# THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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

### vol. 11-NO. 47.

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### TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

Mercantile.

### Meetinas.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of this Bank was held in Montreal, July 5th, Mr. Hugh Allan in the chair.

The following report of the Directors to the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, at the annual meeting, 5th July, 1869, was then read :

The statement of the affairs of the Bank now submitted are evidence that its progress during the year has been very satisfactory

In the face of the numerous bankruptcies that have occurred during the past year, it must not be supposed that this Bank could have escaped scatheless. So far from this being the case, it is a fact that the Bank sustained several not inconsiderable losses, but the Directors determined at at once, and without hesitation, to write off from the profits a sum that after the severest scrutiny satisfied not only themselves, but their principal officers, would meet and cover every probable shortcoming.

The Shareholders may therefore accept the assurance that so far as can be seen at present, the assets of the Bank are good value for what they represent.

Fair progress continues to be made in the realization of the assets received from the Commercial Bank. The apparent result of the arrangement of amalgamation continues to encourage belief that the original expectation will be realized.

The statements on the table show the present position of the Bank. The rest has attained the respectable figure of \$700,000, and there seems every prospect that it will continue to increase.

During the late sitting of the Legislature, several measures came before it materially affect ing the interests of the Banks.

The Directors regarding the continuance of the Act relating to Insolvency as a great and nearly unmixed evil, petitioned the Legislature for its total repeat. This was not acceeded to, and the act was amended, but not in the opinion of the Directors materially improved.

The Banking and Interest measures introduced had fortunately to be withdrawn, the latter being of such a retrogade character, as to excite surprise that in this age of financial knowledge, any party could be found to support it.

The Act of Incorporation establishes the Capital of the Bank at \$6,000,000-of this only \$4,000,000 has been offered for subscription or taken up.

The Directors now invite the Shareholders to subscribe the remaing \$2,000,000, and with this view a series of resolutions will be submitted for your approval.

Ir conformity with the Act of Incorporation, the following Directors retire at this meeting Messrs. Damase Mason, Andrew Allan, Adolphe Roy, and Hugh Fraser, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The By-laws of the Bank have been remodelled and are now to be submitted for your consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH ALLAN, President.

Sylvester, Bro. & Hickman, COMMERCIAL Brokers and Vessel Agents. Office-No. 1 Ontario Chambers, [Corner Front and Church Sts., 2-6m
The President then moved, and it was carried unanimously, that the report just read be approved about two hundred shareholders.

The proposed By-Laws for the government of the Bank, were then read by the President, all of which were approved and adopted by the

SUBSCRIPTION 32 A YEAR.

A series of resolutions relating to the increase of the capital of the Bank were then submitted, all of which were approved and carried by the Shareholders.

Messrs. W. B. Cumming and George Templeton were requested to act as scrutineers to receive the votes of the Shareholders.

General Statement Merc'ants' Bank of Canada, LIABILITIES.

\$1,148,510 00 Circulation ....

Deposits bearing in-.....\$1,928,025 33

- 3,195,636 51 Balances due to other banks and 169,274 21 Foreign Agents ...

Dividends unclaimed ... \$ 3,931 60 Dc. No. 3..... 143,334 49 117 966 00

							7		-		111,200	10	2
											\$4,660,686		
Canital	naid	up				 	 		 		 3,585,426	87	2
Rest											700,000	0.0	3
Conting	ant	Fun	da.		1						62,549	00	3
Internet												00	

\$9,018,762 59

Gold and Silver coin on hand	1,296,814 11
Notes and other Cheques of other Banks	200,340 42 533,606 22
Real Estate	2,030,760 75 360,279 34

Notes discounted and other I not otherwise included ..... 6,627,722 50

89 018 762 59

To Jackson Rae, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Bank of Montreal.

SIR .- We, the undersigned scrutineers, anmointed this day by the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:-Damase Masson, Hugh Frazer, Andrew Allan, Adolphe Roy. Signed, W. B. Cumming, Geo Templeton, scrutineers. Subsequently at a meeting of the Board Mr.

Hugh Alian was elected President, and Mr. Edwin Atwater, Vice-President, respectively.

### ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank, was held in this city on the 5th July, inst., Mr. Metcalfe, President of The President then moved, and it was carried the Bank, occupied the chair. There were present

H. Nerlich & Co.,

PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chinneys, etc. Waierooms51 Front St. Refinery cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

### Reford & Dillon.

MPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario.

C. P. Reid & Co. Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto. 23.

### W. Rowland & Co.,

PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances male on Consignments. Corner Church and Front Streets, Toronto.

### Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

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

onto.

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

John Boyd & Co.

WBOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Front St., Toronto.

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

#### L Coffee & Co.

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

### Candee & Co.,

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

John Fisken & Co. ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Yonge St., Toronto, Out.

### W. & R. Griffith.

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

### Gundry and Langley.

A RCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Sur-A veyors and Valuators. Office corner of King and Jordan Sheets, Toronto. THOMAS GUNDRY. HENRY LANGLEY.

### Lyman & McNab.

WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario. W. D. Matthews & Co-PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Old Corn Exchange,

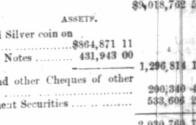
16 Front St. East, Toronto Ont.

### R. C. Hamilton & Co.

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

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

### Parson Bros.,



of and printed for circulation among the Shareholders of the Bank. meeting.

The chairman in opening the meeting said that he exceedingly regretted that any display of temper had been shown by any of the delegates at the last meeting held in that room. Mutual recriminative language certainly was not, nor would be productive of any good effect. He hoped that the proceedings of this meeting would show a marked improvement in that respect over the former one. As for himself he would announce that he was not a candidate for, nor did he desire re-election. All he wanted was that the best men might be elected to take care of the interests of the shareholders for the ensuing year. The chair-man then proceeded to read the following annual report :-

Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank.

The Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank beg leave to present, to the shareholders, their fourth annual report.

The year just closed has been one long to be re-membered in the history of the Bank. Business, notwithstanding some difficulties, commenced under favorable auspices, and at the end of the first half of the year showed very favorable results, as a reference to the following figures will show :---

Net profits for half year ending Dec.

\$89,201 72 20, were... From this was deducted the semiannual dividend, at the rate of

8 % per annum:..... 44,416 20

And there was left to be added to re-844.785 52 serve.

The circulation at the last annual

meeting was \$1,095,452 00 The circulation at the end of the first half of the past year as ... 1,569,611 00

Showing an increase of ...... \$47.4,159 00 The Deposits at last annual meeting\$1,398,050 60 The deposits at end of half year. ... 1,684,388 00

Showing an increase of ..... \$286,337 40 Paid-up capital at last annual meet-

...\$1,071,260 00 ing was . Paid up capital at end of half year. 1,140,183 34

Showing an increase of ..... \$63,923 34

The above comparison discloses for the first half-year a steady increase of business and puublic confidence, affording good grounds for the belief that the second half of the year's business would be equally satisfactory.

During the month of January, however, the Vice-President of the Bank made a demand for accommodation to the extent of nearly one-tenth of the paid-up enpital of the Bank. This demand was unanimously refused by the rest of the Board. A series of malevolent attacks by the Vice-President upon the management of the Bank, in connection with mischievous rumors, indus triously circulated by those who were interested in its downfall, caused the withdrawal of public confidence to an alarming extent, as the following figures evince :

on 21st May was...... 902,198 00 

Showing a reduction of ...... \$855,519 37 Specie, etc., on 31st Dec. was......\$1,163,343 04 on 21st May was..... 126.033 09

Showing a reduction of ........\$1,037,309 95 The Directors, in this emergency, applied to some of the local banks for a re-discount of commercial paper to a limited extent by each. Their application for assistance having been declined,

the necessity for the suspension of specie pay ment was, after much anxious deliberation, absolutely forced upon the Directors, and the doors were closed on the morning of the 21st day of May. That the Directors have not since been idle in

their efforts to realize the assets of the Bank and reduce its liabilities, the following table will prove : Paid-up capital on May 21st...... \$1,163,728 34 " June 30th ..... 1,066,069 81 
 Decrease in 40 days
 700,864 59

 Total assets on May 21st
 3,169,100

 '' June 30th
 2,178,218

 Decrease in 40 days
 990,882

The latter decrease includes \$297,060, bad debts written off.

While every effort was thus being made by the Board and Cashier to enable the Bank to resume specie payments within the sixty days allowed by the charter of the Bank, they deemed it prudent to look forward to the worst possible contingency, and obtained from the Parliament of the Dominion, during the last session, an Act extending the time for the resumption of specie payment to

ninety days from the date of the passing of the Act, providing also for amalgamamation with any other bank, if necessary, and for liquidation, if unavoidable.

The assets of the bank, both at the head office and agencies, have been estimated as carefully as possible, within the limited time between the date

of suspension and the day fixed for the annual meeting. The result has been that about \$300,000 of notes have been actually written off as bad. This amount, so far as at present can be ascertained, includes all losses sustained by the bank since it went into operation on an aggregate of discounts of over forty two millions of dollars, being about five-sevenths of one per cent. loss-a result not so disastrous by any means as has been stated by the enemies of the bank.

Considering the amount of good this bank has done in advancing the material interests of the country, the large amount of business it has transacted throughout the Province, and its present solvent state, the Directors, in resigning their trust to the shareholders, venture to hope that their successors will accept office with a determination to resume specie payments at as early a day as possible.

The Directors, as on previous occasions, bear willing testimony to the great attention of the President and Cashier to the interests of the bank during the past year.

Subjoined is the usual annual general statement of the affairs of the bank, as required by the Act of Incorporation to which the shareholders are referred fon further information regarding the bank's affairs.

Statement for the year ending June 30th, 1869.

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	LIABILITIES.
	Circulation \$416,128
	Due to other banks
	Deposits not bearing interest
	" bearing interest
	Unclaimed dividends
	Accrued interest
_	
)	To shareholders
)	Capital paid up\$1,176,973 34
)	Suspense account 6,344-11
,	Interest and exchange 3,024 46
	\$1,186,341 91
ł	Less preli-
٠.	n minary
5	e x pe n se
5	account \$17,620 00
)	Ordinary do. 1,792 13
-	Profit & loss 61, 564 47
r	
	880,976,60 81,105,365

\$80,976 60

		-
ASSETSP		ř.
Coin and Provincial notes Notes and cheques of other banks Due by other banks	\$196,014 50,621 (39,158 13,428 128,911 1,736,619 13,464	74 47 74 10 39
	\$2,178,218	47
Statement of Profits and Loss acc ending June 30, 1869.	count for y	ear

DR. To amount paid President and Di-

4,105 03 " 30 per cent. off office furniture. ... 539 22 " Dividend No. 7 ...

44,416 20 " bad and doubtful debts written off 297.247 67

\$351,663 12

Total amount of paper in default ... \$438, 434 29

CR,

By balance at end of fast year ...... \$ 6,519 22 " profitsof To-

ronto office. \$70,289 55

'less working expenses ..... 27,313 08 \$42,976 47

" profits of Agencies (net)112,989 72 155,966 19 " from suspense account ..... 19,265 04

" balance of reserve...... " amount recovered on account . 108,266 40 81 80

Stauffer's (expenses)..... " balance at debit of account...... 61,564 47

\$351,663 12

The following is the report of the special Committee appointed to examine the paper at the Head Office :--

### TORONTO, July 3, 1869.

To the President and Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN:-The very limited time placed at our disposal, rendering it apparent that it would be a matter of impossibility for us to comply with the terms of the resolution of your Board, first submitted to us, viz:-"That we should make an examination into the affairs of the Royal Canadian Bank." We were disposed to decline entering upon so arduous a task, when it was suggested that we might perform a temporary service by examining and reporting upon the paper dis-counted at the Head Office, in Toronto, and our duty was consequently so limited by another resolution to that effect.

The bills and notes submitted to us for examination amounted to the sum of \$283,725.77, and we have estimated the same as worth the sum of \$228,941.37.

Of the paper valued, the whole was examined and inspected by us, with the exception of paper to the amount of \$50,783.34, which, being pay-able out of Teronto was, therefore, not produced

The paper considered entirely bad, amounted to the sum of \$18,250. The remaining deductions were made from paper considered weak and slow, a fair per centage from which we struck off for reasons satisfactory to us.

