submitted to them, for a further increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank.

WM. GOODERHAM,
JAS. G. WORTS,
WM. CAWTHRA,
WM. CANTLEY,
ALEX. T. FULTON,
ASA A. BURNHAM,
WM. FRASER.

Toronto, 6th January, 1871.

BOUND VOLUMES

OR

THE MONETARY TIMES

FOR 1869-70,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE

No. 60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

PRICE PER VOLUME, . . . \$3.00

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, 13th 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 13th January.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till
after the General Meeting.

By order of the Board

JAMES DAKERS,
Secretary.

January 3rd, 1871.

Lawson, Harrington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN
DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OILS,
AND KEROSENE.
COMMISSIONER'S WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

J. H. Louton,

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and terms send address.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.

R. S. Foster's

NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and samples please address our Agent at
Montreal.

JOHN A. ADAMS,
30 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA } IN THE COUNTY COURT OF
Province of Ontario, } THE COUNTY OF YORK,
County of York.

In the matter of HENRY WILLIAM JACKMAN, an
Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, the
undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court
for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the County of
York, the Eleventh day of January, 1871.

HENRY WILLIAM JACKMAN.

By BEATTY, CHADWICK & LASH, his Attorneys ad litem.

D. S. R. Dickson,

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
MONEY, LAND,

AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

OFFICES:

River-Street, Paris, and Roy's Buildings, Brantford.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to
the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next
session, for an Act to incorporate a Company, for con-
structing, maintaining and working Railways, and other
Public Works, in the Dominion of Canada, and British
North America, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,

Solicitor for Applicants

Toronto, Dec. 20th, 1870.

19-9

Western Canada

Permanent Building and Savings' Society.

FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND
of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this In-
stitution has been declared for the half year ending 31st
of December instant, and that the same will be
payable at the Office of the Society,

No. 70 Church Street

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JAN-
UARY 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.

Toronto, 13th December, 1870.

International Steamship Company.

EASTPORT, CALAIS AND ST. JOHN, DIGBY,
WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

ON and after MONDAY, October 3rd, the steamer New
Brunswick, Capt. S. H. Pike, and the steamer New
York, Capt. E. B. Winchester, will leave Railroad Wharf,
foot of State Street, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at
5 o'clock p.m., for Eastport and St. John.
Returning will leave St. John and Eastport on same
days.

Connecting at Eastport with steamer QUEEN, for St.
Andrews and Calais and with N. B. & C. Railway for
Woodstock and Houlton Stations.

Connecting at St. John with the steamer EMPRESS for
Digby and Annapolis, thence by rail to Windsor and Hal-
ifax, and with the E. & N. A. Railway for Shediac and
intermediate stations, and with rail and steamer for Char-
lottetown, P. E. I.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock p. m.
Winter rates will be charged on and after December 15th
21-31 A. R. STUBBS, Agent.

**British America Assurance Com-
pany.**

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent.
on the Capital Stock paid up, has been this day de-
clared for the half year ending the 31st ult., and that the
same will be payable on and after Monday, the 9th day of
January inst.

The Stock and transfer Books will accordingly be closed
from this date to 7th inst. both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Manager.

Per JOHN EVANS,

Act.

Brit. Amer. Assur. Office,)
Toronto, Jan. 4th, 1871.)



Government House, Ottawa.

Wednesday, 21st day of December, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of
Customs and under and in virtue of the 8th Section
of the Act 21st Victoria, chapter 6, intitled, "An Act
respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased
to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from and after
the 1st day of January next, the Village of Lambton, in
the County of Lambton and Province of Ontario, shall be,
and the same is hereby declared to be an Out Port of
Entry, under the survey of the Port of Wallaceburg.
And it is further ordered that the Out Port of Baby
Point, now under the survey of the said Port of Wallace-
burg, shall, from and after the last-mentioned date, be,
and the same is hereby abolished.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from
Toronto

		EAST.			
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	5.37	12.07	5.37	7.07
Arrive	.....	9.37	11.07	6.57	11.07

		WEST.			
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.30	11.45	3.45	5.30
Arrive	.....	5.30	10.05	12.50	5.20

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.00	11.45	4.00	5.30
Arrive	9.20	11.00	5.30	9.20

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.45	3.45
Arrive	11.10	8.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

**Canada Permanent Building and
Savings Society.**

TWENTY-FIRST HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Five and
one-half per cent. on the Capital stock of this Institu-
tion has been declared for the half year ending the 31st
instant, and that the same will be payable at the Office of
the Society, on and after

MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

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

By order of the Board.

J. HERBERT MASON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, Masonic Hall, Toronto Street.

Royal Canadian Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of
THREE PER CENT.

upon the reduced paid-up capital stock of this Bank, for
the half-year ending on the thirty first day of December,
1870, has this day been declared, payable at the Bank and
its branches on the

16TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd day of
January, A. D. 1871, to the 14th day of January, 1871, in-
clusive.

