

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$3 YEAR.

Mercantile.

Gundry and Langley.

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Surveyors and Valuers. Office corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto.
THOMAS GUNDRY. HENRY LANGLEY.

J. B. Bonstead.

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

John Boyd & Co.

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

Childs & Hamilton.

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

L. Coffee & Co.

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

J. & A. Clark,

PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

D Crawford & Co.

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

John Fisker & Co.

ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

W. & R. Griffith.

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

Thos. Haworth & Co.

IMPORTERS and dealers in Iron, Cutlery and general Hardware, King St., Toronto, Ont.

Hurd, Leigh & Co.

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

Lyman & McNab.

WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

W. D. Matthews & Co.

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

R. C. Hamilton & Co.

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

Parson Bros.,

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

C. F. Reid & Co.

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

W. Rowland & Co.

PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances made on consignments. Corner Church and Front Sts., Toronto.

Reford & Dillon.

IMPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Sessions, Turner & Co.,

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

Mining.

MADOC GOLD DISTRICT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Belleville, Nov. 2, 1868.

The high hopes respecting the richness of this region in the precious metals, which were so prevalent eighteen months ago, have been slowly giving way before the repeated disappointments which have attended the efforts of Companies and individuals to realize the expectations excited by the undoubted richness of some of the deposits, and the reported value of others. Instead of the general haste to become rich, by monopolizing every lot where gold was said to have been found, the holders of mining property, so called, are for the most part only desirous of finding a chance to *hedge*, or in other words, to get rid of their lands, stock, etc., with the least possible loss; while the question of the day has resolved itself into this, "Does gold exist in Hastings in paying quantities?"

To this momentous query, the reply of the great majority of those who have been stung by the golden *Astors* would be, if they spoke their real sentiments, a decided "NO!" And yet there is no doubt that gold does exist in appreciable quantities in many of the rocks of the district,—that it is not confined to a few localities, or to any particular stratum, but that it is diffused over a large extent of country, and is to be found in several varieties of rock, of very different chemical composition and mechanical structure. In short, it is at once enticingly common, and provokingly scarce. Upon the right solution of this question, however, depends the future prosperity of the district, and the wellbeing of a large number of its population; and it is therefore worthy of serious consideration and demands a close examination to discover, if possible, the real causes of the general want of success which has thrown such a gloom over our mining prospects.

The first appears to be the rash confidence with which men, totally ignorant of the requisites for success in mining operations, invested their means in the purchase of land and the construction of machinery, on the mere report of interested parties and of *soi disant* assayers, who were either ignorant of the business, or so dishonest as to give false certificates for the purpose of attracting customers and increasing their receipts. Next, the utter inadequacy of the machinery employed to deal with the peculiar conditions under which the gold of these formations is associated with other metals and minerals. Third, the difficulty of obtaining persons qualified to work such machinery as was in use to the best advantage. Fourth, the want of that determined energy which perseveres to the end, and submits to no discouragement so long as a chance of success remains, but when one method fails, sets about to try another. Lastly, in many instances, the want of sufficient capital to carry out the expensive alterations which would be necessary to pursue their object to a satisfactory conclusion.

Having thus presented the dark side of the picture, let us inquire what inducements there are to persevere in the attempt to realize the advantages promised by the presence of the precious

metals. First, only one method of reduction has been tried, namely, mercurial amalgamation, which, as is well known, can only be successfully applied to ores in which the metal exists, not only in a free or native, but also in a clean state. Now, most of the gold of this region is found in combination with other matters which impede, and in some cases totally prevent the action of the quicksilver. In many cases which have come under my own observation, particles of gold, distinctly visible to the naked eye, some of them over a grain, or even several grains in weight, have been submitted to the action of mercury for an hour or more, without any amalgamation being effected, even after being boiled with salt, soda, etc., though after being submitted to the roasting action of the blow-pipe, the mercury seized upon the same particles with avidity. I have also frequently observed several particles of gold in the tailings of an amalgamation assay, partially coated with quicksilver; from which it appears that the action of mercury is at best only partial and uncertain, and that we must expect considerable loss from its employment as the agent for the collection of gold.