We have not made any estimate as regards paper in suit, being of opinion that the solicitors of the Bank are better qualified than we are to form a proper judgment of their value.—(Signed) Samuel B. Harman, John Crawford, William Thompson,

The reports from the different agencies were then read by the President, amidst a good deal of interruption, which showed the results indicated \$1,105,365 31 in the subjoined table :

=	8												8					61						1 61	1
Total Losses.	\$1,000.	2,000	1,500	1,104	80,084	260		1,952	4,493	32,331	3,900	3,119	14,325	1,497	1,160			58,624 .2		2,000	2.81/	7,000	70.08	2,084	
-	121	8	z	88	34	4	11	3	8	39	8	8	8	9	1	3	02	Ŧ	2	3	10	8	8		1
Profit.	830,258	16.338	4,525	16,245	21,571	4.331	12,310	7.015	13,008	17,929	23,480	6,332	11.717	16,442	22,567	11.236	13,327	19,354	7,295	18,644	23,062	21,563	129.275		
-	51	8	61	13	3	8	엏	F	88	88	5	8	19	2	옃	86	8	3	8	8	3	3	88		ŀ
Expense	\$7,784	5,384	2,600	6,188	9,894	1,764	5.019	4,403	9,635	14,969	19,142	4,500	4,600	6,904	5.889	5,198	2,505	4,920	6,751	9,215	8,424	7,220	83, 392		
Dts	48	\$	20	3	5	5	33	3	22	3	8	8	3	8	19	8	8	9	3	8	10	8	33	1	ŀ
otal prei	38,042	21,686	7,225	22,434	31,465	6,005	12,820	11,410	22,644	32,898	42,623	10,832	16,178	23,347	28,457	16,435	16,832	24,284	14,047	27,859	31,487	28,733	212,068		ALL LAND
-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	30		+	•	13	•	0		08	93	17	6	-	9	90	bd.	1
froi ent.	5,01	1 81	5	4	30	3 0/	1 8	2 22	8 20	0.05	88 1	0 8	51 5	98									88	-	-
Total Discts fron Commencement.	\$2,298,64	1,340,101	564,07	1,501,04	2,481,54	409,94	971.90	783,72	1.879.4	2,073,2	1.752.5	1.006.4	974,0	1,135,6	1.675,0	1,133.4	1,066,560	1,961,7	774,5	2,239,9	2,359,5	2,033,761	9,488.7	Registerd	A 44 A 44 A 44 A
up.	8	8	8	_	3		8		-	8	-	-	_	_	_	I	8	-	_	_	-	_	_	08	1
Steck paid	\$104,490.	45,550	7,050	38,595	79,355		82,175	17,728	23,885	42,950	83,450	19,490	44,150	15,980	43,760	43,050	36,525	10,725	32,390	40,345	56,575	49,656	229 785	22,386	
Agency.	Bowmanville	Braupton	Chatham	Clinton	Cobourg	Fergus.	Galt	Goderich.	Hamilton.	Kingston	Montreal.	Newmarket	Paris	Perth.	Peterborough	Port Hupe.	Port Perry	Seaforth	St. Catherines	Stratford	Whitby	Woodstock	Toronto	Ottawa	

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Total amount of dividend, paid, \$186,527 98.

Mr. Craig stated that there were reports in circulation to the effect that quite recently some of the directors had over drawn their accounts. This he stated on the authority of Mr. A. M. Smith.

Mr. Smith acknowledged having made the statement that one of the directors had got a large advance when the bank was in its death-throes; that he had over-drawn his account to the extent of \$16,000. (Sensation.)

Mr. Manning admitted having got \$14,000, but said the bank had as good security as any in the city. He then charged Mr. Smith with having granted a cheque to a friend of his to the amount of \$50,000, who had not a dollar of interest in the bank.

Mr. Smith, in reply, said that the cheque re-ferred to was granted to Messrs. Gooderham kWorts, and the cheque was paid to the hour; a statement which fully satisfied the meeting, as the expressions of approval indicated. Mr. Donald McDonald then rose and com-

menced, amidst hisses, the delivery of a somewhat lengthy address, referring to his past action in reference to the bank, and charging upon the other directors, the Cashier and the President and ex-President, the entire blame of the bank's misfortunes. We cannot attempt even a summary of his speech. It contained nothing which is not already before the public, except that the directors had refused him all access to the books and documents of the bank since the 12th of May.

Mr. J. Ham Perry reviewed the speech and the conduct of Mr. McDonald during the years of his directorship, and showed effectively the inconsistency between the statements put forward in the annual reports and those made in Mr. McDonald's circulars, and contended that that gentleman had proved himself to be entirely unworthy of con-fidence.

by Mr. McDonald. The suppressed portion con-tained the statement that Mr. McDonald was a "donkey," and with this part of the letter he (Mr. Manning) fully agreed. He recounted the circumstances relating to Mr. McDonald's appli-cation for a loan of \$100,000, and read a resolution of the directors to prove that the loan had been positively refused. A threat of calling a meeting of the shareholders to oust the President was then made by Mr. McDonald, and subsequently his first circular, which was printed in the United States, was issued. Before issuing the second circular, he, on being implored not to do it, as it would ruin the bank, offered to withhold it if the directors would take his stock and that of a friend of his off their hands, and stated further that his line would be sealed. The direcfurther that his lips would be sealed. The direc-tors refused to do this. The speaker dwelt at length on the history of the bank, recounting the difficulties which it had to contend with, and he (Mr. Manning) thought it questionable if any other bank in the Province would have stood under the same circumstances. He read letters proving that the arrangement with W. R. Brown was made by Mr. A. M. Smith, without the knowledge of the directors, to give Brown a credit of \$25,000. A letter was also read from Mr. W. C, Chewett, in which that gentleman gave a "continuing guarantee" to the bank on behalf of Brown to the extent of \$25,000.

Mr. Smith defended his action in the matter, and charged that the loss that resulted to the bank from this account was owing to new arrangements made by the Board subsequent to his retirement

from the Presidency. Mr. Dumble defended himself from charges and the account of the Marmora Company, of which he was President. He showed that the account of that company was quite safe, and very profitable. The advances made in Cobourg, in connection with which losses were made, were without his consent or approval.

The meeting then adjourned, collecting again at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Harrison, M.P., stated that the law re-quired the new Board to be elected on that day, and he therefore moved that a ballot be opened.

Hon. J. H. Cameron advised that if any votes were cast after 12 a.m., they should be kept sepa-rate, as he doubted the legality of voting after that

The scrutineers for the election of directors then to take place were, viz. :-W. B. Phipps, F. Shanley, Dr. Wright, and A. Fletcher.

The sum of \$2,000 were then voted to the Pre-

The sum of \$2,000 were then voted to the Pre-sident, for his services during the past year. The result of the voting was declared at half-past five, on the morning of the 6th July, to be as follows :- Hon. Jno. Crawford, 4,752; Wm. Thomson, 4,660; J. McGee, 3,061; J. Crombie, 2,736; W. Barber, 2,656; W. McGivern, 2,474; J. H. Durble, 2,125; Alex. Manning, 1,992; W J. H. Dumble, 2,125; Alex. Manning, 1,992; W.
 H. Howland, 1,955; J. Trow, 1,916; T. Griffith, H. Howland, 1,955; J. 170W, 1,916; T. Grimth,
1,585; T. C. Chisholm, 1,098; Dr. Patterson,
1,022; Jos. Gould, 167; W. C. McLeod, 127; J.
D. Merrick, 103; J. E. Smith, 76; R. A. Harrison, 76; H. H. Meredith, 57; J. Medcalf, 41; A.
M. Smith, 20. C. W. Runting, 16 M. Smith, 30; C. W. Bunting, 16.

The seven first on the list, Hon. John Crawford, barrister; Mr. William Thomson, of Thomson & Burns, hardware merchants, Toronto; Mr. McGee, lumber merchant, King Station; Mr. Crombie. Galt, Mr. Wm. Barber, manufacturer, Georgetown; Mr. Wm. McGivern, hardware merchant, Hamil-ton; and Mr. John H. Dumble, Cobourg were therefore re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Hon. Jno. Crawford was elected President and Wm. Thomson Vice-President.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE R. R.-A meeting of shareholders and others was held on the even Mr. Manning followed in a lengthy review of Mr. McDonald's course. He read a letter of Mr. A. M. Smith's, which had been partly published

stock. The delegates reported that a number of the leading citizens had been called and some sub-scriptions obtained. Mr. E. H. King, General Manager of the Bank pf Montreal, had subscribed A statement of the share-list was then \$10,000; made by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the total subscriptions taken up amounted to \$276,300; balance of subscriptions still to be raised in order to the closing of books, \$23,700. It was then stated by the Secretary, that there

were \$2,300 of subscriptions out, not entered in the books, which reduced the balance to \$21,400. This amount was then promptly made up by the gentlemen on the spot. The notice convening the meeting for the election of directors will appear in next Saturday's Canada Gazette.

### Insurance.

FIRE RECORD. - There have been very few fires in the country for some weeks past, which is owing chiefly to the unusually frequent and heavy showers of rain.

Iroquois, Ont., June.—A telegram states that the stave mill of Mr. James Armstrong was burned last night. Loss \$6,000.

Hibbert Township, Ont., June 26.—Residence of Robert Gardner, Deputy Reeve of Hibbert, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire caught acci-dentally. No insurance. Mr. Gardner is a heavy loser.

Weston, Ont., July 4th. J. B. Gracey's brewery was burnt down. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insured for \$4,000 in the Western of Canada.

Toronto, July 5th .- A stable in rear of the building 460 King Street West. It was occupied by a cabman named Clark.

Port Colborne, July 3 .- The captain of the propellor Prairie State reports passing a barque sunk, with her top masts out of water, between Fairport and Ashtabula, supposed to be the barque Garry-owen, of Toronto, loaded with coal from Cleveland to Toronto. It is reported that all hands were saved.

The ship Sunbeam, bound out, has gone around in Lake St. Peter.

-The California Insurance Commissioner has just issued his first annual report.

-The farmers of Sydenham Township, Grey County, are taking the preliminary steps towards the formation of a farmers Mutual Insurance Company.

-The Underwriters of New York are circulating a petition for the appointment of Superin-tendent Barnes as one of the representatives of the United States, in the Statistical Congress to be held at Hague, in September.

-The promoters of the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society, started some time ago in London, England, by certain footmen and butlers, an account of which was given in The Monetary Times, have come to grief, two of them, Reid and Jones, being sentenced, the former to five years penal servitude, and the latter to welve months imprisonment.

ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE U. S. The following figures indicate the business of the Companies named in the year 1868, in the State of New York (U. S. cur'y): -

•	Liverpool, London and Globe,	A 700 047 74	A407 979 04
- 1	Liverpool.	\$709,340 04	Sariloro no
	North British and Mercantile,		

London, Eng. Queen In. Co., Liverpool, Eng Royal In. Co., Liverpool, Eng Imperial In. Co., London, Eng	202,108 113,085 96,263 87,416	10 92	79, 72, 30, 22,	671	40 28	
Total	1,208,169	84	\$632,	589	81	

RATES OF INSURANCE .- The following are the rates charged on the different descriptions of build-ing mentioned in the principal cities of the States:

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BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES .--- The London Insurance Record says: The amalgamation of the Progress and the United Ports and General As surance Companies is announced as having been completed, and the joint business will be henceforth conduct d under the title of the latter. The subscribed capital of the united companies is £550, 203, of which £127,661 is said to be paid up. We presume that before the public have time to breathe after this announcement, the other venture which comes of the same parentage will be brought into the swim; and whether the strength of the three—or rather, the four or five, - new schemes will be sufficient to make one decent company time will show. By the way, how much does a certain official net by this little piece of business ?

FIRE INSURANCE DUTIES .- In the year 1867. farming Stock in the United Kingdom was insured against fire to the amount of £79,643,401; in the year 1868, to the amount of £83,768,784. There was, and is no duty or tax on these Insurances. Other property has hitherto been liable to duty on Other property has hitherto been have a duty was insurance against fire; but in 1865, the duty was reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. per £100 insured. amount insured was at that time indreasing at about 40 millions sterling a year; in the year end-ing the 31st of March, 1866, it increased to  $\pounds 1$ , 59,893,000, and in the next year it was  $\pounds 1$ , 133,484,000, an increase of 73 millions, or nearly 6 per cent. But this rate of increase did not con timue; in the year ending the 31st March, 1868, the increase was but about 43 millions, or very little more than had become usual under the higher duty. The Inland Revenue Board stated in their last report that, so far as they could then judge there would not be a larger amount insured in the year ending the 31st of March, 1869, which, by the present budget, will be the last complete year of fire insurance duty.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES .- The London Insurvive Record, in commenting upon an article in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, of which the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachussetts is the subject, temarks as follows:

That the Americans have succeeded in striking out new ideas and methods to which we, in this country, are entire strangers, there can be no "These ideas and methods are not doubt at all. simply fantastic devices, but the product of sober reason and practical sense, and are directed not only to the development of the Assurance principle, but also to the regulation of Assurance prac-tice." It would probably be well for us to take a lesson or two from our American cousins, who have managed to develop Assurance to an extent unknown in any other part of the world.

Probably one of the principal causes, if not the greatest of this large developement, is the com-pulsory publicity of the assets and liabilities of the Assurance Companies. Legislation has at last come to be regarded in England as necessary, and although it is not intended to set a Commissioner more popular in our own country than it is at present.

The discussion of the great " bonus question" --as to the comparative merits of the "percentage" and the "contribution" methods of dividing surplus-has been carried on fer a considerable time, and with great warmth in America, until one would almost imagine that the subject had been exhausted, but we think that much new light has been thrown upon it in the present article. Whatever the comparative merits of the different methods may be, we concur with the author of the article in considering that "bonuses have worked a moral mischief, by withdrawing the attention of the assured from the safety of his office, in which it should be chiefly fixed, and concentrating it on the accident of gain. We are inclined to think that nothing would purify and benefit the cause of assurance so much as a well-considered reduction of the premium. By circumscribing the area of chance, the arts of prudence and caution would succeed the contrivances of reckless ambition.'