By order of the Board,

THOS. McCRAKEN,

Cashier.

Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for
the

CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY

EXTENDING FROM

HARRISTON TO PAISLEY,

A distance of 26½ miles

Plans and Specifications will be on exhibition at the
office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton,
on and after the 27th inst.; and Sealed Tenders, marked
"Tenders for Construction of Third Section, W. G. & B.
Railway," must be in the hands of the undersigned before
noon on

THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

WM. MCGIV. RUN,

President

W. G. & B. R. Office,)
Hamilton, December 21, 1870.)

21-7

Mercantile.

Joseph S. Belcher,
(Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)
COMMISSION & WEST INDIA MERCHANT,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flour, and West India Produce, &c.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; A. W. Fraser & Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m

Toronto Auction Mart,

Established 1834

F. W. COATE & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

Robert Lawson & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS,

"THE ALBERT HOUSE,"

No. 218 YONGE STREET, COR. OF ALBERT,

Dealers wishing to buy in small quantities will do well by calling at this establishment.

Every article sold very low for cash.

Goods always fresh and stock large and well assorted.

R. L. & Co., are prepared to purchase any quantity of choice Dairy Butter.

ROBERT LAWSON & Co.

9-3m No. 218 Yonge Street, corner of Albert.

Richard Hall & Co.,

HARDWARE Merchants, 58 Yonge Street, opposite Express Offices, Toronto.

L. Coffe & Co.

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

Parson Bros.,

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

Childs & Hamilton.

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

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of James Campbell.

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Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Rail ways, Mining, Public Companies, Investments, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

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BRITISH ".....19s. 6d. a year.
AMERICAN ".....\$3 U. S. a year.

Canadian postage prepaid on foreign subscriptions.

Office—No. 60 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. TROUT,
Business Manager.

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000, PAID IN FULL.

1. THIS COMPANY ISSUED IN THE FIRST YEAR of its existence 7,070 Policies; insuring over \$19,253,400, the annual Premiums upon which amounted to \$751,582.47.

2. It will be noticed, upon examination, that in character, standing, and efficiency, the Board of Direction is unsurpassed.

3. The Company's Charter expressly provides "That any Policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative, or other person having an interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured; Provided, that the Policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars." The "NATIONAL" is the only Company doing business in Canada whose Charter provides as above.

4. While the NATIONAL LIFE rates are the lowest, its Cash Capital is the largest of any purely Life Office doing business in Canada; and it has by far the largest assets, in proportion to its liabilities of any Life Insurance Corporation in the world. IT IS THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY THAT HAS MADE A DEPOSIT IN CANADA FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS."

5. The insured is not restricted from travelling in any part of the United States or British Provinces, or in Europe, in time of peace. "Permits" to cross the ocean, or to visit California, are not required.

Persons intending to Insure, and those already Insured, will do well to consider the advantages offered by the "NATIONAL" before Insuring or renewing their present Policies with other Companies.

Special reduction made to Clergymen insuring with the General Agents direct.

Applications for Insurance or for agencies can be made to

LIVINGSTON, MOORE & CO.,

General Agts. for the Dominion of Canada.

ED ROBINSON, Toronto, Manager.

The undersigned take pleasure in saying that "The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America" is in every respect, worthy of the confidence and patronage of Canadians.

JOHN STEVENSON,

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Ontario, Niagara.

WM. MCMASTER,

President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

W. K. MUIR,

Gen'l Supt G. W. R. of Canada, Hamilton.

H. B. RATHBUN & SON, Mill Point.

C. B. MURRAY,

Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton.

H. MCINSTRY,

Manager Royal Canadian Bank, Hamilton.

E. & C. GURNEY,

Hamilton and Toronto.

WM. MCGIVERIN & CO.,

Hamilton.

STEPHEN ENGLISH,

Editor of the "Insurance Times," New York.

J. M. TROUT,

of the "Monetary Times," Toronto.

J. H. & C. M. GOODSSELL,

of the "Spectator," New York.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE,

Importers, Hamilton.

BARBER BROTHERS,

Woolen Manufacturers, Strathville.

H. S. STRATHY,

Cashier Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

H. S. HOWLAND,

Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

THOS. MCCRAKEN,

Cashier Royal Canadian Bank, Toronto.

R. J. U. CHIPMAN,

Secretary Colonial Securities Company, Toronto.

CHAS. CHADWICK, (Ingersoll.)

President Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Toronto.

WM. H. CHILDS,

General Agent Ethna Ins. Co. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

G. P. RIDOUT, Toronto.

JNO. C. KEMP,

Inspector Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

P. W. DAYFOOT & CO., Hamilton.

B. M. BRITTON, Barrister, Kingston.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,

County Crown Attorney, London.