Second, no attempt has yet been made to get rid of any part of the dead matter, (lime, magnesia, silice, alumina, and other comparatively worthless minerals), previous to submitting the ore to the action of the mercury; yet the metallurgists of Europe have found that the net returns of their mines have been largely increased by well managed concentration with improved apparatus, and that by this means they have been enabled to reduce profitably many ores which were formerly considered too poor to pay working expenses, and even to work over again the refuse of former operations. There is, however, an objection to these modes of concentration, viz., that they operate through the medium of water, which causes a loss of a certain portion of the valuable matter of the ore, varying according to the friability and gravity of the substance; though, in the case of gold, I believe the loss to be over stated. This difficulty seems likely to be overcome, as I read lately an account of a machine exhibited in Montreal, which separates the various substances contained in an ore by the application of centrifugal force, and the resistance of the atmosphere, according to their several specific gravities. After their separation, the valuable portions can either be melted with proper fluxes, or roasted and submitted to the action of mercury or chlorine.

The last mentioned agent has not been hitherto introduced in this district, though it is being used with great success in the Pacific States for the reduction of gold-bearing sulphurets, and I am strongly of opinion that it may be profitably employed in the treatment of the similar substances which abound in the Hastings mines, and which has so far proved the chief difficulty in our reduction works.

Two other processes are about to be tried here. One is the Stevens flux, in which very few of our mining men appear to have any confidence. The works of Messrs Jones & Robbins, in Hungerford township, have been ready for two weeks past, and their operations have only been delayed by the absence of the flux, which was shipped from Boston on the 16th ult, but has been unaccountably delayed in its transit.

The other is the thermo-electric process of Dr. Rœ, of Syracuse, the apparatus for which he is

now engaged in fitting up in the mill of the Merchants' Union Company, in the village of Madoc, and which will shortly be in operation.

A telegram to the *Intelligencer*, of Friday last, announced the cleaning up of a crushing of 70 tons of rock from the Feigel mine, township of Marmora, the result of which is stated to be \$1,330 in gold, or at the rate of \$19 per ton.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINING REVIEW.

The continued wetness of the season has seriously affected both surface and underground operations. Work has wholly ceased on several shafts until machinery can be procured for draining them, and there has been a consequent falling off in the produce of some of the best mines.

The following quantities of bar gold have been reported in Halifax between the 10th and 22nd October:

Co.	District.	Oz.	Dwt.	grs.
Shaffer	Oldham	74	17	0
Queen	Uniacke	58	0	0
North St. Lawrence	"	28	0	0
Wellington	Sherbrooke	83	15	0
Palmerston	"	115	1	13
Hayden & Derby	"	25	11	1
El Dorado	Wine Harbor	23	3	6
Ophir	Renfrew	163	2	0
Uniacke	Uniacke	96	12	11
Waverley	Waverley	16	3	13
Boston & Nova Scotia	"	17	6	12
Not stated	"	3	12	9
		11	6	10
		716	11	3

The Mines Department Returns for the last quarter of 1867 and the first six months of 1868 have just been issued. The yield for 1867 shows an increase of 2090 oz. 5 dwts. 20 grs. over that of 1866; and the yield for the first quarter of 1868 is 67 oz. 5 dwts. 4 grs. in excess of the same period in 1867; but the same quarter, from the causes above referred to, shows a falling off, compared with that of the previous year, of 2548 oz. 18 dwts. 7 grs. It is gratifying to see Lawrence-town again resume the rank of a producing district, although at present it is but in a small way, the returns for the half-year being only 192 oz. 13 dwts. 17 grs.

SHERBROOKE.—Mr. Carnie, of Boston, has started the works of the Stanley Co. A rich boulder of great width has been found on the property of the New York & Sherbrooke Co., and they are now searching for the lode, which the depth of soil and extremely wet weather render a somewhat arduous task. The Palmerston, Wellington, and Hayden and Derby Companies have sent up substantial results, described in the bullion report; and the Canadian Companies are making good and hopeful progress.

WINE HARBOR.—Under date the 8th inst., "A Miner" writes:—"Times are first-rate here at present, any amount of men of all sizes, grades, and professions to work, the picture of content stamped upon every lineament of their features; quite the contrary to what it has been here for the last two or three autumns, when every person appeared to be anxious to know which pit was likely to work longest, or all winter, so that they could secure a winter's job. This autumn, however, there are no doubts or uncertainties. The Orient Co. are pushing on their work with a strong battalion, fully armed and equipped with all the necessities for a long winter's campaign. The manager has just let a contract to David Murray & Co., which, when completed, will come to nearly four thousand dollars. It is calculated said contract will turn out 400 tons of quartz or thereabouts. There are also two other contracts going on on two other leads. The Eureka Co. have let a contract which, when completed, will, it is calculated, turn out 240 tons or thereabouts. The Provincial Co. are pressing forward towards