A LIFE POLICY OR A MORTGAGE .- At a recent meeting in London, Mr. Edward Butler, Secretary of the Reliance Mutual Life, made the following comparison between the result of investment in a Life Policy and in a Mortgage. We find it in our London Exchanges:

We will take a sum of money just within a ready grasp; you can multiply it as many times as you please, but for the sake of following the argument we will say that a man agrees to invest  $\pounds 5$  every year at 4 per cent. upon mortgage. At the end of five years he will find that his invest-ment, with the interest and compound interest that is, interest upon interest-will amount to £33 3. 4d. He will have paid  $\pounds 5$  every year for five years, and at the end of the time he will find that it amounts to the sum I have stated. At the end of ten years he will find that it amounts to find that it amounts to £148 188. Id., and at the end of thirty years it amounts to £280 9s. 3d. Supposing that the gentleman who made the investment was at the age of thirty when he agreed to pay  $\pounds 5$  per annum, he will have reached the age of sixty at the time when his investment amounts to  $\pounds 280$  9s. 3d. But you must bear in mind that there are very important conditions to this result. It means that the man should be always able to invest readily both the principal and the interest he receives, and also that he shall live long enough to make the investment. Of course a man at thirty contemplates that he will live to reach the age of sixty. I think there are few who hear me, aged thirty, who are not of that opinion. Brown, Jones and Robinson, who are also thirty, may be differently situated. For in stance, you may say—"Brown is rather plethorie, "Jones seems a bit consumptive," "Robinson does not sufficiently take care of himself." Therefore you will say that Brown, Jones and Robinson may not last another thirty years, although you don't contemplate that any such result will happen to yourselves. But you know, ladies and gentle men, as well as I do, that none of us can be sure of life, and that very often in our experience we find the healthiest lives-those lives which have received unimpeachable certificates from medical men-are the lives that become claims first. Our experience frequently shows this to be the case. Now, let us just see how many lives may be cal-culated to last until sixty, starting, for instance, at the age of thirty, and basing our calculation on the fact that there are one thousand children born in the same year. We will take these thousand children and judge them by the standard of the Carlisle table, because that is least favorable to my observations. By the Carlisle table, it appears that at he age of thirty, there are 564 of these thousand infant lives, the rest being dead. Now, at the age of thirty-five, there are only 536 alive; so that in these five years, twenty-eight in authority over the Companies, we believe that, with the passing of a moderately strict bill, Life Assurance will take a fresh start, and become ence; and at the age of sixty three are only 364;

so that you see this gentleman, who makes these investments of  $\pounds 5$  a year, helieving and hoping that he will live to realize the sum I have spoken of, may have his expectations put an end to by his decease. Now, there is another kind of in-vestment to which I would call your attention, and which provides against the advent of death. We do not affect to tell you that if a man is living in the full expectation of a long life, that life assurance is the best investment he can make. It is not so; not altogether so. Let us look at the comparison. If a man assures his life at the age of thirty in a respectable office- for I will take none in particular—he pays £5; and that £5 in the event of his death, will realise £200. By our system, we have profits or bonuses added to the policy; and I have here a table which estimates the rate of bonus additions. Now, at the age of sixty, this policy, which was taken out for £200, with these bonuses, is worth £302 8s. 4d. Therefore, you see, an investment in life assurance is not an uprofitable one.

### THE ENGLISH LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

The Bill to amend the law relating to life insurance companies now before the House of Commons is a very good example of the timid and hesitating manner in which English legislation is conducted. The object of the bill is to secure the solvency of life insurance companies. Probably no one will doubt that this is a most desirable object, although there is much difference of opinion as to the best way of obtaining it. The principle of the bill apparently is to require life insurance companies to make official returns of the income, expenditure, mode of doing business, &c., which may be to some extent a guide by which the solvency of the company may be ascertained. The way in which it is proposed to carry out this idea is, however, very faulty and incomplete. The provisions do not go far enough. The companies are re-quired to make a return every year of their income and expenditure, of their balance sheet, and of the new business transactions during the past year. Also an actual return once in every ten years showing the principles on which the business of the company is conducted. returns are to be deposited with the registrar of Joint-stock Companies in certain forms contained in schedules to the bill. There are also special provisions for the deposit of copies of accounts, &c., with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies on an amalgamation between two companies, or when the business of one company is transferred to another. A neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of the bill is made a misdemeanour punishable by fine. The chief defects in this bill are-first, it appoints no officer to examine and check the accounts required from the companies (and without such a person the giving of accounts would be almost wholly nugatory); secondly, it makes no provision for the separation of accounts between different classes of business in those companies which are engaged in marine and other insurance business as well as in life insurance; thirdly, it is not rendered necessary that there should be any fixed amount or proportion of capital actually paid up in cash before policies are granted. These omissions are such serious defects in the bill that it may perhaps be doubted whether it is desirable that the bill should pass at all. The object of the bill is, however, so desirable, and the probability of anything approaching complete legislation on this or any other subject is so small, that it would probably be best that the bill should pass, and thus become a nucleus round which subsequent and more efficient legislation may be collected. It is something to have made a step in the right direction, however little may at first be directly achieved thereby .- Solicitors' Journal.

-Col. J. W. H. Rowley, of Yarmouth, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at that port. He is Cashier of the Yarmouth Bank.

THE CITIZENS'	INSURANCE COMPANY
our our	C A N A D A. )
Authorized Capital	\$2,000,000
HEAD ON	FFICEMONTREAL.
DI	RECTORS
HUGH ALLAN,	PRESIDENT.
C. J. BRYDGES,	EDWIN ATWATER,
GEORGE STEPHEN,	HENRY LYMAN,
ADOLPHE ROY,	N. B. CORSE.
Life and Gua	rantee Department.
to transact every descrip to grant Bonds of FID ployees holding position	d by the association of nearly 100 itizens of Montreal—is prepared tion of LIFE ASSURANCE; also, ELITY GUARANTEE, for Em- s of trust. made through any of the Com-
any's Agents, or direct t	io
ED	WARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

Agent for Toronto :	Agent for Hamilton ;
W. T. MASON	R. BENNER.

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### The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

### AMALGAMATIONS.

It is possible for one insurance company to swallow another without bursting, unless, perhaps, the devourer be actually hide-bound. Modern experience, however, prepares us for receiving with equanimity these gastronomic feats. In too many cases they have proved merely conjuring tricks, intended to deceive. They bring money into the pockets of the principal performers, and leave their dupes confused and robbed. In the case of the International and the Hercules, it appears that a raw company of mushroom growth bought out a company of over thirty years' standing, the transaction being of the most disgraceful character. The two companies had no sooner completed the arrangement than they were forced into Chancery, and their life policies passed over to the Prudential. For a knowledge of this last-named company's affairs, those interested may refer to the paper by Hon. Elizur

Wright, which appeared in last week's number of this journal. In these transactions, not a few Canadians are interested to their sorrow. We know at least two or three persons who have been paying premiums to the International on life policies for over a quarter of a century. In the Lower Provinces the number of policy-holders is, we believe, considerable. The last series of amalgamations which has affected us in Canada is the purchase of the Etna's business by the United Ports, and the subsequent purchase of the United Ports by the Progress. One has followed the other so rapidly, that a policyholder can hardly tell where he is to look for payment in case of loss, or what is the condition of the company to which he is trusting for indemnity. So that we have had some experience of amalgamations, both as regards life and fire business, and we have no hesitation in saying that such experience is anything but pleasant. In the case of life assurance, a great deal of distress of mind has been caused to policyholders. It is a hard thing for the innocent victims of successive swindles, who have paidout money for a series of years, in the expectation that they were making provision for their families, to discover now, when past the prime of life, that their forethought has been in vain, that their savings have been thrown away, and that they have built upon the sand. Nothing could be more disheartening to the careful and industrious man, who, appreciating the benefits of life assurance, had sought, in good faith, to partake of them.

We know amalgamation is fashionable in life assurance. In twenty years, two hundred transfers of business took place in England, some of the companies, parties to such transfers, being of great age and of the highest character. In 1868 there were eight transfers. Much may be said in justification of the practice, and we do not consider that amalgamation is necessarily to be objected to. But there is a class of men known as promoters, who start insurance companies (and many other kinds of companies, too,) for the express purpose of having a finger in amalgamation. Whoever loses, they win, They draw pay for floating a company, and when their creation is about to sink, as many of the ephemerals do, they set their wits to work to bring about an amalgamation, and, if successful, draw a second commission. In the case of the Hercules and International, one gentleman, who had influence, received £8,000 for using it, and another, who happened to be Secretary, was paid £15,000 as compensation for his loss of office. So that amalgamations are not without profit to somebody.

pany purchasing the business of another is, of itself, sufficient to beget suspicion ; but we do say that certain recent amalgamations have a suspicious look. The only safeguard against untoward contingencies, so far as the public is concerned, is the selection of sound companies in which to place insurance. The man of ordinary intelligence, who takes out a life policy in a company of whose affairs he is ignorant, is little better than a fool, and deserves any misfortune that may result from his absurd action. He need expect no sympathy. Careat emptor applies just as clearly, whether a horse, a cow, or so much insurance be purchased. Some imagine that there is magic in the name company, and go blindfold to their own destruction. Insurance companies are no exception to the general rule, that good and bad herd together. Yet we cannot help feeling surprised, although it is hard to be surprised at anything now-ardays, that so many intelligent and shrewd men are indifferent as regards the insurance companies they trust to for indemnity in case of loss. Year after year they continue to pay premiums, and, if asked as to the financial condition of the particular company they do business with, will unblushingly confess their total ignorance of the subject. We know this to be the case, and can point to individuals who never thought of informing themselves, as to the financial state of their insurers, until the matter was brought home to them, directly, by disaster. These selfsame men would not have loaned a few hundred dollars on mortgage security, without a full examination of title being first had, and every possible provision made against even remote contingencies. This carelessness and neglect in the selection of an insurer has been the real table on which the calculations of some companies have been framed. Swindlers have waxed fat, and incompetency has feasted luxuriously, upon it. It is to be hoped that the lessons, few, comparatively, though they be, which Canadianshave learned through a bitter experience, will not be without fruit, and that more discrimination will be exercised in the matter of insurance, than has hitherto prevailed among us. The soundest companies in the world are represented here, so that there is little excuse, for accepting, and paying for a doubtful or valueless policy of insurance, when the best may be had. The man who takes his policy without acquainting himself with its conditions, acts about as sensibly as the one who applies for insurance without first satisfying himself that his vendor is reasonably solvent. The insured is bound in duty to himself, (more especially if he holds a life policy,) not to rest content with satisfaction at the outset, but to inform himself, We do not say that the fact of one com- from time to time, whether that solvency

continues, and whether there is a reasonable prospect of his annual expenditure in premium proving of some avail, else he may find that he has been but pouring his money into a sieve, or into the pockets of swindlers.

### THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank were an improvement upon the mere noise and abuse which prevailed at the meeting of "delegates." For the future, those connected with public institutions will see the expediency of having as little as possible to do with delegates; and, we are sure, delegates' meetings will receive small encouragement. Delegates are too apt to imagine that their delegated duty is to bicker; that their appointment is equivalent to the conferment of an illimitable right to talk. Those who undertake to set a large monetary institution to rights, and to win back public confidence, must vary the monotony of abuse, hisses and cheers, with the exhibition of a little common sense, before they can hope to attain their object.

In looking over the directors' report, we find that the first half of the year just closed showed an increase in circulation of \$474,159, in deposits of \$286,337, and in paid up capital of \$68,923. With the second half year began the bank's troubles. The Vice-President, through motives now clearly seen to have been of a very unworthy character, attacked his colleagues, and the result was the withdrawal of public confidence from the institution. Between the 1st of January and the 21st of May, the circulation ran down \$667,413, and the deposits were reduced by \$885,519. A depletion of specie to the amount of \$1,037,309 rendered a suspension necessary. According to the statements now furnished, it appears that the capital is impaired to the extent of only \$71,608 or six per cent.

The report of the gentlemen appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank was confined for the reasons set forth, to the valuation of the paper discounted at the head office. The four agencies at which the principal losses occurred were Cobourg, \$89,084; Kingston, \$32,331; Seaforth, \$58,624; and Paris, \$14,322. These losses are so enormous in proportion to the business done at each place, as to bear on their face the true explanation of their occurrence, namely, wholesale fraud. On the other hand, the profits at Bowmanville, Peterborough, Whitby, Montreal and Toronto, stand out in bold relief.

From what came out at the meeting, we Vice-President, is not a fit man to be on a Railway.

bank board ; that Mr. A. M. Smith, arrogated to himself a power in management which he was incompetent to use aright; that Mr. Dumble's explanation of the Marmora matter was perfectly satisfactory; that the advance to Mr. Manning, no matter how well secured, was ill-timed, and open to the gravest suspicion ; that the directors made an indiscreet use of the information they acquired in the Board room; and that the astutest and most self-willed Cashier in the world could not have fought successfully against such odds as Mr. Woodside had against him. The great wonder to us is, that he has come so well out of the ordeal.

The new President, as we have said, is a gentleman in whom all have the greatest confidence. As a member of Parliamentary Committees, he proved himself to be a hard working man, conscientious and shrewd. If he will devote the necessary time and labour to his office, the best results may be anticipated. Mr. Thompson, the Vice-President, is a merchant of more than average capacity, who stands well with the community. Of the other members of the Board, nothing need be said, as they are well known. They have now before them experience dearly purchased, and if they avoid the shoals and quick-sands on which the old Board was wrecked, they may not only repair the errors of the past, but also evoke a new era of prosperity and confidence.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

From the annual report it appears that the directors have determined to avail themselves of the entire capital authorized by the Act of Incorporation-\$6,000,000. Hitherto only \$4,000,000 has been offered for subscription or taken up. The shareholders are, therefore, invited to take up the \$2,000,000 yet to be subscribed, and as they will have the opportunity of getting this stock at par, they will no doubt very generally avail themselves of the privilege. A telegram from Montreal informs us that on the announcement being made public, the stock went down from 1111 to 105, in consequence of the anticipated increased supply in the market. The bank's rest has been increased to the handsome sum of \$700,000. Fair progress is reported in the work of realizing the assets of the late Commercial Bank, and it is believed the original anticipations respecting the amalgamation will be realized. The business of the Bank continues to make satisfactory progress.