DAVID PRESTON,

(of David Preston & Co., Bankers) Detroit.

A. MCKELLAR, M. P. P. Chatham.

WALTER McCREA, Senator, Chatham.

R. C. FITZGERALD,

Manager R. C. Bank, Chatham.

Hotels.

Albion Hotel,

McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE, \$1.50 PER DAY

Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.,

J. B. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.—This new, large, and first-class Hotel is second to none in the Province. Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. 25

St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a

Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,

under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederica Gerken, both well known to the travelling community both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES' is favorably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the *menage* will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.

H. HOGAN & CO.

Real Estate.

Wadsworth & Unwin,

(Successors to Dennis & Gossage)

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Valuers, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—42 Adelaide St. East, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

N.B.—Surveys of every description performed in all parts of Ontario. Mining Lands and Timber Limits, in un-surveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department.

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN
27-171 P. L. Surveyor. P. L. Surveyor.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS,

the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,

where there are: Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c.,

AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Gullford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road,

AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

For particulars, apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro'

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

Financial.

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EXCHANGE BROKERS, Commission Merchants, and Insurance Agents, Bell's Block, No. 2 Rideau Street, Ottawa.—Personal attention given to the Commission Business, and the utmost promptness by sales and returns strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided. Consignments of Pork, Flour, Beans, Bacon, Cheese, Liquors, and General Produce, solicited. Liberal advances made in the usual form. Good references if required.

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No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
JAMES BROWNE. S. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

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THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY

ARE prepared to advance money on the security of Real Estate, in either country, city, or town, sums from \$400 to any amount, for a period to suit the borrower.

INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

No commission, and the legal charges on a very reduced scale. The money may be repaid by

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

or in one sum, and where the interest is paid punctually and the security is good, the loan may remain unpaid beyond maturity.

As an institution, this company can confidently say they offer advantages to borrowers superior to any other company in Canada. In order to facilitate the granting of loans, and until the Head Office is moved to Toronto, the Commissioner will be at the office of the subscriber one day every week to receive applications.

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J. W. G. WHITNEY,

Appraiser of Trust and Loan Company for the City of Toronto and County of York.

And Hamilton, to

A. H. MACAULAY,

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For the Purchase and Sale of Manufactures, Produce, Bank and other Stocks, &c.,

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Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended.
G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock, Gold, Silver, and Canadian Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

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DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.

Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Toronto Savings Bank.

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DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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J. L. HOOPER, Agent for Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life; also British America Marine. Hamilton.

GREGORY & YOUNG, Agents for Imperial Fire Ins. Co., Commercial Union Fire and Life, Montreal Marine, and Equitable Life Ass. Soc. Hamilton.

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JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Etna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for Western Canada. Office, Toronto Street, Toronto.

GEORGE A. YOUNG, Agent, Hamilton Branch, Royal Insurance Company, Fire and Life, corner James and Merrick Streets.

ARCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Home Ins. Co., of New Haven, Travelers' Ins. Co., No. 11, James Street, Hamilton.

J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mercantile Fire and Life; Provincial, Fire and Marine; Scottish Provincial, Life; Etna, of Hartford, Inland Marine; Phenix, Ocean Marine, Hamilton, Ont.

W. F. FINDLAY, Accountant, Official Assignee, Agent for Etna Ins. Co. of Hartford; London Assurance Corporation, and Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.

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PETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins' Co.; Travelers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins' Co.; Western Ins' Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.

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M. B. ROBIN, Agent Western, Provincial, Beaver, Citizens' & Can. Landed Credit Cos.; also Valuator for the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada, Belleville, Ont.

JOHN AGNEW, Agent for Royal, Imperial, North British, Home, and Provincial Fire Ins. Cos.; Scottish Provincial Ins. Co.; also for the Colonial Securities' Co. Whitby, Ont.

JOHN BUTLER, Agent for Queen Ins. Co., Hartford Ins. Co., Western Ins. Co., and Travelers' Life and Accident Ins. Co. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ont.

R. & H. O'HARA, Agents for Western Ass. Co., Hartford Ins. Co., Travelers' Life and Accident Ins. Co., and Canada Life Ins. Co. Bowmanville, Ont.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe, N. B. and Mercantile, British America, Provincial, and Gore Mutual Ins. Cos.; Official Assignee; House and Land Agent; debts collected. Bowmanville, O.

A. C. BUCK, Agent for Home Fire Insurance, Canada Life, and Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, Caledonia, Ont. 1-y

Canada Landed Credit Company.

THE Board of Directors of the Canada Landed Credit Company hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January, 1871, at the Company's Office, at twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, to declare a Dividend, and to elect six Directors in the place of the following, who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; viz.:-

The Hon. G. W. ALLAN, M.P.

C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq.