the prize which even former unbelievers now allow they will yet receive. The El Dorado Co. is all right. They have just cleared up 38 tons, which they had crushed at the Victoria mill (out of the new lode they have been sinking on, which is fourteen feet wide,) and which yielded 21 oz. retorted gold. When it is taken into consideration that where they are sinking is on their extreme western line, and that said belt runs through the whole breadth of their property, I think every one else might come to the decided conclusion that they are all right. The McIntosh Co. are to work on the same belt, about 400 feet to the westward of the El Dorado shaft, taking out quartz at almost a tremendous rate; and showing some beautiful specimens of gold. They have just commenced to crush out of said lode, and the manager purposes to run two batteries on it for the remainder of this month, after which it will speak for itself. The Stadacona Co. are, to use a common expression, 'going in big licks,' and turning out a great pile of crushing material. They have not cleaned up any yet, consequently I cannot give a correct or decided account of what has been taken out, or the yield thereof. It will, however, speak for itself shortly."

The Provincial Co. have had a portable stamp mill of one battery, for prospecting purposes, built by Messrs. Symonds & Co., of this city. It is a most complete arrangement, and attracted much notice at the late Exhibition.

UNIACKE.—The Queen Co., besides taking a prize at the Exhibition, have sent up nearly 60 ounces within the fortnight, and are now passing through their mill ore of very excellent quality. The North St. Lawrence Co. have contributed a small bar, and the Uniacke Co. have remitted 96 oz. 12 dwts. 11 grs.

OLDHAM.—Messrs Cook & Bekling are working with good prospects; and Mr. Shaffer has worked with good results, 74 oz. 17 dwts. being his modicum for the past fortnight.

RENFREW.—The Ophir tells its progress by a brick of 163 oz. 2 dwts.; the Andrews shaft continues to give satisfaction; the Colonial Co. report some promising lodes; the Carnarvon Co., when not impeded by weather, have made good headway in prospecting; and Messrs. Thomas and Macdonald are working a lode that shows both coarse and fine gold.

ECUM SECUM.—The machinery for the mill of the Atlantic Co. has all arrived, and Mr. Andrews continues to report favorably.—*Halifax Mining Gazette.*

THE SALT WELLS OF GODERICH.

The discovery of Salt was quite unlooked for, the result following the search for oil. A well having been sunk there with the expectation of getting petroleum, turned out a blank. It was then suggested that, by going deeper, salt might possibly be reached, especially as the water obtained at a depth of 500 feet was rather salty in flavour. The drilling was resumed, and at the depth of between one thousand and eleven hundred feet heavy brine was reached, which it was thought would yield salt in paying quantities. Before going further a chemical analysis of the brine was obtained, to discover if the properties contained would render the salt valuable for pickling purposes, and also to see if a sufficient per centage of solid salt could be obtained from a given quantity of brine to render the industry profitable. The samples were referred to competent chemists, and their reports being highly satisfactory, it was determined by the Goderich Salt and Petroleum Company—the enterprising pioneers of the salt interest—to erect the necessary works for the manufacture of salt. These work have for about a year been in active operation, and so far have proved a financial success, and notwithstanding the competition offered by the Americans, who seek to swamp the infant enterprise, the works are run to a profit. Other companies, following the example of this

company, have gone to work and sunk wells, and there is no question that Goderich is now in a position to supply all the salt required by Ontario. The wells, finished and partly in operation number eight, as follows:—

Company	Capital
Goderich Salt and Petroleum Co.	\$15,000
Tecumseh	5,000
Dominion	20,000
Huron (in operation)	10,000
Victoria (do)	10,000
Maitland	10,000
Prince Well (now boring)	10,000
Ontario	15,000