-It is stated, in Montreal, that Mr. Reekie has conclude that Mr. McDonald, the virtuous got the contract for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce

WE are not sensitive on the score of infallibility, but we prefer that those who assume the responsibility of setting us right should not magnify our mistakes, if such there be, or misrepresent our language. The Toronto Leader, in referring to the affairs of the Royal Canadian Bank, assures its readers that we made "the serious mistake of deducting the \$300,000 of losses from the amount of the paid up capital, and reason upon the assumption that the capital has been impaired to that extent." Unfortunately for the Leader's sagacity, we neither deducted \$300 .-000 of losses from the paid up capital, nor reasoned on the assumption that the capital was impaired to that amount. Our contemporary must have been groping about in the dark when it tumbled over the mistake referred to. We deducted the \$300,962, admitted loss, from the difference between assets and liabilities, excluding the capital altogether, and then found that \$366,863 represented the amount by which the capital was impaired. The mode by which we arrived at this result was quite correct; but we did fall into a trap. Mr. Woodside stated before the House of Commons' Committee, that no paper had been written off. In dealing with the bank balance sheet, we proceeded on the assumption that the \$300,962 of losses had not been written off. It now appears that \$297,247 were written off subsequently, and that, in ignorance of the fact, we duplicated the work of the directors. This new light, of course, makes the way clear to some results different from those at which we arrived.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY .- The entire amount of subscriptions necessary to the complete organization of the company, under the charter, has now been obtained, and the meeting for the election of officers will take place as soon as practicable. Great credit is due to some of our leading citizens, for the enterprise and public spirit displayed by them in connection with the project, and that of the Nipissing Road, since their inception. We hope no unnecessary delay will be made in putting both Roads under construction.

-Arrangements are nearly completed for the purchase of the telegraph companies by the English Government, and it is expected that a money bill will be introduced before long for the purpose of acquiring the business of the various undertakings. The sum needed will be about £7,000,. 000, of which the Electric and International Telegraph Company will claim nearly £3,000,000. Under the management of the Post Office, much greater facilities are anticipated for the transmis-sion of messages from and to the various towns and villages of the kingdom. At the present, the system with regard to the smaller towns an to the villages in particular, is very imperfect; but it is expected that in the course of a few years, every town and village in which there is a Post Office, will be connected with the metropolis by wire.

### financial.

### THE GOLD MARKET.

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in gold, from January 1862 to May 1869.

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### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

### (Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

We have to note considerable sales of Stocks ex dividends, and at high rates. The feeling of investors seems to be more in favor of Bank Stocks than for some time past. Bank Stock.—There were small sales of Mon-

treal at 161 and 1611, the market closing with sellers at 161 and buying at 160. Sellers ask 104 ex dividend for British America. Sales of Ontario were made at 96 and 964, closing with sellers at 964. Toronto has been dealt in at 1184 and 120% ex dividend and there are still buyers at the latter rate. Royal Canadian is nominal at last week's quotations; no sales since annual meeting. Commerce has been largely dealt in at 100 and 1004, and a small sale was made at 101; buyers freely offer 1001, but there are no sellers under 101. There are buyers of Gore at 38; none in market. Merchants advanced to 111; ex dividend, but closed lower in consequence of the increase of the issue of stock. There were small sales of Quebec at par. Buyers offer 1084 for Molson's; Quepec at part none in market. There are buyers and scheres of City at 98 and 98<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> respectively. Small sales of Du Peuple were made at 108. Sellers offer Na-Du Peuple were made at 108. Sellers offer Na-Union is quoted at 104 ex dividend.

Debentures.—No transactions to report in Cur-rency and Sterling Canada Debentures. Dominion Stock is lower, there are no buyers over 1064.

Stock is lower, there are no buyers over 1064. Toronto are offering at rates to pay 74 to 74 per cent. interest. County are offering at 99 to 994. Sundries.—Large sales of British America As-surance were made at from 56 to 57; the books are now closed for dividend due on the 10th inst. City Gas is in demand at 107 to 1074; none in market. Small sales of Canada Permenent Britd market. Small sales of Canada Permanent Building Society were made at 1214 ex dividend, and it is in demand. Western Canada in demand at 1164 to 117 and a slight advance on these quotations would be paid. There were sales of Freehold at 116, 1164 and 117, in demand at the latter rate. Buyers offer 136 for Montreal Telegraph, with sellers at 137. Sales of Canada Landed Credit were made at 79 and 794. Fair average Mortgages can be placed at from 8 to 9 per cent. interest.

A fall in Merchants' Bank stock from 111 to 105, is in consequence of the increase of the stock from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

-Very well excuted counterfeit five dollars on the Bank of British North America are in circulation in St. John N.B.

-According to the report of Treasurer Bout-well, the total debt of the United States exhibits

a decrease during the past month of \$16,410,132. — By the amended charter of the Bank of Com-merce, the day for holding the annual meeting has been changed from the first Monday to the second Tuesday in July.

-The Directors of the Commercial Bank, N. B. having taken steps for the commercial bank, M. D., having taken steps for the release of Mr. Sancton, that gentleman is now at liberty. It is under-stood that the bank folks were pretty well "salt-ed" by their New York lawyers by the time proceedings against Mr. S. were stopped. -St. John Telegraph.

THE USURY LAWS. — The Usury Laws of several States are now being revised. New Hampshire provides that the lender may receive as high as provides that the lender may receive as high as nine per cent., by special contract, the legal rate remaining at six unless otherwise specified. The usuary bill pending in the Connecticut Legislature is substantially a copy of the Massachusetts laws, providing that six per cent. shall continue to be the legal rate where no rate is mentioned, but borrowers and lenders may agree in writing to any The House hesitates to interfere with the ancient usuages of the State in this respect, but its hesitation will hardly affect the practice of business men.

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PRICES ations for	of Specie in	The fo New Yor	ollowing are k :	th	e quo-	
America	n silver			to	.96	Ŀ
Mexican	dollars			-	1044	ŀ
English	silver			**	480	Į,
Five fran	108		95	44	96	E
English	sovereigns	8		66	488	ŀ
Twenty	francs			**	386	ŀ
Thalers.				44	703	
Spanish	doubloons	8		46	16.45	
Mexican	66		15.50	"	15.65	
					and the second se	

BANK OF ENGLAND. - The return from the Bank of England for the week ending 16th of June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week

£3,142,205...Increase...£10,640 eposits. 7,139,111...Increase....189,210 Rest... Public deposits. Other deposits. 17,455,401...Increase .... 286,082 On the other side of the account :

£25, 301 Gov. securities. £14, 173, 667... Increase. ... Other securities 16,986,400 ... Decrease ... 344,944 Notes ..... 10, 465, 500...Increase.... 838, 263

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,577, 720, being a decrease of £264,765; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,153,625, showing an increase of £522,742, when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present posi-tion of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Reutes with the correspond ing week of last year :

		Contraction of the second
	At present.	last year.
Bullion	£19 153 625	£22,571,045
Duttion		
Reserve	. 11,575,905	14,046,310
Notes in circulation	12,577,720	23, 524, 735
Rate of discount	. 4 per cent.	2 per cent.
Consols	. 921	95
Franch Rantos	70f 22c	70f. 17c.

By telegram from London, dated July 1st, we learn that the regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published yester Iay, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased (185.000 since bet mode £185,000 since last week.

Railway News			
NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Traffic nding June 26th, 1869. Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries	reccipts f \$2,513 14,920 303	72 45	F
Corresponding Week of '68.	\$17,737 13,771	61 63	
Increase	\$3,965		
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY nding June 18, 1869. Passengers Freight Mails and Sundries	\$ 30,374 36,862 2,083	61 77	
Total Receipts for week Coresponding week, 1868	\$69,321 58,633		
Increase	\$10,687 for the fi	1.1.1	

-A large portion of the iron for the first sec-tion of the Wellington, Grey, and Brace Railway, arrived at Quebec lately.

-A novel law-suit is to be tried in the London Division Court. Mr. J. M. Cousins bought a ticket for Stratford, marked "Good this day only." but the conductor collected hs fare because he did not travel on the day so marked. The plaintiff sues for the sum of ninety cents.

The St. Catharines Revision Court last week added \$35,000 to the personal property of Mr. S. D. Woodruff, Canal Superintendent, because it was asertained he held United States bonds to the amount of \$50,000.

### NOTES ON PEAT-ITS MANUFACTURE AND USES AS FUEL.

In many parts of the country the process of peat-formation has been for ages, and is even now, going on. Mosses, and, to some extent, other plants usually found in low, swampy localities, grow, die, and accumulate before destructive de-composition takes place. To that incessant opera-tion of nature are due the immense deposits of a substance which may be considered in a certain degree a rudimentary lignite, and perhaps even coal. But little attention has been paid to it in this country until within a very few years. But the abundance of wood and the comparatively low price of coal account for this fact. However, the demand for fuel, which seems to increase in a greater ratio than the usual avenues for procuring it, has, in many localities, drawn attention to the necessity of seeking a substitute or auxiliary to ordinary combustibles. Peat has been utilized for many years in Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, and other European countries, mainly for house-hold purposes. The process of manufacture usu-ally resorted to in such instances, was confined to merely cutting square pieces of the deeper layers and allowing them to dry upon the ground antil required for use. Under such a method of treat ment, peat is, except in very few cases, light and porous, burns rapidly, emits a good deal of smoke, and cannot withstand the blast of iron-furnaces, or the strong draught of locomotives. Many efforts have been made to increase its density, and thus extend the range of its usefulness. But the difficulty of overcoming the resistance of water, which constitutes from fifty to ninety per cent. of its volume in the natural state, and the cost of the different devices to which inventors have had récourse, in order to deprive the crude peat of that element, have, in numerous instances, presented great obstacles in the way of the attainment of the end in view. Of late years, several contrivances have been adopted, having for their object the cut-ting or grinding and moulding of peak into bricks of different sizes and forms. These have met with ting or grinding and mount. These have met with of different sizes and forms. These have met with more or less success. In the works of the "Centrai Peat Fuel and Machine Company, of Connec-ticut," the several desiderata looked for by those who have studied the subject, seem to have been attained in a very simple and economical manner. The machinery used is free from complication, and yet accomplishes its work in a thorough and rapid manner. The peat is simply dug out of the bog by hand labor, which is considered, after all, as the cheapest in view of its adaptability to local The peat is simply dug out of the bog changes and circumstances. It is thrown directly into ordinary dumping-cars, running upon tracks hild in the space already excavated. It is then hoisted by steam-power, and thrown into a large hopper leading to the machine. This consists of a horizontal cylinder, to the interior surface of which are fastened knives of different shapes. These ent, grind, and reduce to pulp the crude peat, which is then expelled by means of the rotary action of a central drum, to the periphery of which other knives and grinding projections are a fixed.

The cylinder or shell is constructed of boiler plate, and is in three sections, which can be quickly and easily taken apart, and again put together. The whole interior portion of the machine can thus be readily inspected. At one end of the cylinder is a wide spout, through which the peat is expelled in the torm of pulp, and from which it passes into moulds underneath. These moulds are propelled by means of an endless chain, furnished with catches. One man attends to the feeding of these moulds, which are conveyed to him from the returning car in a trough filled with water. The moulds are simply oblong boxes, with tapering sides and moveable bottoms, furnished with eros projections. They are carried away in cars, running upon wooden rails and drawn by horses to the drying gounds, which are either an adjacent field or the surface of the bog itself. The moulds are upset upon the grass,

and the peat allowed to dry without any further attention or cost. In the process of drying, the mass breaks into pieces of different sizes and forms -the lines of separation being usually those of the indications made by cross-pieces on the bot tom of the moulds. These pieces have, indeed, many of them, almost the hardness and density of bituminous or anthrafite coal. The total cost of the manufacture of peat by means of this simple process is found, from actual tests, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per ton of peat ready for market ; the lowest wages pail to men being two dollars per day. Of course the cost of manufacture will vary with that of labor, which constitutes the largest expense attending it. The works of the above company are proportioned so as to produce one hundred tons of dry peat per day, and including steam engine, moulds, cars, trucks, etc., cost, we are informed ten thousand dollars. Peat when thus prepared seems to be of a very uniform consistency; constitutes a very convenient, useful, and economical fuel, either for household or manufacturing purposes, for generating steam, and for many metallurgic operations.

It burns with a far reaching flame, almost without smoke. The combustion is kept up in the form of glowing coals, the heat of which can be carried to a great degree of intensity without running the risk of covering the grate-bars with clinkers, or it may be reduced to a very low point without being extinguished. This latter property, it may be remarked in closing, renders it very useful for warming greenhouses, drying lofts, dwell ings. etc. Cooking stores in which this fuel was used have continued in operation for a whole year without the necessity of relighting the fire. — The Engineering and Mining Journal.

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INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—M. T. Rogers, Napanee; John Durham, Montreal; William Kennedy, Ottawa; Edward Welsh, Perth; James Delahey, Walkerton; George Wilson, Napanee; Wm. Snellgrove, Woodstock; R. P. Street, John Peacock, Hamilton; Anathas Cavan, H. Smeaton, C. Corcoran, Quebee; H. Stiehler, Galt; T. McLean, Toronto; H. Tibbit, Ottawa; Widheyer and Schroder, Ayton.

-The annual meeting of the Port Burwell Harbour Co. will be held at Port Burwell on the 14th inst.

—The Patent law of last session came into force on the 1st July inst.; also the act passed by the Ontario Legislature, last session, providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

-It has been ordered that the manufacture in Canada of benzine, and other light products of petroleum, which will not stand the prescribed fine-test of 115 degrees of Fahrenheit be authorized.