His Honour Judge GOWAN.

The Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, M.P.

SAMUEL SPRUELL, Esq.

LARRATT W. SMITH, Esq., D.C.L.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th, and reopened on the 12th January.

By order,

J. SYMONS, Secretary,

22 King Street, Toronto.

December 13th, 1870.

Insurance.

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870 \$228,773 95

Cash and Cash Items \$76,874 06

With 32,822 Members.

THIS, the only "Fire Mutual" that has invested with the Dominion Government, in compliance with the Insurance Law of Canada, continues to do the largest Farmers' business in Ontario, having last year issued 11,141 Policies, and a large increase has taken place in the business for the first five months of 1870. Its rates are as low as any well established company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. For insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ont.

N. B.—The "Agricultural" is now establishing Agencies portions of the Province of Quebec.

New York Life Report.

A SUPPLY RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

Price, in paper, by mail post-paid 80 60
In cloth (green and gold) post-paid 2 25

THIS IS AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK TO LIFE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and 385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

39-1y W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS \$500,000
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA 854,500

THIS Company is prepared to do a FARM, LIVE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

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Dickson & Macgregor.

INSURANCE and General Agents and Accountants. Marine and Fire Losses carefully adjusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner of Church and Wellington streets.

CHARLES R. DICKSON, ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR,

Soap & Candles.	\$ c.	e.	Brandy:	\$ c.	\$ c.
" Golden Bar	0 07	0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s "	2 30	2 49
" Silver Bar	0 07	0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co ..	2 30	2 49
Crown	0 05	0 05	Brandy, cases	8 75	9 00
No. 1	0 03	0 03	Brandy, com. per c ..	4 25	4 50
Wines, Liquors, &c.			Whiskey.		
Ale:			GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 60	2 75	Wholesale Prices:		
Guinness DubPortr.	2 35	2 49	Terms Cash.—Under 5		
Spirits:			brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,	In	Duty
Pure Jam. Rum. 16 o p	1 80	2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	Bond.	Paid
De Kuyper's H. Gin ..	1 55	1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.		
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 00	Family Pro Whiskey	0 38	0 91
Gin:			Old Bourbon	0 38	0 91
Green, cases	4 00	4 25	Old Rye	0 33	0 83
Booth's Old Tom, c ..	5 50	6 00	" Toddy	0 33	0 83
Wines:			" Malt	0 33	0 83
Port, common	0 75	1 25	Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 61	1 71
" fine old	2 00	4 00	Pure Spirits 65 o.p. ..	0 62	1 72
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50	" 50 o.p.	0 56	1 56
" medium	1 70	1 80	" 25 u.p.	0 30	0 80
" old pale or golden ..	2 50	4 00	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 24	0 70
Brandy:			" 36 u.p.	0 23	0 66
Hennessy's, per gal ..	2 40	2 60	" 40 u.p.	0 22	0 62
Martell's	2 40	2 60	Wool.		
			Fleece, lb.	0 30	0 31
			Pulled "	0 25	0 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share	Amount	Last
Shares.			per share	paid, £	Sale, £
20,000	8 b 15s.	Briton Medical and General Life...	10	5	95
50,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	75
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	42
55,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	34 1/2
400,000		European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	26	50
20,000	5 £2 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	52 1/2
12,000	£1 p. sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	14
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	10	23 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	25 1/2
35,882	26	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	47 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	1
291,752 1/2	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	28 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	18 1/2
	£9 p. s.	Phoenix			150
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	24. 6d
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	6
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life ..	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	71 1/2
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	11	

CANADIAN.

8,000	4-6 no	British America Fire and Marine ..	£50	£25	bks clsd
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	110 1/2
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	260
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	£11	
	£3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40	3 1/2	£20-£21
	10	" Marine	100	40	25 90
10,000	C-ine.	Western Assurance	40	10	100

AMERICAN.

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company	Par'val of Shares	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford ..	\$100		250
1819	30,000		Etna Fire, of Hartford ..	100	210	212 1/2
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford ..	100	255	262 1/2
1859	10,000		Home, of New Haven, Ct	100		
1863	5,000		Trav'lers' Life & Accident	101	114 1/2	116

RAILWAYS

	Sh's	Fail	Montr	Quebec	Toronto
			Jan. 10		Dec. 17
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.			75 77
Do. do 6 p.c. stg. mort. bonds ..	100	"			88 91
Eufalo and Lake Huron Pref	100	"			4 4 1/2
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1873-34 ..	100	"			80 82
Montreal and Champlain	200	"	16 21		
Do. do Pref		"	100		
Grand Trunk	100	"	12 13	11 1/2	11 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.	100	"			89 91
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100	"			56 58
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.	100	"			36 38
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.	100	"			29 31
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100	"			15 17
Great Western	20 1/2	"	14 7 1/2	14 14 1/2	
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100	All.			98 100
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	"			95 97
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80		"			44 1/2 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	"			92 94
" " 2nd "	100	"			84 87

EXCHANGE.