Of the above, the first named is the largest, operating with 104 kettles; the Tecumseh is waiting till spring; the Ontario commenced in July, making 60 kettles; Dominion 60 kettles, and Huron 120 kettles, in full operation; Victoria 60 kettles; Maitland, drilled to salt, operations for the present suspended, with a view to experiment on some cheaper method of evaporation; Prince well down 600 or 700 feet. We will now attempt to describe the process of salt making. The pumping machinery is precisely the same as that used by oil wells. The "well" is a round hole of from four to five inches in diameter, drilled perfectly straight down over a thousand feet into mother earth, and lined or cased with iron casing to prevent the surrounding earth from "caving in" and filling it up. Down this well is fixed the pump tubing, about three inches in diameter, which descends to about 600 feet. At the end or bottom of the tubing is fixed the pump, and inside the pump tubing are wooden rods connected by iron couplings, which work the pump valves and force the brine up the tubing to the surface. In the "Goderich Company" they use a 20 horse steam engine, which, by the aid of connecting machinery, works the pump. The brine, which is pumped up at the rate of 500 barrels in 24 hours, flows to a large vat, where it is held till wanted, and connected with the vat are pipes leading to the salt kettles. In the "Goderich Company's" works there are four rows of these kettles, to the number of 104, each holding 140 gallons of brine. They occupy a space of 120 feet long and 64 wide, and are, of course, built in brick-work, and underneath are the furnaces to heat the brine and carry off the vapour. One long furnace runs under each row of kettles, so that four furnaces are employed, each using about four cords of wood per day. When the furnaces are in full blast, the kettles are "drawn" or emptied every four hours, and then the yield is generally a bushel and a half of salt to each charge. The kettles require cleaning once a day, the process being the chipping off the calcined salt which adheres to the sides, and is only valuable for manure, and is sold to the farmers at \$2 a ton. The quality of the salt depends much upon the cooking of the brine, as the faster it boils the finer becomes the salt. Another plan of absorbing the water is by evaporation by solar heat; but this process requires extensive works, produces a coarse salt, and has not yet been introduced into Canada. The cost of cordwood at the wells is about \$2 to \$2.50, and some of the works are about to try coal as a more economical fuel, as it can be laid down at Goderich for \$4.50 per ton. The number of men employed at the "Goderich Company's" works comprise fourteen, including engineer and packers. The workmen state that the action of the salt has a singular effect upon their clothes, quickly rotting all cotton garments, rendering it necessary for them to wear woollen clothes, which are not affected by the brine.

Taking the experience of the "Goderich Company," the manufacture of salt costs about \$1 per barrel, including the package, which is made for about 30c. at the factory. The cartage to the station or wharf is 4c. per barrel, and the freight to Toronto \$24 per car load, and to London \$17. The amount turned out by the company named is about from 90 to 100 barrels per day, 280 lbs. of salt comprising a barrel. For purity and freedom

from foreign substances, the Goderich salt is unrivalled; for dairy and pork packing it is pronounced to be all that is needed, its preserving properties ranking high in the estimation of those who have used it. As an illustration of this fact, it may be stated that a shipment of from 400 to 500 barrels has already been made to Chicago, although a duty of 70c. in gold per barrel is levied upon its importation to the United States.

The Goderich salt makers argue that, as the government has placed a duty of 6 cents per gallon on the importation of American crude oil, and 15 cents per gallon against American refined oil—thus conceding the theory of protection—it is but fair that the growing salt interests should also receive a helping hand. Nor could objection be taken by the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to such a course. American salt does not reach those places, the cheap rate at which Liverpool salt is offered excluding the American article. No Goderich salt, could, with profit, be sent farther east than Kingston.

The brine from which the salt is made is of a very high gravity, averaging from 90° to 100° in strength, as tested by the salometer. It is free from gypsum and any bitter flavor, and possesses in a strong degree the peculiar properties which preserve meat from decay. Some salts, it may not be generally known, are destitute of this, and cannot be used in the dairy or for pork packing. When the brine reaches the density of 100°, by the salometer, (the fluid being heated to 80° Fah. to make a fair test) the water can absorb no more salt, the highest standard of absorption having been reached; if more salt is added to brine which possesses the strength of 100° it will not be taken up, but falls to the bottom of the vessel. With this explanation the reader can readily understand how rich in salt the Goderich brine is. We have received a sample from the "Dominion Salt Works," which is remarkable for its snowy purity, and excellence of flavor; indeed, all the Goderich salt possess the same qualifications. In order to foster this new enterprise the public can do much; the self-interest of dealers still prompts them to import American Oswego salt because a few cents per barrel additional profit is to be made on its sale. If the public wish to help the salt works of Ontario, let every one who is a consumer ASK FOR GODERICH SALT, and accept no other. Directly a healthy and persistent demand springs up for the product, storekeepers will provide themselves with it, and the American article, imported at an annual cost of \$130,000, will be excluded, and the money annually paid out for its purchase will be spent at home, and give employment to thousands of willing workers. We hope that the patriotic citizens of Ontario will sustain "home manufactures," without which we should be a poor miserable country indeed!—Free Press.

GOLD PRODUCT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Oz.	Dwts.	Gr.
1 July 1860 to 31 Dec. 1861 (est'd)	6000	0	0
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1862 (officially reported)	7275	0	0
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1863	14001	14	17
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1864	20022	18	18
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1865	25454	4	8
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1866	25204	13	2
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1867	27294	11	11
1 Jan. to 30 June, 1868	10411	9	12
	135664	11	15
Allow for gold stolen and not reported, at least.....	135	8	9
	135800	0	0

This represents a gross value of \$2,716,000 Nova Scotia currency.—Mining Gazette.