### Commercial.

### Toronto Market.

PRODUCE. -- Wheat -- Receipts, 4,665 bush. stock in store on the 5th inst, 42,799. Owing to an advance in the Fnglish market, prices here have tended upward, and though there is scarcely nove tended upward, and though there is scarcely enough business reported to establish prices, an advance of a few cents may be quoted. Car-loads of Spring sold at 95c. to \$1, and Fall at \$1 to \$1.02 f.o.b. Though the weather has been too wet the accounts received respecting the crops in Ontario are uniformly favorable. The certainty of a large yield of wheat over the greater portion of this continent is now established almost beyond doubt. The markets fluctuate with every change in the weather in Europe, so that the course of prices for the next month or so is as uncertain as he movements of the clouds. Oats. -- Receipts, 600 bush; in store on the 5th, 5,500 bush. There are scant supplies in market but prices keep steady at 53 to 54c., with very little doing. Barley. -No receipts; market nominal. Peas.-No teceipts; in store on the 5th, 5,800 bush. Lots are held at 80 to 82c., without buyers. Corn.-Two cars sold at 65c. on the track.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 3,080 brls.; in store about 5,000 bbls. The market is firm and more active, and closed at an advance of 20c. on last week's prices. Several lots of No. 1 Superfine sold at from \$4.30 to \$4.55. A lot of 400 bbls. Extra sold at \$4.45 at Weston and 100 bbls. at the same price here. Fancy, nominal. Oatmeal—Nothing doing except in small lots, at \$5.75 to \$6. Corameal.—Small lots are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75.

PROVISIONS -Butter-Is arriving more freely, and is taken on speculation at 13 to 14 c. There is no shipping movement of consequence, as the weather is too warm, but a small lot has been sent forward to New York, by way of experiment. The crop is generally understood to be large. Cheese, -Stocks are accumulating pretty fast, holders seem more inclined to realize, but owing to the high prices paid for the May product they do not care to sell at the figures named by shippers; it is selling in small lots at 134 to 144c. Pork. The last of the stock was cleared out to supply the gangs at work on the government road, above Lake Superior, so that there is now no stock in market, the last sales were made at our quotations. Cut-meats.—There is a light stock of bacon in market, rough 124c; cumb. cut 13c; shoulders 114c; hans, canvassed, are selling more freely at 15 to 16c, and there is a fair supply in market. Eggs.—are scarce and worth our quotations. Lard.—There is but a small demand owing to the decline in butter, holders are firm and stock light, selling at 16 to 17c.

WOOL - The mark of is again a little easier at 31c. Some of the leading dealers report their receipts in excess of last year.

HIDES-Dull and unchanged as quoted.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for grain to Kingston and Oswego, remain unaltered, at 2c gold, and 3c greenbacks, respectively. There is less demand than at the date of our last weekly report. **Bates** by steamers also remain unchanged at 20c, for flour to Montreal, and 6c for grain. The rate of grain from Kingston to Montreal is 4c and tolls. There is not as much freight offering as was the case last week; but the steamers are still kept pretty busy. Rates for lumber are still \$1.50 per M., greenbacks, but some pauties predict a rise; for coal \$1.30 is paid.

for coal \$1.30 is paid. The steamer *Her Majesty*, is expected to sail on her next trip on the 14th prox. Her cargo is already completed.

The Grand Trunk rates to Liverpool are:-Flour 4s. stg. per bbl.; wheat Ss. 6d. stg., per quarter; and boxed meats 55s. per ton. The following are the Grand Trunk Railway

The following are the Grand Trunk Railway Company's summer rates from Toronto to the undermentioned stations, which came into force on the 19th ult: — Flour to all Stations from Bellevelle to Lynn, inclusive 25c; grain, per 100 fbs., 13c; flour to Prescott, 30c; grain 15c; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland/inclusive, 75c; grain, 38c: flour to Boston, 80c, gold; grain 40c; flour to Halifax, 90c; flour to St. John, 85c.

### Halifax Market.

BREADSTUFFS. —June 29th. —We have to report an active speculative feeling for flour during the past week. Reports of improvement abroad, reduced stocks here, and uncertainty as to the result of injury to *Her Majesty*, created an exciting feeling and speculative demand. Sales at \$6 for Supers. were reported; but the demand has been supplied, to a large extent by State Extras; and as buyers are unwilling to operate at the advanced rates, the demand has subsided, and stocks are quite equal to requirements. Extras and Fancy are dull, at improved rates. No. 2 is in request, with light stocks. We quote White Wheat Extra (fall) \$6.25; Fancy, \$6; Superfine, @ \$5.75; No 2, \$5.

Imports from January 1st to June 29th, 1868, and 1869:

Bbl	s. Flour.	Bbls. Cornmeal.
1869	74842	15945
1868	91227	28755

PROVISIONS .- We note no particular activity in this branch of trade. In pork and beef there is the usual local consumption; but no speculative enquiry exists. The same remarks are applicable to butter; the feeling for which is decidedly downward. Last week 22 @ 23c. was realized for good new. To-day, 19c. was accepted: the supply is in excess of demand. Cut meats are in request at quotations. Cheese in demand. Stocks light. We quote: Pork-P. E. I. Mess, \$24 @ \$25: N. we quote: Fork—F. E. I. mess, \$24 (9 \$25; N. S., \$22; Prime Mess, \$20; Prime, \$14 @ \$16; Beef (mess), \$8 @ \$10; Prime, \$6; Butter, 19c.; Cheese 16c.; Hams, \$15; Lard, 16c.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE. -Sugar and molasses. as usual, at this season are dull. Holders are pressing small lots, on the market, at nominal rates. Rum is in good demand, with moderate Coffee, inactive at quotations. The stocks. recent movement here was confined to Jamaica: other grades unchanged.

FISH AND OIL .- Continue in active request, at anotations.

EXCHANGE -Bank drafts, London, at 60 days, at 121 per cent. Montreal sight, 31 per cent. St. John, N.B., 3 per cent prem. — R. C. Hamilton & Co.'s Circular.

### The Cottons of the World.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Wm. F. Herring, of the established house of Claghorn, Herring & Co., has obtained from Liverpool, the great centre of the cotton trade, a collection of cotton samples of the cotton producing area of the world, tributary to European wants, arranged and classified according to Liverpool standards by Liverpool experts. This collection the owner designs to present to the Board of Trade of Augusta to be held as the standard for reference in the adjustment of classifications in the Augusta market. It has been acquired through the well-known Liver-pool house of Messrs. Robert Lockhart, Dempster t Co. Neither pains nor expense have been withheld to make the collection accurate in classification, and to represent faithfully Liverpool values. Several months of time have been taken to make the collection, and six of the leading Liverpool cotton brokers have each severally furnished the samples, determining each upon his own judgment the respective classifications.

This collection comprises specimens of cotton grown in the United States, South America, Africa (or Algeria), Egypt, Asia Minor (Turkey, Smyrna, &c.), the West Indies; from the valleys of the Mississippi, the Nile and the Ganges; all parts of the world furnishing cotton as a surplus for export. Accompanying the collection is a tabular statement made by Messrs. Robert Lockhart, Dempster & Co., from which we collate some items of general interest. Cotton grown in the South is denominated American cottons, and described in the Liverpool market as Sea Island, uplands and New Orleans, and the standard grade which regulates their relative values, above and below it, in market is good middling for uplands and New Orleans. Cotton grown in South America receives the denomination of Brazils. These cottons comprise Pernams (or cotton from Pernambuco) Maranham and Maccios; and the standard is good fair.

Cotton grown in Egypt is described and denominated Egyptian; the standard grade for which is good fair.

Cotton grown in Asia Minor is denominated as Smyrna (Turkey cottons, &c.--) and is described as Smyrna cotton-the standard grade of which is fair.

Cotton grown on the West India Islands is denominated and described as "West Indias," and the standard grade is fair, also Tahiti, ranking with our Sea Island.

Cotton grown in British India is denominated Surat, and described as Dhollerah, Saw-ginned Dhawar, known and described by these respective The standard grade for India cottons is names.

### Imports of 1868.

Denomination.	bales.	av. weight of bales.
American	1,267,060	443
Brazil	636,897	155
Egyptian		500
Smyrna	12,758	380
West India	100,651	180
Surats'	1,038,925	380
Madras	243,949	800
Bengal	169,198	300
		-

#### Total ...... 3,660,127 354

Of Brazilian cotton, Pernams and Maranhams are noted in the Liverpool market for good color and staple, but it is a coarser cotton than Egyp-tian. The staple of Maccios is generally good, but the cotton seedy and color dull; the supply of this cotton is increasing. Smyrna cottons are of fair color, and staple "pretty strong but short.

Of the various descriptions of East Indian and Surat cottons, Dhollerah is generally received as the great standard in the Liverpool market; but the saw-ginned Dhawar, grown from American seed, is fair in color and staple, and the better grades come into competition with American cotton " and are much liked;" while the " McAuthurginned broach" is put down as giving less waste in manufacture than any other East India cotton; and Bengal is the "poorest cotton on the Liver-pool market, a good deal of which is exported to the continent of Europe."

Our readers will not fail to observe that while the average weight per bale of American cotton is 443 pounds, Surats average 380 pounds; the aver-age weight of all bales received at Liverpool in 1868 being 354 pounds.

Our cotton merchants are examining this collection of samples with great interest. It would be of advantage if our farmers should examine them also, not, perhaps, with the same view as that which governs the merchant, but to form a correct idea of the kinds of cottons which is to compete with their labors. We submit a resume of the opinions expressed by some of our experts in the cotton line at such an examination made lately.

American Cottons .- The samples, six of each grade of American cottons, comprise Orleans and Texas and Uplands, valued and classified on the The sample Orleans good middling exhibited a finer staple but no stronger fibre, and was not superior to Augusta classification of the same grade of uplands in color and cleanliness. The same judgment was pronounced on the sample of middlings, while general concurrence made the low middling of the uplands superior to the same grade of Orleans.

South America Cotton. - The samples of these cottons comprised :- Pernams-Good Fair, 12gd.; Fair, 12ad. Maccio-Good Fair, 12ad. ; Fair, 12ad. valuations, as with the American cottons, being made on the 24th of April, and this holds true of the valuations of all the samples. The Pernams possess a longer staple than either Orleans or Texas cotton, but is similar in other qualities. The appearance of good fair Pernams is similar to Augusta good middling; in cleanliness, ginning, &c., no better than Georgia uplands of the grade indicated above, color hardly so bright; would be classed here middling Orleans. The grade fair is similar in appearance to Georgia low middlings, but the staple is better. The other samples South American cottons are Maranhams. Grade. fair ; value at 124d. These cottons assimilate to Georgia middlings in ginning, color, &c., with no perceptible difference, except as to staple, which

is not so good. West India Cottons.--West India grade, good fair, value 124d. This cotton has a superior staple; color is not good, having a yellowish The United States demand is put as follows:-

tinge ; looks very much like our commonest Sea Island. The staple has a fine silky feeling, and the samples were deemed equal, but not superior,

to Georgia Zipporah. The Tahiti, the samples of which were classed as fair, and valued at 30c., ranked with our best Sea Islands.

Asia Minor Cottons .- The standard grade of these cottons is fair, and they are denominated Smyrnas. The sample of this collection is classed and valued at 10<sup>§</sup>. The staple is short and brittle, and valued at 10g. The scape as as to appearance and such cotton would be classed as to appearance and such cotton would be classed as to appearance in the Augusta market as ordinary, but as having an inferior staple and body. Good fair of this cot-ton valued in Liverpool at 10% per pound was classed as to appearance with low middling Georgia uplands of inferior staple and body. Egyptian Cotton.—The samples of these were:

Good fair, valued at 131d.; Fair, valued at 13d. The sample of Good Middling, valued at 15d. good fair is not so handsome in appearance, but not equal in staple to our Moina and Zipporah, and is deficient in color, cleanliness and ginning. The good middling has the appearance of our lo ordin

dinary, but possesses a better staple. African Cotton. —This cotton is from Algeria sample classed as fair, and valued at 101d. This cotton is coarse in staple and brown in color, hav ing somewhat the appearance of Augusta low mid-dling, but is shorter than this grade of uplands in staple.

India Cottons.—The highest priced sample of the India cotton is Broach, which is grown from American seed. The sample of this collection is classed "good to fine," and valued at 111d This cotton could be classed in the market ordinary uplands, which it resembles very much in appear-ance. But the standard cotton of India is Dhol-The sample of this collection are a lerah. follows: Good Fair, valued at, 101d.; Fair, do. 101d.; Middling Fair, do. 91d. The sampless of good fair Dhollerah's are short and brittle in stanle full of trash, deficient in color and badly ginned. It has the appearance of some of our dam aged re It has the appearance of some of our damaged re-packed cottons and might be classed low ordinary upland. The "fair," after the forgoing description, could only be classed as very low ordinary, while the "middling fair," is lumpy, stringy, and trashy, looking more like inferior warehouse sweepings than anything that can be found in the United States. The samples of fair Madras, valued at 93d. per pound, are not so good as those of mid-dling fair Dhollerah's, looking like very badly damaged cotton of the most inferior grade repacked. The staple is weak and brittle. Fair Bengal is represented the poorest cotton shipped to the port of Liverpool.—Georgia Chronicle and Sontinel.

### Petroleum.

The following shows the exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1 to June 29:

From New Yorkgals Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore Portland New Bedford Cleveland	1,192,540	1868, 22,733,445 1,265,060 15,137,736 1,047,546 152,131	
Total Export from U. S. Same time 1867 Same time 1866		40,276,917 27,782,570 25,350,065	

### The Tobacco Crop of 1869.

Estimates of the crop of 1869, put down for Kentucky, 70.000 hhds.; Tennessee, 23,000; In-diana and Illinois, 19,000; Missouri, 8,000; total, 120,000. Stock in the West, 8,000; stock at the seaports, 19,000; total, 147,000.