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	8 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Private do	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2
Bank on New York	9 10	9 10	9 10
Private do	9 10	9 10	9 10
Gold Draft do. par			1 pm
American Silver	5 6	6 1/2	5 10

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Jan. 11.	Montreal, Jan. 10.	Quebec, Jan. 9.
BANKS.							
British North America	£50	All.	3 1/2 p.c.	July and Jan	106 107	106	
Canadian Bank of Com'e	850	All.	4		117 1/2	bks clsd	bks clsd
City Bank Montreal	100	"	3	June 1, 1 Dec.	85 86 1/2	84 1/2	85 86
Du Peuple	50	"	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	106 107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Eastern Townships'	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.		bks clsd	bks clsd
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	114 115	115	114 115
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	68 70	67 70	68 70
Merchants' Bank of Canada ..	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	115 116	115 1/2	116 116 1/2
Molson's Bank	50	"	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	109 110	109 1/2	109 1/2
Montreal	200	"	6 & 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	227 230	227 232	225 228
Nationale	50	"	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	106 107	106 107	106 107
Niagara District	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.			
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 108 1/2	108	107 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	"	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec	112 114	113 114	113 113 1/2
Royal Canadian	50	60	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	bks clsd	bks clsd	bks clsd
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	157 150	158 160	157 159
Union Bank	160	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	107 108	107 108	107 108
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	£25	3 1/2		106 1/2	101	
Canada Per. B'ldg Society	50	All.	5 1/2		142 145		
Do. Int'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5 1/2 m			105 107 1/2	104 107
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100	All.	None.			105	
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5		126 126 1/2		
Hamilton Gas Company	50	"	4 1/2				
Huron Copper Bay Co.	50	"	25			25 25	
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	20	All.	4 1/2		116 117		
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	15 1/2				4 50 5 50	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5			bks clsd	bks clsd
Do. Elevating Co.	100	"	5			bks clsd	bks clsd
Do. City Gas Co.	46	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep		170 180	170 175
Do. City Pass. R., Co.	50	"	4			162 1/2	162 164
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			125 130
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	4				95 100
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12 m	1 Jan., 1 July.			190 187 1/2
People's Telegraph Company ..	100	"	None.				100 1/2
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	2 p.c. 3 m	3 Feb.			
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	2 p.c. 3 m	1 My Au-Mar Fe	117 118 1/2		
Union Per. Building Society ..	50	"	3		114 114		
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5		125 1/2	126	

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 105 1/2	103 106	104 1/2 105
Do. do. 5 p.c. cur., 1883	95 96	95 96 1/2	95 1/2 96
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	96 96 1/2	96 96 1/2	96 96 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. cur.			
Dominion 6 p. c. 1878 cy	110 1/2 111	110 110 1/2	119 111
Dominion Bonds			
Hamilton Corporation			
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1869 ..			
Do. do. 7 do. 1870			
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 105	
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	101 102	101 101 1/2	101 102
Do. 7 p. c. stock	116 119	116 119	116 118
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885 ..	100 101 1/2	100 101 1/2	
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880		95 97	
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883			45 50
Do. do. do.			55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1886			70 75
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg., 5 years			95 96
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.			
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c. 20 years ..	94 96	93 94 1/2	
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872		92 93	
County Debentures	103		

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market

	1871.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	WEDNESDAY, January 11.	WEDNESDAY, January 4.	WEDNESDAY, January 11.	WEDNESDAY, January 4.	WEDNESDAY, January 11.	WEDNESDAY, January 4.	WEDNESDAY, January 11.	WEDNESDAY, January 4.	WEDNESDAY, January 11.	WEDNESDAY, January 4.
Wheat, Fall .. 60 lbs	1 15 @ 1 14	1 15 @ 1 12	0 84 @ 0 88	1 10 @ 1 12	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04
Spring	1 16 @ 1 23	1 13 @ 1 15	0 82 @ 0 84	1 00 @ 1 00	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04	1 03 @ 1 03	1 04 @ 1 04
Barley	0 52 @ 0 64	0 59 @ 0 66	0 55 @ 0 60	1 25 @ 1 27	1 04 @ 1 04	1 07 @ 1 07	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 53 @ 0 53
Oats	0 44 @ 0 45	0 41 @ 0 43	0 28 @ 0 30	0 51 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 52 @ 0 52	0 53 @ 0 53
Peas	0 68 @ 0 72	0 68 @ 0 70	0 59 @ 0 63	0 80 @ 0 82	0 72 @ 0 72	0 74 @ 0 74				