GOLD BAR FROM THE SIERRA NEVADA.—We (Territorial Enterprise) were yesterday shown a bar of gold from the mine of the Sierra Nevada

Company. The bar contained \$2,118 47 in gold, and \$101 65 in silver—total, \$2,221 12. It is the product of 280 tons of ore, worked by the process common in California for gold quartz—that is, no amalgamating pans are used. The lot of 280 tons was run through the batteries in seven days, being at the rate of 40 tons per day. The whole cost of working does not exceed \$2 per ton, whereas the yield per ton is nearly \$8, leaving a clear profit of \$240 per day for the mill.

EXTENSIVE MINING.—The Report of the Yellow Jacket Company of Nevada, shows that their total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, including a balance of \$116,087 on hand at the commencement, were \$1,240,585. Three assessments were collected during the year, amounting to \$390,000. The amount of bullion produced was \$676,861 from 24,719 tons of ore, showing an average yield of 19 50. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,191,336, leaving a balance to the credit of the Company over all liabilities of \$49,249. Only one dividend of \$90,000 was disbursed. The amount expended for labor at the mine was \$294,833, and for reduction of ore \$517,643, of which \$254,228 was paid to outside mills. The liabilities of the Company were stated at \$86,823, and the assets at \$116,071, showing, as already remarked, a surplus of 49,249. Included in the assets are \$104,724 cash in the Bank of California.

Railway News.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Directors report that the receipts on capital account during the half-year amounted to £321 4s. 2d., and the total receipts to the 31st July, 1868, to £5,269,829 4s. 9d. The aggregate expenditure to the same date amounted to £5,382,594 3s. 10d., leaving a balance to the debit of capital account of £121,764 19s. 1d. The outlay on capital account during the half-year has been 20,788 11s. 11d. This expenditure includes a proportion of the cost of rebuilding in stone the bridge over twenty-mile creek at Jordan; sundry additions to stations; cost of raising the level of track at Prairie Siding, (a station between Chatham and Baptiste creek), as a protection against floods; payment on account of building a new warehouse at Detroit for the better concentration of the freight business; proportion of the cost of rebuilding in brickwork the passenger station at Paris, originally of wood, cost of five new locomotive engines; and ten new composite cars for the accommodation of emigrant traffic and mixed trains on the branch lines. The receipts and expenditure on revenue account were as follows:—

Gross receipts	£356,649
Working expenses, including renewals	208,492
	£148,157
From which there has to be deducted—	
Interest on bonds, loan, &c.....	£52,270
Loss on conversion of American funds	54,749
Loss on working Erie & Niagara railway	529
Do. Galt and Guelph railway	476
Detroit fire claims, final charge	4,110
Amount set aside for renewal of ferry steamers	2,000
	114,134
Net profit on half-year's operations	34,054
Add surplus from last half-year.....	2,725
Available for Dividend.....	£6,776

From this amount the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of two per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will absorb £35,649 11s. 6d., and leave a surplus of £1,129 5s. to be carried to the credit of next half-year. The renewal fund for the ferry steamers now amounts with interest to £7,125. The loss on conversion of American

funds for the half-year amounts to £54,748 12s. 5d., as compared with £32,820 10s. for the corresponding half-year of 1867. The average rate of conversions made during the half-year was 139½, the average price of gold for the same period having been 140½. The unconverted American funds in hand at 31st July, 1868, amounted to \$153,146.24. The following table exhibits the receipts and expenses for six corresponding half-years:—

Half-year ending	RECEIPTS.				Total.
	Passengers, mails, and sundries.	Freight and live stock.	Rents.	Other.	
July, 1863.....	111,221	130,772	625	222,618	222,618
July, 1864.....	125,382	119,081	577	245,040	245,040
July, 1865.....	139,321	144,028	710	284,059	284,059
July, 1866.....	172,331	165,577	854	338,762	338,762
July, 1867.....	165,367	139,221	1,116	305,704	305,704
July, 1868.....	155,082	230,619	548	386,249	386,249

Half-year ending	EXPENSES.		Per cent. of gross receipts.
	Including renewals.	Other.	
July, 1863.....	171,262	151,356	59.44
July, 1864.....	171,452	143,588	58.45
July, 1865.....	155,304	128,755	55.58
July, 1866.....	175,747	163,015	51.21
July, 1867.....	182,768	122,936	49.98
July, 1868.....	230,462	155,787	58.45

The total traffic receipts show a decrease of £3,887 2s. 6d. as compared with the corresponding period of 1867.