Foreign countries take the tobacco crop in the following proportions:-England, 25,000 hhda; North Germany, 15,000; Spain, 10,000; Italy, 10,000; France, 9,000; Belgium, 4,000; the Mediteranean ports 3,900; countries not specified 5,500;

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For the West, 35,000 hhds.; for the East, 15,000; total, 50,000. Add foreign demand, 82,400; total; 132,400—a total which would exceed the crop of the year by 12,400 hhds. It must be remembered, however, that the foregoing are the estimates of the trade as represented at the tobacco fair recently held at Louisville.

It is stated that the governments of Austria; France, Spain and Italy, countries where the manufacture is conducted under stringent rules, have permanent agents in the West for the purchase of tobacco.

### English Sugar Duties.

It appears that the memorandum which accompanies the North German Sugar Duties Bill, to which we alluded last week, suggests that the saccharine strength of the sugar exported should be ascertained by the polariscope, and the draw-back allowed accordingly. In remarking upon the proposition before the Customs' Union Parlia-ment, Messrs. Rueb & Sons, of Rotterdam, make the following remarks on the question of graduated for its good sense in imposing a single duty on all Raw Sugars, of whatever shade or quality, and for establishing a draw back according to intrinsic quality. This step is the more remarkable, as Cologne was the town where the four Governments made the experiments on Sugar, which resulted in the disastrous Drawback Convention. The project explains why the German delegates last year were wise enough to refuse to enter the league formed between Holland, France, Belgium, and England, to resist the progress of industry and science, and to protect laziness and imperfectly-made goods, by differential duties on each grade of Sugar. This unfortunate Convention, which yields no more revenue than a single duty would give, without any fear of giving bounties to refiners, is extremely prejudicial to the true interests of comtremely prejudicial to the true interests of com-merce and of the colonies. Let us hope that the lesson given by Germany to the delegates of the four nations, will not be lost, and that it will bring them back to rational principles. If, with the assistance of science and of industry, No. 15 is what the Cane and Beetroot naturally yield, it is principles that No. 10 and Science and Scie evident that Nos. 10 and 6 deserve no protection. The Dutch are now suffering the consequences of their joining a false system. Java, the finest Sugar colony in the world, is affected, and White Sugar, in consequence of the Convention, actually fetches less money than brown kinds. Government, think ing of nothing but its receipts, forgets that is ma-terially injuring the colonies. And we are tied to such a system till 1875!—*Produce Markets Review*.

### Morton & Smith,

ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND VALUATORS.

### 48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO

#### 47-1v B. MORTON.

J. LAMOND SMITH. NOTICE

## office of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

GENERAL Meeting of the Subscribers to the Capital A Stock of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 46 Front Street, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at TWELVE o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and organizing the said Company. W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Toronto, July 7, 1869. Toronto, July 7, 1869. Secretary

### Montreal Telegraph Company,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of FIVE per cent. for the half-year ending THIRTY-FIRST MAY, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, the NINTH JULY. The Transfer Book will be closed from 1st to 9th JULY. By order of the Board, (Signed)

(Signed)

JAMES DAKERS.

### Insolvent Act of 1864

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, } COUNTY OF YORK.

### In the County Court of the County of York.

In the matter of HENRY S. LEDTARD, an Insolvent. The undersigned has filed a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the Thirteenth day of September next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof. Dated at Toronte, this Third day of July, A.D. 1869. 46-10t, H. S. LEDYARD.

### The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### DIVIDEND No. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institu-tion has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the second day of JULY next.

and after FRIDAY, the second day of JULY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of June next, both days inclusive. The amendment to the Charter of the Bank, necently sanctioned by Parliament, changes the day for holding the Annual General Meeting from the first Monday to the SECOND TUESDAY IN JULY. Stockholders will therefore please note that the meeting this year will be held on Tuesday, the THIRTEENTH PROX.

Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon, precisely. By order of the Board.

R. J. DALLAS, Cashier. Toronto, June 23rd, 1869. 42-td

### British America Assurance Company,

### FIFTT-FIRST DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per IN cent on the capital stock paid up, has been this day declared for the half year ending 30th ult, and that the same will be payable on and after

The Stock and Transfer Books will accordingly be closed from this date to the Eighth instant, inclusive By order of the Board.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend for the half-year, ending the 30th ult., at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum, upon the capital paid-up stock of this Company, has been declared, and will be payable at the Company's office, on and after Friday, the 9th inst. Company's office, on and af By order of the Board.

BERNARD HALDAN.

46-¥t

Western Assurance Co.'s Office, Toronto, 1st July, 1869.

#### WESTERN CANADA

### Permanent Building and Savings Society.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year ending 29th inst. and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Society, No. 70 Church Street, on and after THURSDAY, the EIGHTH day of JULY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WALTER S. LEE, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, June 15, 1869.

### Bank of Toronto.

### DIVIDEND No. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Eight per cent. on the paid up capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its branches on and after

### FRIDAY, the 2ND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of June, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of July next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board. G. HAGUE, Cashier.

Secretary Terento, May 16th, 1869.

## Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEABLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year ending 30th instant, and the same will be payable at the Office of the Society on and after THURSDAY, the EIGHTH day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 20th June inclusion 30th June, inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. HERBERT MASON, Secretary and Treas Toronto, June 10th, 1869.

44-td

### Niagara District Bank.

### DIVIDEND No. 31.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the paid up capital stock of this Institution, has this day been declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. M. ARNOLD, Cashier.

### Office of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers to the Capital A Stock of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 46 Front street in the said City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and organizing the said Company. By order. CHAS. ROBERTSON,

Toronto, June 16.

### The European Mail for North America, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

WILMER & SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.

(Established in 1843.)

### A Full and Complete Summary of since

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Published Weekly for despatch by the Mail Steamer.

### THE EUROPEAN MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL. FOR North America, with which is incorporated 'Wil-mer & Smith's European Times,' is published in the interest of the mercantile and general community. In each issue is to be found all the reliable information commercial and general, that can in any way prove of value to our subscribers. The greatest possible care has been, and will continue to be, taken by the Proprietors to obtain, regardless of expense, a faithful record of all market transactions in which our friends are more particularly concerned, up to within three hours of the closing of the Mail. Mail

We furnish our readers with quotations of articles staple not generally noted in ordinary lists, of which the follow-ing is an example :-

Articles.	Prices per ton.			Cash discount.		
CANADA PLATES Staffordshire (in L'pool) f.o.b. Glamorgan "	£18 19	18 15	6	24 per et.		
GALVANIZED IRON Corrugated Shts., 20 gauge fob.	17	0	0			

The latest shipping intelligence, comprising arrivals, departures, sailings, and loadings, alphabetically arranged, is laid before our subscribers; and the tabilar form adopted in the current number will be adhered to through-out every easualty being regularly noted, and the state of the freight market duly advised. Agricultural, Legal, and Medical news, of interest is given in detail. We publish a list of Military and Naval Stations, and an changes are promptly noted. The proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAIL urge the great advantages of this Journal, and trust for the friendly co-operation of all who think it of importance that the Old and New World should be more closely associated by those reciprocal ties resulting from a mutual furtherance of their material interests. The subscription is 52s. or \$13 (gold) per annum, pay-

The subscription is 52s. or \$13 (gold) per annum, payable in advance. Sole Agent for Toronto,

41-td

A. S. IRVING.

SATURDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JULY INSTANT.

J. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Brit. Amer. Assur. Office, Toronto, 3rd July, 1869.

### Western Assurance Company.

	1.00
	MES
	751

Mercantile.
John Boyd & Co.,
HAVE now in store, ex steamships "Peruvian," "North American," "Moravian," &c., their usual spring iset of
NEW SEASON TEAS,
TOUNG HYSONS,
GUNPOWDERS, IMFERIALS, COLORED and UNCOLORED JAPANS, CONGOUS, SOUCHONGS, TWANKEYS, and PEKOES.
ALSO, 2 "MORO CASTLE," " EAGLE," & "ELLA MARIA,
Direct from Havana, BOXES BRIGHT CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR.
61 AND 63 FRONT STREET
TORONTO. Tomnio, April 14th, 1869. 7-1y
Teasi Teasii Teasiii
FRESH ARRIVALS
NEW CROP TEAS,
WINES, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Special Inducements given to
FROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.
All Goods sold at very Lowest Montreal Prices !
W. & R. GRIFFITH,
OFFARIO CHAMBERS Germer of Front and Church Streets, TORONTO
-ly TORONTO ONTABLO
NEW CROP TEAS!
1,000 Half Chests
NEW CROPTEAS!
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of NEW CROP TEAS, (to which they by to call the attention of the Trade.) comprising,—
YOUNG HYSONS AND HYSONS, HYSON TWANKAYS, TWANKAYS,
IMPERIALS, GUNPOWDERS,
CONGOUS, COLOURED JAPANS,
NATURAL LEAF JAPANS, OOLONGS.
REFORD & DILLON. 12 & 14 WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO. 7-1y
Robert H. Gray,
Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts
CRINOLINE STEEL,
HAPORTER OF BABERDASHERY, TRIMMINGS
~ AND

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43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

#### **TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-**TITT 9 1960

	. 17	TORONTO	PRI
	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Na
North	Boots and Shocs.	\$ c. \$ c.	Gree
	Mens' Thick Boots "Kip	2 05 2 50 2 25 3 00	Gunp
	" Calf " Congress Gaiters	3 20 3 70 1 65 2 50	
	"Kip Cobourgs Boys' Thick Boots	1 20 1 40 1 70 1 80	Hyse Impe
	Youths' "	1 40 1,50	Tobac Can l
PANS,	Women's Batts "Balmoral	0 95 1 30 1 20 1 50	West
	" Congress Gaiters., Misses' Batts.	0 90 1 50 0 75 1 00	
OES.	" Balmoral	1 00 1 20 1 00 1 30	
	" Congress Gaiters Girls' Batts	0 65 0 85	
RIA,	" Balmoral " Congress Gaiters	0 90 1 05 0 75 1 10	Tin ( Block
	Children's C. T. Cacks Gaiters	0 50 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 90	Grain Coppe
AR.	Drugs.		Pig . Shee
	Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Cut N
ET	Borax	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Asso
-	Camphor, refined Castor Oil	0 16 0 28	Shin
7-1y	Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Galva Asso
	Cream Tartar	0 30 0 35 0 03 0 04	Best
	Epsom Salts Extract Logwood	0 11 0 12	
	Gum Arabic, sorts Indigo, Madras	0 30 0 35 0 90 1 00	Horse Gues
	Licorice Madder	0 14 0 15 0 00 0 16	For
	Galls	0 32 0 37 12 00 13 50	Pate
- 4	Opium Oxalic Acid	0 26 0 35	Iron ( Pig_
IES,	Potash, Bi-tart Bichromate	0 25 0 28 0 15 0 20	Othe
	Potass Iodide	3 90 4 50 0 124 0 60	Bar-Befin
	Soda Ash	0 02 0 04	Swed
.	Soda Bicarb Tartaric Acid	0 40 0 45	Hoope
	Verdigris Vitriol, Blue	0 35 0 40 0 08 0 10	Boile Cana
rices 1	Groceries.		Uni Pon
ues 1	Java, V Ib	0 22@0 23	Swa Lend
	Laguayra, Rio	0 15 0 17	Bar,
	Fish : Herrings, Lab. split	0 00 0 00	She
TABIO	scaled	0 00 0 00 0 33 0 35	Iron I No.
	Mackerel, small kitts Loch. Her. wh'e firks	1 00 0 00 2 50 2 75	64 64
s:		1 25 1 50 0 00 3 50	
	White Fish & Trout Salmon, saltwater	14 00 15 00	Powde Blas
	Dry Cod, #112 ms		FF
1	Raisins, Layers	1 90 2 00 1 90 2 00	Blas FF
	" Valentias new	0 6 0 6 4 0 0 5	FFI
d well	Currants, new	0 3 0 04 0 11 0 12	Reg
they	Figs Molasses :		Ext Tin P
- 1	Clayed, ₽ gal Syrups, Standard	0 55 0 26	IC (
	" Golden	0 59 0 60	
	Rice : Arracan	3 60 4 00	DC DX
ERS,	Spices: Cassia, whole, ♥ D	0 00 0 45 0 11 0 12	Hide
	Cloves Nutmegs	0 50 0 55	Green
	Ginger, ground	0 20 0 25	Cured Calfsk
ANS,	Pepper, black Pimento	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Calfsk
8.	Dungage 1	0 91 0 10	Sheep
	Port Rico, #1b	0 9 0 94	
0. 7-1y	Barbadoes (bright) Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Inferi Media
	yellow No. 2, 60ds Yellow, No. 22	0 91 0 91 0 91 0 91	Good Fancy
	No. 3 Crushed X	0 10 0 101 0 107 0 11	Leat
rts	4 A	0 11 0 11 0 11 0 12	5
	Greund Dry Crushed	0 12 0 122	h Spani
	Extra Ground		hes Do.1s
	Japan com n to good	0 55 0 60	Do. N Slaug
NG S	Colored, com. to nne	0 60 0 70 0 42 0 75	Do. li
	Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com to gd	0 50 0 65	Harn
	Madiam to Choice	0 65 0 80 0 85 0 95	Uppe
6-1y	Extra choice		