British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

OLD IRISH WHISKEY,
 BELFAST,
 Of same quality as that supplied to the
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 Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets,
 over Dow's Dry Goods store.
 All Orders promptly supplied. Bills sent to order on
 shortest notice.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—JAN. 11, 1871.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Contin'd	\$ c. \$
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 24 0 28
" " " No. 1.....	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground.....	0 13 1/2 0 13 3/4	Do. " 2, light weights	0 22 0 27
" " " No. 2.....	2 20 2 40	Teas:		Slater heavy.....	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots.....	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" Fine to choicest..	0 60 0 65	Harness, best.....	0 28 0 32
" " " D. S., 1 ex..	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" " " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
" " " clump No 1	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 38 0 40
" " " D. S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	" " " light.....	0 40 0 44
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com. to gd..	0 34 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna.....	0 35 0 40
" " " No. 1.....	1 70 1 80	Medium to choice.....	0 65 0 80	" " " French.....	0 70 0 90
" " " No. 1 ex.	1 55 1 60	Extra choice.....	0 85 0 95	" " " English.....	0 65 0 80
" " " No. 1	1 45 0 00	Gunpowd'r c. to mea..	0 55 0 70	Hendlock Calf (30 to	
Child's Fy top E'ts 6to9	1 20 0 00	" " " med. to fine..	0 70 0 85	" " " 35 lbs.) per doz....	0 70 0 85
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" " " fine to fine't..	0 85 0 95	Do. light.....	0 45 0 70
" " " Cong. MS	1 80 2 20	Hyson.....	0 45 0 60	French Calf.....	1 20 1 57
" " " Peb. & Buff Bal. MS	1 30 1 75	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Grain & Sata Ch' p'doz.	0 00 0 55
" " " Felt Bal & Gait. MS	1 75 2 00	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Splits, large p' lb.....	0 80 0 36
" " " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, P B	0 30 0 32	" " " small.....	0 00 0 25
" " " Peb., buff DS	1 20 1 45	" " " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow p'foot..	0 20 0 51
" " " Calf Batts, DS...	1 35 0 00	" " " Western Leaf,		Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" " " Buff Batts, DS...	1 15 1 25	" " " [good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Peble Grain.....	0 15 0 17
" " " Split Batts, DS...	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Buff.....	0 15 0 17
" " " Polish Peb. Bal.		" " " choice.....	0 45 0 80	Oils.	
" " " DS MS. H to 2.	1 20 0 60	Hardware.		Cod.....	0 62 0 65
" " " Peb., Buff Bal DS pg	0 95 1 10	<i>Tin (net cash prices)</i>		Lard, extra.....	1 45 0 00
" " " Buff Batts DS No 1	0 95 0 00	Block, p' lb. N.....	0 33 0 35	" " " No. 1.....	1 12 1/2 0 00
" " " Split Batts DS.....	0 85 0 60	Grain.....	0 34 0 00	" " " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		Copper:		Lubricating, patent...	0 00 0 00
" " " DS MS. 6 to 10.	1 05 0 60	Pig.....	0 20 0 22	" " " Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
" " " Peb. & Buff Bal. D.		Sheet.....	6 20 0 31	Linseed, raw.....	0 75 0 77 1/2
" " " S. peg 6 to 10.	0 75 0 85	Cut Nails:		" " " boiled.....	0 80 0 82 1/2
" " " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery.....	0 00 0 00
" " " Split Batts DS.....	0 60 0 00	" " " p' 100 lb.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, p' gal..	1 20 1 25
Drugs.		Shingle alone do.....	3 40 3 45	" " " salad.....	1 80 2 30
Aloes Cape.....	0 15 0 20	Lathie and 5 dy.....	3 40 3 45	" " " salad, in bots.	
Alum.....	0 02 1/2 0 02 1/2	Galvanized Iron:		" " " qt. p' case.....	3 60 3 75
Borax.....	0 18 0 20	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Seal, pale.....	0 75 0 80
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	Best No. 24.....	0 07 1/2 0 00	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 55 0 56
Castor Oil.....	0 13 1/2 0 16	" " " 26.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	Whale, ref'd.....	0 55 1 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 1/2 0 05	" " " 28.....	0 00 0 00 1/2	Paints, &c.	
Cream Tartar.....	0 25 0 30	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts.....	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's		" " " in Oil, p' 25 lbs.....	0 00 2
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 1/2 0 13	" " " assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1.....	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts.....	0 30 0 32	For W. ass'd sizes.....	0 18 0 19	" " " 2.....	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 16 0 17	" " " 3.....	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	Iron (at 4 months):		Common.....	1 30 0 00
Madder.....	0 14 1/2 0 18	Pig—Gartshierrie No. 1..	26 00 27 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 05 1/2 0 09
Opium.....	8 50 9 00	Calder No. 1.....	00 00 25 00	Red Lead.....	0 06 0 08