This decrease arises as follows:—

Decrease in local passenger traffic	£3,785
“ foreign ditto	5,297
“ local freight traffic	7,424
“ mails and sundries.....	3,778
	£20,284
Increase in foreign freight traffic	£8,822
“ emigrant ditto	2,306
	11,327
Total decrease.....	£3,887

The decrease in the receipts is owing to the diminished rates adopted by the parallel routes for through passengers and freight, and to the total interruption of the traffic on three separate occasions during several days, by snow storms and floods, over our own and connecting lines, at the commencement of the half-year. The low rates and fares which competition has forced upon the Company for through traffic have had a material effect upon the per centage of working expenses; this, including renewals, has amounted to 58.45 per cent. as compared with 49.98 for the corresponding half-year. If the tariff of through rates and fares in force at the corresponding period had been maintained during the past half-year the receipts for this traffic would have been augmented by upwards of \$100,000, without incurring any increase in the working expenses. The increase in the amount of working expenses is £25,593 4s 9d compared with the corresponding period. This increase has been a matter of serious concern to the Directors, and has engaged the attention of a deputation of the Board which visited Canada during the summer upon the business of the Company. It is chiefly attributed to the extraordinary severity of last winter, and the damage to the rolling-stock and roadway by the intense frost, which exceeded all previous experience. The reports of the engineer and the mechanical superintendent hereto annexed, refer to this expenditure, and also to the increased cost of fuel. The General Manager also specially reports, that making proper allowance for diminished earnings, increased mileage, and extra cost involved by the causes above referred to, he has reason to believe that the ordinary working expenses of the half-year would not have exceeded those of the corresponding period. It will be seen in the Mechanical Superintendent's report that two new and powerful freight locomotives have, during the half-year, been constructed at the cost of revenue and set to work, to replace the same number of an inferior class of passenger engines, and that satisfactory progress has been made in the renewal of others of the same secondary description, by the substitution of new

ones of a greatly improved construction; and the Board have every reason to be satisfied with the general efficient condition of the plant and rolling-stock. Future prospects from the improved condition of the Dominion are encouraging, and from the recent abundant harvest an increased traffic for the current half-year may reasonably be looked for. It is satisfactory to learn from later advices, that the increased rates the deputation advocated when in Canada, have to some extent been carried into effect. The gross earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad for the half year ending June 30th, 1868, were £153,204 14s. 5d., and the working expenses, including taxes and insurance, amounted to £98,150 2s., leaving a net revenue of £55,054 12s. 5d. It is satisfactory to be able to state that in consequence of arrangements made by the deputation of the Board to relieve the finances of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company if its increasing prosperity does not meet with any unforeseen reverses, there is every reason to expect the Company will be able, at an early period, to commence liquidating the claims for interest so long overdue to this Company. Mr. Thomas C. Street, M.P., having resigned his seat at the Canadian Board, the Honorable John Carling, M.P., has been nominated to fill up the vacancy.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS DAKIN, President.
London, October 5, 1868.

The following is the New Board of Directors:—
President, Alderman Dakin, London; Thomas Faulconer, London; John Fildes, M.P., Manchester; Francis Head, London; Alex. Hoyes, Southampton; Charles Hunt, London, Canada; Donald MacInnes, Hamilton, Canada; Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator, Toronto, Canada; Paul Margetson, George Smith, London; Hon. John Carling, M.P., London, Canada.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

The report of the Directors states that it would be seen from the Grand Trunk report that the gross revenue for the half-year, ending the 30th June last, was £646,797; the ordinary working expenses, £426,477; the renewals of permanent way, £36,020; and the loss by fires, £4,110—leaving a net available balance of £180,190. From this was deducted £31,383 transferred from suspense account, £10,807 for Montreal and Champlain proportion, £18,882 loss on American currency—leaving a balance of £119,118 divisible between the two companies, in the proportion of 84 per cent. to the Grand Trunk Company, and 15 per cent. to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company; thus making the latter Company's share £18,456, and not £22,045 as published in the Grand Trunk report. In partial explanation of this discrepancy the directors referred to their previous report, in which the proprietors would see that the amount due to the Buffalo Company for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1867, was £18,429, although the Trunk Company only made the amount £12,284. This was done by dealing with the £31,281, then carried to the debit of suspense account. The amount really due for the half-year ending December, 1867, was £18,429, and for June, 1868, £18,456, making £36,885. The Grand Trunk Company make the figures at £34,329. Of this amount the Directors of the Buffalo Company regretted that they had not received any portion. On comparing the Trunk revenue with the corresponding period last year it had increased by £37,676, the ordinary working expenses had decreased £3,315, and the sum expended on renewals of permanent way was £18,953, less £6,164 charged to the Sarnia and Toronto fires—£66,108, deducting from the suspense account the £31,383, leaving the actual gain on the previous half-year £34,725. In the Trunk report was the following paragraph:—
"Every effort that the directors had made to bring