é

PRICES CURRE	NTJUL	Y 8, 1869.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article,	Wholesale Rates.
Groceries-Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather-Contin'd.	\$ c. \$ c.
Gunpowd'r c. to med	0 55 0 70	Kip Skins, Patna French	0 30 0 35 0 70 0 90
" med. to fine. " fine to fins't	0 70 0 85 0 85 0 85	English	0 65 0 80
Hyson	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) perdoz	0 50 0 60
Imperial Tobacco, Manufact'd:	0 42 0 80	Do. light	0 45 0 50
Can Leaf, # 1 58 & 108.	0 26 0 30	French Calf. Grain & Satn Clt @ doz	1 03 1 06 0 055
Western Leaf, com Good	0 25 0 26 0 27 0 32	Splits, large # 10	0 30 0 38
" Fine	0 32 0 35	Enamelled Cow Pfoot	0 23 0 28 0 20 0 21
" Bright fine	0 40 0 501	Patent	0 20 0 21
cuorce	0 00 0 15	Pebble Grain Buff	0 15 0 17 0 14 0 16
Hardware. Tin (net cash prices)		Ofls.	0 18 0 10
Block, # 15	0 35 0 00	Cod	0 65 0 70
Grain Copper:	0 30 0 00	Lard, extra	0 00 0 00
Pig	0 23 0 24	" Woollen	0 00 0 00
Sheet Cut Nails:	0 30 0 33	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Assorted 1 Shingles,		" Mott's economic Linseed, raw " boiled	0 30 0 00 0 76 0 82
	2 95 <b>3 00</b> 3 15 <b>3 25</b>	" boiled	0 81 0 87
Lathe and 5 dy	3 30 3 40	Machinery	0 00 0 00 1 00
Galvanized Iron: Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	" salad	1 95 2 30
Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	" salad " salad, in bots. qt. # case	3 60 3 75
" 26 " 28	0 08 0 08	Sesame salad, F gal	1 60 1 75
Horse Nails :		Seal, pale Spirits Turpentine	0 75 0 85 0 60
Guest's or Griffin's	0 00 0 00	Varnish	0 00 0 00 0
assorted sizes For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	Whale.	0 00 0 90
Patent Hammer'd do	0 17 0 18	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	i showing
Iron (at 4 months): Pig-Gartsherrie Nol	24 00 25 00	in Oil, # 251bs	0 00 2 35
Other brands. No1	22 00 24 00		0 00 2 10 0 00 1 90
" No 2 Bar-Scotch, \$100 b	0 00 0 00 2 25 2 50	a 16 3 16	0 00 1 65
Refined	3 00 3 25 5 00 5 50	White Zine, genuine White Lead, dry	3 00 3 50 0 05 0 09
Swedes Hoops-Coopers		Red Lead	0 07 0 08
Band	3 00 3 20	Venetian Red, Eng'h Yellow Ochre, Fren'h	0 02 0 03
Boiler Plates Canada Plates	3 25 3 50 3 75 4 00	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Petroleum.	A In March
Pontypool	3 25 4 00	(Refined # gal.)	
Swansea Lead (at 4 months):		(Refined ♥ gal.) Water white, carl'd small lots	0 25 0 25
Bar. 20 100 108	0 06 0 07	Straw, by car load	0 00 0 00
Sheet	0 071 0 071	Billight 1010	0 00 0 00
Iron Wire (net cash):		" small lots	0 00 0 00
No. 6, # bundle 9,	3 10 3 20	Benzine	0 00 0 00
" 19 "	3 40 3 50 4 30 4 40	Grain	
" 16, " Powder :		Wheat, Spring, 60 th "Fall 60 "	0 98 1 00 1 03
Blasting, Canada	3 50 0 00 4 25 4 50	Barley 48 "	0 00 0 00
FF "	4 75 5 00	Peas	0 70 0 80 0 53 0 54
Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	Rye 56 "	0 50 0 00
FF loose FFF "	5 00 6 00 6 00 6 50	Seeds: Clover choice 60 "	0 00 0 00
Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		eom'n 68	0 00 0 00
Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25 4 50 5 00	Then of hy choir a	0 00 0 00
Extra Tin Plates (net cash):		" inf. to good 48 " Flax	0 00 0 00
IC Coke IC Charcoal	7 50 8 50 8 50 9 00	Flour (per brl.): Superior extra	0 00 0 00
IX "	10 50 11 00	Extra superfine,	4 50 4 60
1XX "		Fancy superfine Superfine No 1	4 45 4 55
DX "	9 50 0 00	No. 2	
Hides & Skins, Wh	0 00 0 05	Oatmeal, (per brl.) Provisions	5 50 6 00
Green rough	0 06 0 06	Butter, dairy tub #1b	0 13 0 14
Cured	0 00 0 00	store packed Cheese, new	0 12 0 13
Calfskins, green Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	Pork, mess, per brl	0 13 0 14 27 00 27 50
** dry	0 10 0 -0	" prime mess	
Sheepskins,	0 10 0 00	Bacon, rough	0 12 9 124
Hops.	0.00 0.00	" Cumberl'd cut	0 13 0 00
Inferior, W D Medium	0 00 0 00	Hams, in salt	0 00 0 00
Good	0 00 0 00	" smoked	0 00 0 00
Fancy		Shoulders, in salt Lard, in kegs	0 16 0 17
Leather, @ (4 mos.) In lots of less than		Eggs, packed	0 13 0 15
50 sides, 10 🎔 cnt		Beef Hams	10.00 0.13
higher. Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y	( -	Hogs dressed, heavy	0 00- 0 00
heavy, weights # D	0 21 0 25	" medium " light	0 00 0 00
Do 1st onal middledo	0 22 0 20	1	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
Do. No. 2, light weights Slaughter heavy	0 00 0 24	Salt, dc.	4.00 1.00
Do light	1 0 00 0 00	American bris	0 00-1 00
Harness, best	0 00 0 00	Goderich	0 00 1 90
Upper heavy	0 30 0 32	Plaster	
light			

Soap & Candles.					Brandy : \$ c. Hennessy's per gal. 2 30			с 50
	1			143	area and a per Bar			50
D. Crawford & Co.'s		е.			JEALLOUIS			35
Imperial		071			. Abooth the cost of the second			35
" Golden Bar	0	** :						33 00
" Silver Bar	0			071				
Crown	0	05	0			4	1	50
No. 1	0	031	0	03				
Candles	0	00	0	11	Common 36 u. p 0 5			60
- Colorest					Old Rye 0 7			80
Wines, Liquors,				* 1	Malt 0 7			80
die.					Toddy 0 7			80
Ale:			~		Scotch, per gal 1 9	) 2		10
English, per doz. qrts.		60		65	Irish-Kinnahan's c 7 0	) 7	1	50
Guinness Dub Portr	z	35	2	40	" Dunnville's Belf't 6 0	) 6	; ;	25
Spirits:				~ ~				
Pure Jamaica Rum	1	80		25	Wool.			-
De Kuyper's H. Gin.	1	55	1		Fleece, 1b 9 3			32
Booth's Old Tom	1	90	2	00	Pulled " 0 0	) (	•	00
					Furs.			
Gin :		00		25	Bear, 0 0			00
Green, cases	_	00		25	Bedver, @10 0 0			00
Booth's Old Tom, c	0	00	0	20	Coon 0 0			00
Wines:					Fisher 0.0			00
Port, common	1	00	1	25	Martin 0 0	) (	•	<b>0</b> 0
" - fine old	2	00	4	00	Mink 0 0	) (	•	00
Sherry, common	1	00	1	50	Otter 0 0	) (	1	00
" medium	ī	70	ĩ	80	Spring Rats 0 0	) 0	1	<b>6</b> 0
"old pale or golden	2	50	4	00	Fox 0 0	0	1	<b>00</b>

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH. -Quotations on the London Market.

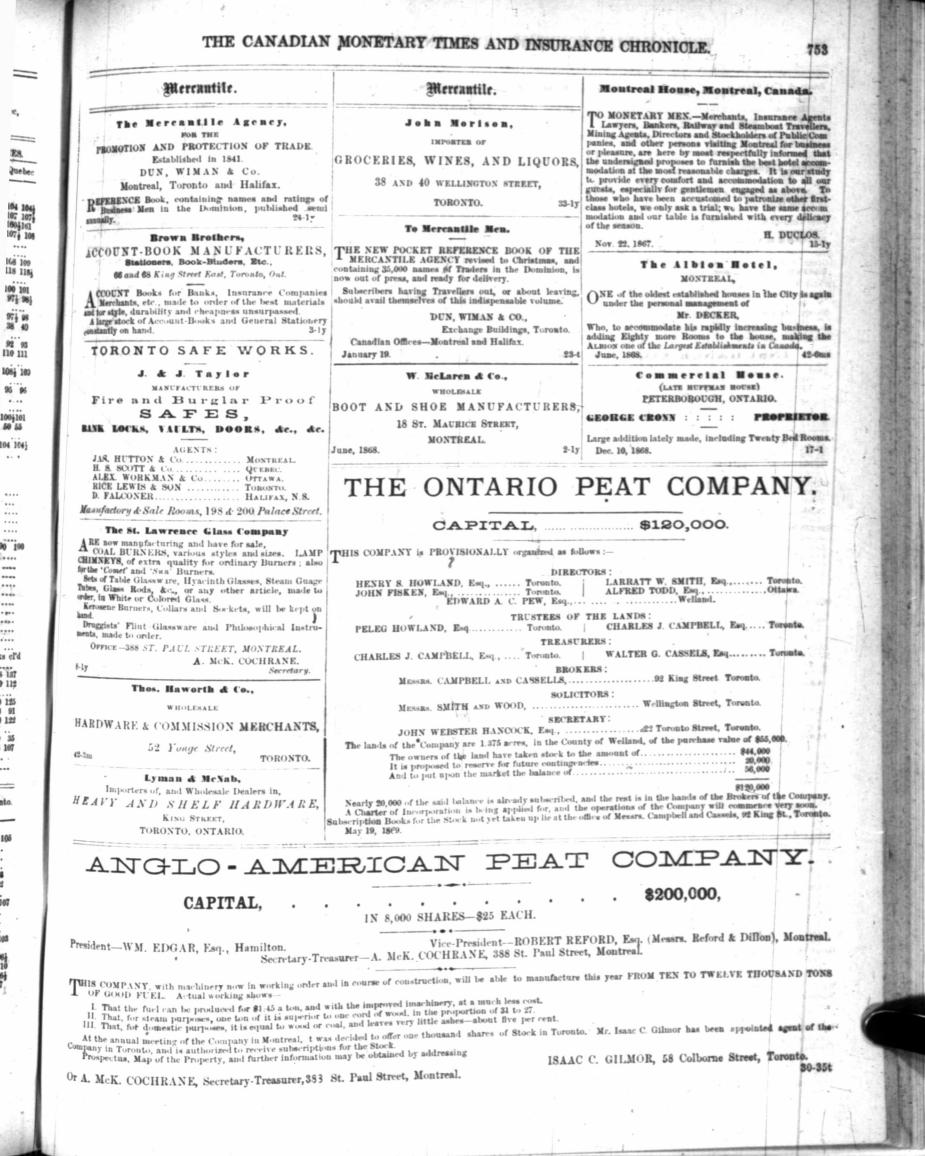
No. of Shiares.	Last Di- vidend.	Name of Company.	Shares par val	Amoui paid.	Last Sale.
20,000		Briton Medical and General Life	10		21
50;000	71	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	51
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	21	41 331
5,000	. 91	Edinburgh Life		15	4800
400,000	5-1 yr		21	11s6	45. VU
100,000	- 10	Etna Fire and Marine	-10	11	53}
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	352
24,000	12	Imperial Fire	500	5C 10	171
7,500	91	Imperial Life Lancashire Fire and Life	100	2	21
100,000	10		20	74	25
10,000		Life Association of Scotland	40		481
35,862	45s. p. sh	London Assurance Corporation	25 10	121 1	401
10,000	40	London and Lancashire Life		-2	71
87,504	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	1	14
20,000		National Union Life		5	13
20,000		Northern Fire and Life	100	3	10
40,000	68,00	North British and Mercantile	50	61	191
40,000 }	58	North British and Mercantile	30	01	101
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	171
2,500	£5 128.	Provident Life	100	10	35
2,000	£41 p. s.	Phoenix	100	10	1394 x d
200,000	24-h.yr.	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	218.
100,000	38, bo, 48		20	-3	61
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	21	51
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	66 x d
4,000	5	Star Life	25	11	
4,000				-•	
		CANADIAN.			P. c.
8,000	4	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	56 57
	4	Canada Life	400		
4000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	135
10,000	3	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	11	
		Quebec Fire	40	321	£23 24
	7	" Marine	100	40	85 90
10,000	46 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	9	
,	1	-6	-		
			- B		

		B		
RAILWAYS.	Sha's	Pail	Montr	London
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	A 11		56
Buffalo and Lake Huron		64		21 31
Do. do Preference		6.6		5 6
Buff., Brantf. & Goderich, 6 pe., 1872-3-4				66 69
Champlain and St. Lawrence		1	10 11	
Do. do Pref. 10 2 ct			80 85	
Grand Trunk		6.0	14 144	
Do. Eq.G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6%c				80
Do. First Preference, 5 % c				441
Do. Deferred, 3 2 ct.				
Do. • Second Pref. Bonds, 5pc				37
Do. do Deferred, 3 & ct				
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 Bet				284
Do. do. Deferred, 3 @ ct				
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3%c		64		154
Do. do. Deferred, 3 @ ct		6.6		
Great Western		64	14 144	13}
Do. New				
Do. 6 2 c. Bds, due 1873-76				99
5 1 0 c Bds. due 1877-78				924
Marine Railway, Halifax \$250, all	\$250			
Northern of Canada, 6 De. 1st Pref. Bds				82 83
EXCHANGE.			. 1	
Halifa	x. Montr'l,	Qu	ebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days	01 01	-	. 01	1.61
Sight or 75 days date 121 1 Private do 114 1			91	101
		0	19	91
Private, with documents Bank on New York	8 8	1 00	0.01	0.08
75-1	261 27	26		$26\frac{5}{4}$
0.11 0.4.1.	27 27 1		27	nan I dia
	par	1.		par dis.
Silver	4 42	1 1		4 to 5

### STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:-Toronto, July 6 Montreal, July 5; Quebec, July 3; London, June 5.