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	" " " No 3.....	00 00 24 00	Venetian Red, Eng'li..	0 02 0 03 1/2
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	" " " No 2.....	24 00 25 50	Yellow Ochre, Fien'h..	0 02 1/2 0 05 1/2
" " " Bichromate.....	0 14 0 18	Other brands.....	0 00 0 00	Whiting.....	0 80 1 25 1/2
Potass Iodide.....	4 00 4 50	Bar—Scotch, p' 100 lb..	2 40 2 60	Petroleum.	
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Refined.....	3 00 3 25	(Refined p' gal.)	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 37 4 00	Swedes.....	5 00 5 50	Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 80 0 45	Hoops—Coopers.....	3 10 3 35	" " " single brl.....	0 29 0 00
Coffees:		Band.....	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 bris.....	0 00 0 25
Java, p' lb.....	0 20 1/2 0 22	Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	" " " single brl.....	0 00 0 24
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Canada Plates.....	3 90 4 10	Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 00
Rio.....	0 15 1/2 0 17	Coalbridge.....	4 00 4 10	Benzine.....	0 35 0 38
Fish:		Pontypool.....	3 90 4 10	Produce.	
Herrings, Lab. split..	6 62 1/2 6 75	Swansea.....	3 90 4 10	Grain:	
" " " Canso.....	5 25 5 50	Lead (at 4 months):		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 15 1 16
" " " round.....	4 00 4 50	Bar, p' 100 lbs.....	0 08 1/2 0 07	" " " Fall 60.....	1 16 1 23
" " " scaled.....	0 43 0 45	Sheet.....	0 06 1/2 0 08	Barley, new 48.....	0 52 0 60
Mackerel, brls.....	8 87 9 00	Shot.....	0 07 1/2 0 09	Peas.....	0 08 0 72
Loch. Her. wh'ch'ks..	2 50 2 75	Iron Wire (net cash):		Oats.....	0 44 0 45
" " " half.....	1 25 1 50	No. 6, p' bundle.....	2 70 2 80	Rye.....	0 00 0 70
White Fish & Trout..	4 00 4 25	" " " 9.....	3 10 3 20	Seeds:	
Salmon, saltwater..	15 75 16 00	" " " 12.....	3 40 3 50	Clover, choice 60.....	4 25 4 50
Dry Cod, p' 112 lbs..	5 37 5 50	" " " 16.....	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho.....	3 25 4 25
Fruit:		Powder:		Flax.....	2 00 2 25
Raisins, Layers.....	1 90 2 00	Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	Flour (per brl.):	
" " " M R.....	1 75 1 90	FF.....	4 75 5 00	Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
" " " Valentias.....	0 8 0 8 1/2	FFF.....	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine.....	0 00 5 75
" " " Currants, new.....	0 07 0 07 1/2	Blasting, English.....	4 00 5 00	Fancy superfine.....	5 40 5 50
" " " old.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	FF..... loose.....	5 00 6 00	Superfine No. 1.....	5 20 5 30
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	FFF.....	6 00 6 50	" " " 2.....	
Molasses:		Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Oatmeal, (per brl.)...	0 00 5 25
Clayed, p' gal.....	0 30 0 25	Regular sizes 100.....	4 00 4 25	Provisions	
Syrups, Standard.....	0 0 0 51	Extra.....	4 50 5 00	Butter, dairy tub p' lb..	0 18 0 19
" " " Golden.....	0 53 0 54	Tin Plate (net cash):		" " " store packed..	0 13 0 14
Rice—Arnac.....	4 00 4 25	10 Coke.....	7 25 0 00	Cheese.....	0 12 0 13
" " " Rangoon.....	3 90 4 00	10 Charcoal.....	8 50 8 75	Pork, mess, new.....	19 00 20 00
Spices:		IX.....	10 50 10 75	" " " prime mess.....	00 00 00 00
Cassia, whole, p' lb..	0 33 0 40	IXX.....	13 00 13 25	" " " prime.....	00 00 00 00
Cloves.....	0 10 0 12	DC.....	7 50 7 75	Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
Nutmegs.....	0 68 0 70	DX.....	9 50 9 75	" " " Cumber'd cut.....	0 10 0 10 1/2
Ginger, ground.....	0 18 0 23	Hides & Skins, p' lb		" " " smoked.....	0 11 0 00
" " " Jamaica, root..	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 1.....	0 00 0 08	Hams, covered.....	0 11 0 00
Pepper, black.....	0 14 0 15	Green, No. 2.....	0 00 0 07	" " " smoked.....	0 12 0 00
Pimento.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Curp.....	0 09 0 00	Shoulders, in salt.....	0 10 0 00
Sugars—(60 days):		Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 10	Lard, in kegs.....	0 11 1/2 0 12
Port Rico, p' lb.....	0 9 0 9 1/2	Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Eggs, packed.....	0 00 0 25
Cuba.....	0 8 1/2 0 9 1/2	Sheep-skins.....	1 00 1 25	Beef Hams.....	0 00 0 00
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 9 0 9 1/2	Hops.		Tallow.....	0 07 0 07
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Medium to good.....	0 05 0 13	Hogs dressed, heavy..	6 60 6 65
" " " Yellow, No. 2, 60 ds..	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		" " " medium.....	6 25 6 50
" " " No. 2 1/2.....	0 9 1/2 0 10	" " " light.....	0 00 0 00	" " " light.....	0 00 0 00
" " " No. 3.....	0 10 1/2 0 10 1/2	" " " In lots of less than		Salt, &c.	
Crushed X.....	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	" " " 50 sides, 10 p' cent		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
" " " A.....	0 12 1/2 0 00	" " " higher.....		Goderich.....	1 55 1 60
Ground.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Plaster.....	1 05 1 10
		heavy, weights p' lb..	0 23 0 25	Water Lime.....	1 00 0 00