about an amicable settlement of the differences of account with the Buffalo Company had hitherto failed. The Buffalo Board would neither agree upon nor allow an impartial officer of the Board of Trade to settle a deed of arbitration. Recent further negotiations through Messrs. Creak and Ritter had ended in nothing, as while the President of the Company signed a memorandum of settlement of all matters, as Mr. Creak suggested, the representatives of the Buffalo Company had refused to do the same." On this statement the Board would only remark that the chairman did certainly refuse to sign a document put before him by Mr. Creak, having the signature of Sir E. Watkin, because it was drawn up in a loose and inexact manner, leaving blank spaces for amounts to be afterwards settled, and still proposing to refer most points to arbitration. There was also introduced a fresh claim which until that moment had never been heard of. This also was to go to the arbitrators. To evince, however, the desire for peace, Mr. Heseltine, while refusing to sign Sir E. Watkin's paper, put into Mr. Creak's possession a carefully drawn up memorandum based upon the verbal recommendations of Messrs. Creak and Ritter, which paper left nothing open, no point unsettled, but disposed of all subjects in dispute without arbitration. The directors had heard nothing more of this paper. It stated that Sir E. Watkin had lost no opportunity of impressing upon his shareholders the small value to them of the Buffalo line, urging an alteration of the lease. The Board uniformly replied that they would be surprised, indeed, if the line did pay, seeing the manner in which the traffic was conducted. Loud complaints were made all along the line of the want of accommodation. The directors were ready, however, as soon as the Grand Trunk Company would fairly carry out the present agreement, and pay, or make arrangements for paying, the balance due to this company, to discuss terms for an alteration in the lease. They did not intend, however, to be coerced into any fresh agreement by Sir E. Watkin withholding the balance due. Although prepared to discuss terms for an alteration of the lease, the Board would prefer to entertain the question of cancelling it entirely. The directors had no hesitation in saying the value of the property was worth all and more than the Grand Trunk Company had given for it, and if the line were in other hands, and the power over its contributories of local traffic and "through" United States traffic were cut off from the Grand Trunk system, their loss would be much more than this company's present share of joint revenue. In conclusion, the directors regretted their inability to make any payment to the bondholders. The Board hoped that before long they might have to deal with some other gentleman rather than Sir E. Watkin in the settlement of these disputes.

ORANGEVILLE TRAMWAY CO.—The Orangeville *Sun* says the Tramway Directors have decided to leave their claims against the Corporation of Orangeville in abeyance and unite in an effort to secure the early construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. If the latter road is built to Orangeville within two years, the tramway claims will be altogether abandoned; the shareholders receiving a bond of indemnity for their paid-up stock. The agreement will be submitted for ratification to a special meeting of the tramway shareholders to be held on Thursday next. There is no doubt but the agreement will be ratified, and the only obstacle to the Orangeville grant of \$15,000 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway thereby removed.

It is announced that the Government of Ontario has appointed Hon. George W. Allan to be a trustee of the subsidies voted by the municipalities in aid of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and that A. W. Lauder, Esq., M.P.P. for South Grey, has been appointed trustee of the subsidies voted in aid of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Traffic Receipt for week ending Oct. 24, 1868.

Passengers	\$3,074 01
Freight	8,245 22
Mails and Sundries	229 30

Total Receipts for week	\$11,548 53
Corresponding week 1867	14,941 00

Decrease..... \$3,392 40

Total traffic from 1 Jan. '68	\$188,913 06
Corresponding period '67	211,977 56

Decrease..... \$23,064 50

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Oct. 16, 1868.

Passengers	\$35,478 11
Freight and live stock	52,121 20
Mails and sundries	2,574 74

Total	\$90,174 05
Corresponding Week of '67	89,678 53

Increase..... \$495 50

NEW ROUTES.—A convention was recently held at Norfolk Va. to take such steps as would divert a portion of the trade of the West to that port. It is proposed to build a line of railway from Norfolk to connect that city with the fertile valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. The distance from Norfolk to Louisville is 361 miles less than from the latter city to New York; to Cincinnati 237 miles less, and to Cairo 400 miles less. In connection with this scheme it is proposed to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and Liverpool.