						2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.8.2					
	2 n Divid'd						CLOSING PRICES.					
NAME.			ay.									
	X	$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$	Months			Toronto,	Montrel	Quebec				
BANKS. British North America	\$250	A 11	₽ ct. 31 b4pc	July and Ja		103 104	103 104	-				
Jacques Cartier		**	4	1 June, 1 D		101 1014	107 108	107 1071				
Montreal Nationale	200 50		6	1 Nov. 1 M	av	160±161 106±107	1591160 107 108	160 161				
New Brunswick	100	**			-y.			107 108				
Neva Scotia Du Peuple	$\frac{200}{50}$	÷.	7&b\$3}	Mar., 1 Se		108 1084	108 108	1				
Toronto	100	**	4	1 Jan., 1 Ju		120 120	118 119	118 1184				
Bank of Yarmouth Canadian Bank of Com'e	50	All				1001101	100 101	100 101				
City Bank Montreal		6.6	4	1 June, 1 D	ec.	981 99	98} 99	971 981				
Commer'l Bank (St. John)	$\frac{100}{50}$	**	Pet.	1 July, 1 Ja	n		98 99	971 98				
Eastern Townships' Bank Gore	40		none.	1 Jan., 1 Ju		39 40	381 391	38 40				
Halifax Banking Company Mechanics' Bank		All.	4	1 Nov., 1 M	av.	921 95	92 94	92 93				
Merchants'Bank of Canada	100		5	1 Jan., 1 Ju		104 105	103 105	110 111				
Merchants' Bank (Halifax) Melson's Bank		All	4	1 Apr., 1 0	et.	108 109	1081 109	1081 100				
Niagara District Bank	100	70	31	1 Jan, 1 Ju	ly.	961 961						
Ontario Bank People's Bank (Fred'kton)	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 D	ec,	201 201	95} 961	95 96				
People's Bank (Halifax)	20	6.4	7 12 m			100 1001						
Quebec Bank	$, \frac{100}{50}$	60	31/2 4	1 June, 1 D 1 Jan., 1 Ju	ec, ly.	49 50	100 100	100+101 50 55				
St. Stephens Bank	100	All				103 104	104 105	104 1041				
Union Bank Union Bank (Halifax)	100	**	4 7 12 180	1 Jan., 1 Ju Feb. and At		103 104	104 105	104 104}				
			T.T.									
MISCELLANEOUS,							h					
British America Land		44										
British Colonial S. S. Co Canada Company							1					
Canada Landed Credit Co	50	\$50	31			77 78						
Canada Per. B'ldg Society Canada Mining Company		All. 90	5		1	121 122						
Do. Inl'd Steam Nav. Co	100	All.	$15 \ 12 \mathrm{m}$				9911001	90 100				
Do. Glass Company Canad'n Loan & Investm't	100 25	21	None.		1		40 60	20.00				
Canada Ageney	10	1										
Colonial Securities Co Freehold Building Society		A 11	5			116 117		Sil.				
Halifax Steamboat Co												
Halifax Gas Company Hamilton Gas Company												
Huron Copper Bay Co	4	12	20				30 45					
Lake Huron S. and C Montreal Mining Consols	- 5 20	102 \$15					2.90 3.10					
Do. Telegraph Co	40	All.	5		·	Bks cl'd	Bks cl'd					
Do. Elevating Co Do. City Gas Co	00 40	**	5 <u>1</u> 4	15 Mar. 15 St			105 107 $136 137\frac{1}{2}$	136 137				
Do. City Pass. R., Co	50	* *	2	15 Mar. 15 S	ep.	1 . Sec. 1	1104111	110 112				
Quebec and L. S Quebec Gas Co	8 200	84 All	4	1 Mar., 1 S	on			120 125				
Quebee Street R. R	50	25	3				1	90 91 120 122				
Richelieu Navigation Co St. Lawrence Glass Company.	100 100	All.	7-12m	1 Jan., 1 Ju	ly.		120 123 80 85					
\$t. Lawrence Tow Boat Co	100	64		3 Feb.				30 35 106 107				
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West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y		All.	5			1161117						
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New Brunswick, 6 @ ct., Jan. a Nova Scotia, 6 @ ct., 1875												
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Toronio Corporation					94	95						
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#### THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE. 755 Ausurance. Insurance. about ITTLE I Montreal Assurance Company THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL (MARINE). LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1840. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. \$800,000 CAPITAL ... INVESTED FUNDS (approximately) .. 400,000 WOODBRIDGE S. OLMSTEAD, SECRETARY, EDWIN W. BRYANT, ACTUARY, JAMES GOODWIN, PRESIDENT, ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, VICE PRESIDENT. ......MONTREAL HEAD OFFICE. BRANCH OFFICE-32 Wellington Street, Toronto. LUCIAN S. WILCOX, MEDICAL EXAMINER. Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR. Marine Inspector.....CAPT. F. JACKMAN Organized in 1846. Charter Perpetual. Local Secretary and Agent ..... R. N. GOOCH. Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-6ms The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company. Numbering Over 59,000 Members. Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. REING A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY ITS ASSETS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO ITS MEMBERS, AssETS, \$25,000,000.—Acquired by prudent and economical management of twenty-two years, without the aid of ngle dollar of original capital. SURPLUS ASSETS, \$7,361,967—All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. There are HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been no stockholders. Seventeen years in operation. THOMAS STOCK, President. ITS DIVIDENDS -- Have averaged over 50 per cent. annually. Total amount of dividends paid the members since its organization, \$6,000,000. ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED—It has arrived at the extraordinary condition where the income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all the losses. Total amount of losses paid by the Company, \$8,500,000. Its RESPONSIBILITY - For every \$100 of liabilities it has \$154 of assets. RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer . 26 Geo. Girdlestone. FIRE, Life, Marine, Accident, and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor, Ont. Very best Companies represented, LAST YEAR'S PROSPEROUS BUSINESS. Amount insured fiscal year, 1867 ......\$45,647,191 00 | Income received fiscal year, 1867 ......\$7,530,886 19 During its last fiscal year, how the same time added more than four millions to its accumulated capital. The whole record of this Company has been one of prudent management and prosperous advancement. Among the older and leading Life Insurance Companies its average ratio of expenses to income has, through its entire history, been the lowest of any. \$140,000 deposited in Canada for the benefit of Policyholders. **Phenix Fire Assurance Company** LOMBARD ST. AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON, ENG. .asurances effected in all parts of the World MEDICAL REFEREES -J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.; H. H. WRIGHT, M.D. Claims paid WITH PROMITUDE and LIBERALITY. OFFICE .... No. 90 King Street East, Toronto. MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE. Agents for Toronto, 36 Yonge Street. HALDAN & O'LOANE, Assistant Managers for Ontario 28-15. 12-1y THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. INSURANCE COMPANY. Invested Funds Upwards of £1,000,000 Sterling. Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds ......\$17,005,026. Life Reserve Fund ...... \$9,865,100. THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the BONUSES FROM PROFITS This institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the BONUSES PROM PROFINE are applied on a special system for the Policy-holder's personal benefit and enjoy-ment during his own lifetime, with the option of large bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy-holder thus obtains a large reduction of present outlay, or a provision for old age of a most important amount in one cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary Assurance Premium for the Sum Assured, which remains intact for Policy-holders' heirs, or Daily Cash Receipts ..... \$20,000. **Directors in Canada:** T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman (President Bank of Montreal). HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Manager Outario Bank . E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal). HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant. THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant. other purpose CANADA-MONTREAL-PLACE D'ARMES. DIRECTORS: DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.) GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.) ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M. P., Barrister, Perth. Sir G. E. CARTIER, M. P., Minister of Militia. PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son.) J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.) FIRE INSURANCE Risks taken at moderate rates, and every description of Life Assurance effected, according to the Company's published Tables, which afford various convenient modes (applicable alike to business men and heads of families) of securing this desirable protection. THOMAS BRIGGS, Esq, Agent, Kings JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent, 5 King street West, Toronto. Solicitors--Messis. TORRANCE & MORRIS. F. A. BALL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch. Medical Officer-R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D. T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch. Secretary-P. WABDLAW. G. F. C. SMITH, Inspector of Agencies-JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN. Chief Agent for the Domini TORONTO OFFICE-No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST. Montz 23 Iv R N GOOCH, Agent. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMP' Y. CHIEF OFFICES-19 and 20 Cornhill, London, England. and 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal. FRED. COLE, Secretary MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada. CAPITAL LIFE DEPARTMENT The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are invested in the names of special Trustees. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association. 80 PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders. BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s. per cent., equalling a cash return of about every THIRD year's Premium. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Assurances granted on Dwelling-houses and their contents, as well as on General Mercantile Property, Manufactories, &c. W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent for Toronta. Agents in he principal Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada.

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### Insurance.

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### Br ton Medical and General Life Association,

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG. :

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

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

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces. for s TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.

JAMES FRASER, Agent. Oct17-9-lyr

BEAVER

Mutual Insurance Association. HEAD OFFICE -20 TORONTO STREET,

TORONTO.

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

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

HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office-North- West Cor. Fonge & Adelaide Streets, TORONTO. - (UP STAIRS.)

INSURES Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mer

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

 PRESIDENT-The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

 VICE-PRESIDENT-JOHN BURNS, Esq.

 JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

 AGENTS:

 DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton: FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., Barrie: Messrs. Gfbbs & Bro., Oshawa.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

### HEAD OFFICE,-PICTON, ONTARIO.

President, L. B. STINSON; Vice-President, WM. DELONG,
 Directors : W. A. Richards, James Johnson, James Cavan,
 D. W. Ruttan, H. A. McFaul.—Secretary, John Twigg;
 Treasurer, David Barker; Solicitor, R. J. Fitzgerald.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual prin riples, insuring farming and isolated property, (not hazardous,) in Torenships only, and offers great advantages to insurers, at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal. 9 ly Picton, June 15, 1869.

### Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS.

TORON

BOARD OF DIRECTION : Hon G. W. Allan, M L C., Hon G. W. Allan, M L C., Hon. W. Cayley, Richard S. Cassels, Esq., Thomas C. Street, Esq.

Governor:

George Percival Ridout, Esq. Deputy Governor: PETER PATERSON, ESQ. or: Marine Inspector:

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN. CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

Managing Director.

### Insurance.

### Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada: 131 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL DIRECTORS-Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Mac-donald, Esq.; George Winks, Esq., W. H. Hingston, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S. RESIDENT SECRET AR-James Grant.

Resident Society's prospectus, which embraces several entirely new and interesting features in Life Asstrance. Copies can be had on application at the Head Office, or at

any of the Agencies. JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary. 43-1y Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

## The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company

G RANTS INSURANCES on all description of Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE. It is the only Mu-tual 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 Pro-prietary Comman.

prietary Company. THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary & Treasurer. ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies. Galt, 25th Nov., 1868. 15-1y

Canada Life Assurance Company. SPECIALLY LICENSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CAPITAL ..... A MILLION DOLLARS.

DEPOSIT WITH GOVERMMENT, \$50,000

The success of the Company may be judged of by the fact that during the financial year to the 30th April, 1869, the gross number of

### NEW POLICIES

### ISSUED WAS

892! FOR ASSURANCES OF \$1,257,734,

ANNUAL PREMIUMS OF \$49, 783. 73.

Rates lower that those of British or Foreign Offices, and every advantage offered which safety and liberality can afford.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager. E. BRADBURNE, Agent, Toronto Street. May 25. 1-y

### 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.

. . - £2,000,000 Stg CAPITAL. CANADA BRANCH OFFICE-Exchange Buildings, Montreal. Resident Secretary and General Agent, A. MACKENZIE FORBES, 13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal. WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-1y

### THE AGRICULTURAL Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

London, ONT HEAD OFFICE ....

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

Capital, 1st January, 1869..... .... \$230,193 82 \$\$6,000\_00 30,892\_00 Cash and Cash Items, over... No. of Policies in force..... THIS Company insures nothing more dangerous than Farm property. Its rates are as low as any well-es-tablished Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to grow in public favor.

the Secretary, London, Ontario. London, 2nd Nov., 1868. 12-1y.

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. M. SPRINGER, M.M.P., Pres, J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-yr Lancashire Insurance Company. CAPITAL, - - - - - - # # # #2,000,000 Sterling FIRE RISKS Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SHTTLED PROMPTLY,

Insurance.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurat

Company.

HEAD OFFICE : WATERLOO, ONTARIO

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

By the undersigned, without reference S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO., General Agents for Ontario,

N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., ToBONTO, 25-1v

Western Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, ..... \$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE. 

DIRECTORS

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH. President. CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President. A. M. SMITH, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq. JAMES MICHIE, Esq. N. BARNHART, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq. JAMES MICHIE, Esq. R. J. DALLAS, Esq. B. HALDAN, Secretary. J. MAUGHAN, JR., Assistant Secretary. WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector. CAPT. G. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector. CAPT. G. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Insp JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland

Navigation. On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 1st April, 1869. 33-1y

### The Victoria Mutral

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

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

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

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

aug 15-1yr

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

### Established 1809.

MONTREAL, HEAD OFFICE, - - CANADA TORONTO BRANCH : LOCAL OFFICES, Nos. # 6 WELLINGTON STREET.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL ESTABLISHED 1803. Canada General Agency, RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

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

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MONETARY TIMES, No. 60 CHURCH STREET. PRINTED AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING HOUSE, BAY STREET, CORNER OF KING

23-1y