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Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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46

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Applications will be received through any Agent of the Company, for Insurance against death from any cause, of Horses, Bulls, Oxen, Steers, and Cows.

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Country Dwelling Houses, isolated, with the Household Furniture, &c., contained therein. Also, Barns and Out-houses, and Farm Produce: Hay and Grain in Stacks; Horses and other Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs and Harness; and Farm Implements and Machines generally; Churches and School Houses, not situated in cities, towns or villages, and isolated from all other buildings.

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R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

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Insurance.

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

457 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
 Oct 17—9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
 CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
 TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTOR:

Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C., A. Joseph, Esq.,
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 Deputy Governor:
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Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN.
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 Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.
 Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.
 THOMAS W. BIRCHALL,
 23-ly Manager.

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been eventeen years in operation

THOMAS STOCK, President.
 RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer. 26

Etna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ETNA is not surpassed in economical management in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute security, by any company in the world.
 Its valuable features

LOW CASH RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
 JOHN GARVIN,
 General Agent, No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The Orient

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

THIS Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. BRAKE, KLENSWORTH & COHEN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
 ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
 CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
 The undersigned continues to receive applications for open and Special Policies, and to effect Insurances on ships, Cargoes, and Freights, with above well-known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.
 HENRY McKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.
 Montreal 1st Feb., 1876 27-ly

Insurance.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 Directors—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B.; St. Hilaire: the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.
 Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,270,670 00
 Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

Surplus.....\$7,955 00
 Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
 AGENTS:—Toronto, Messrs. Dickson & McGregor, 8 Ontario Buildings, Corner of Church and Wellington Streets.
 Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE following are examples of the Profits added to Policies.
 Bonus Additions made to the following Policies existing 30th April, 1870.

No. Policy	Issued during year ending 30th April.	Original sum assured.	Bonus added.	Present sum assured.
35	1848	\$2,000 00	\$938-10	\$2,938 10
481	1850	4,000 00	1,692 88	5,692 88
907	1852	400 00	114 65	514 65
1423	1854	1,000 00	248 29	1,248 29
1938	1856	1,400 00	565 34	1,965 34
2515	1858	1,500 00	318 84	1,818 84
2924	1860	4,000 00	799 15	4,797 15
3795	1862	5,000 00	819 32	5,819 32
4616	1864	1,000 00	139 50	1,139 50
5200	1866	6,000 00	750 09	6,750 09
5811	1867	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
6063	1868	2,000 00	150 00	2,150 00
6842	1869	4,000 00	200 00	4,200 00
8102	1870	5,000 00	125 00	5,125 00

A comparison of these and of the Company's Rates for Assurance, with those of other offices, is invited.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.
 Where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hamilton, Ontario.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.
 A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
 Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,
 May 25. 1v Toronto Street.

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. 15-ly

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, £7,000,000 Stg.
 CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
 Resident Secretary and General Agent,
 A. MACKENZIE FORBES,
 13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
 Wm. Rowland, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS Company is established for the Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.
 S. McBRIDE, President.
 JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Insurance.

WESTERN

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.
 CAPITAL,\$100,000.
 FIRE AND MARINE.
 HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
 CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

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JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
 JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
 A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.
 JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.
 B. HALDAN, Secretary.
 J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
 WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
 CAPT J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
 JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
 On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.
 On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail steam.
 On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance 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 just proportion of the managing expenses of the Company.
 C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.
 J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-ly

London Assurance Corporation.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FUNDS IN HAND.....£2,463,533 17s 4d. Stg.

HEAD AGENT, MONTREAL—ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
 No. 56 St. Francois Xavier Street.

S. F. HOLCOMB, Agent,
 No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

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

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000
 INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000
 HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.
 Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.

Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.

Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-6m.

Imperial

Fire Insurance Company of London.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.
 ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,
 BINTOUL BROS.,
 24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.
 Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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