CUTTING IN RAILWAY FREIGHTS.—A railroad war is now in progress between the three great trunk lines from New York to the West. From the immense amount of wealth and capital represented by each, the contest is likely to be a severe one. The war which has been carried on for some time between the New York Central and the Erie has at last extended to the Pennsylvania Central, and now all three lines are competing for the patronage of the public by cutting down rates. It is stated that the Erie takes all classes of freight to and from Chicago and New York, by rail the entire distance, for 40c per 100 lbs., or \$8 per ton, whereas the previous rate for first-class freight was \$1.88, for second class \$1.60, for third class \$1.27, and for fourth class 82 cents. The reduction in freights on the New York Central is great, and the Pennsylvania Central has been in like manner compelled to cut down its tariff.—
Chicago Journal of Commerce.

INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents were gazetted on Saturday last:—Wm. Mayo, London; Jonas Pelletier & Co., Montreal; Lewis Kreiger Dimot, Jas. O'Mealy, John G. Zimmerman, North Gower; Wm. M. Westmacott, Toronto; Robt. E. Walstron, Murray; Peter Curran, St. Catharines; Jas. Mosure, Abel Williams, Goderich; J. Brumand, Montreal; Thomas Alison, of the firm of Jas. P. Butler & Co., of the Village of Oshawa; Isaac F. Davis, Coaticook; Donald McKee, Eldon township; Corneilus O'Dorn, Picton; Henry Roots, London; Richard Downs, Lewis; Wm. Watson, Galt; Wm. Holden & Co., Montreal; Samuel Henry, Newcastle; John Ferguson, Prescott.

—The ramie plant, whose fibre is described as a sort of cross between cotton and linen, is now being harvested in the Southern States. It gives great satisfaction to the planters, and it may now be set down as an important substitute for cotton, and one that will take gradual preference among the cotton planters.

BALANCE SHEET

of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada,
1st November, 1868.

LIABILITIES.	
1. Bank Notes in circulation	\$122,810 00
2. Due to Depositors on old accounts	116,008 01
3. Due to Depositors on Trustees' Certificates	256,171 87
4. Due to Glyn & Co.	\$200,811 43
Less cash in hands of Glyn & Co.'s Trustees, and remittances by them for lands sold	94,445 56
A. Due to Government	172,862 84
	1,133,430 75
Total Liabilities	\$1,800,532 97
Balance at Cr. of Profit and Loss Account	625,019 72
	\$2,441,002 69
ASSETS.	
1. Specie and Balances with Banks	\$14,962 12
2. Mortgages and Securities, new account	\$90,965 43
Mortgages in course of completion	28,790 47
	98,663 89
3. Mortgages, old account	54,707 83
4. Real Estate	1,196,950 70
5. Real Estate sold, but deeds not completed	38,000 00
6. Railway Stocks, Debentures, &c.	12,811 67
7. Bills, Judgments, &c.	1,085,506 45
Total Assets	\$2,441,002 69

Memorandum.—The above does not include interest accrued, which has not been added either to the assets or liabilities. The above assets are held in the Balance Sheet at the same valuations at which they were handed over by the Bank of Upper Canada to the Trustees.
(Signed) B. MORTON, Secretary. (Signed) P. PATTERSON, Chairman.

Corporation Debentures for Sale

7,800 DOLLARS,

IN SUMS OF
400 dollars and 1,000 dollars each,
ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF
Local Improvements on Church and Sherbourne Streets.
Apply to the undersigned,

A. T. McCORD,
Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1868. 121f

European Assurance Society.

Established.....A. D. 1849.

Incorporated.....A. D. 1854.

Capital.....£1,000,000.....Sterling.
Annual Income, over £330,000 Sterling.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE DEPARTMENT is under the Special Patronage of
Her Most Gracious Majesty
THE QUEEN.

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

The Society have appointed the undersigned to be their Agent for the Dominion of Canada.
Assurers are requested to pay their Renewal Life Premiums as hitherto, either to him direct, or through any of the various Agents of the Society in the country.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Chief Agent European Assurance Society, Montreal.

Agent in Toronto,

W. T. MASON,

14-17r

ONTARIO HALL.

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE is printed every Thursday Evening, in time for the English Mail.

Subscription Price, one year, \$2, or \$3 in American currency; Single copies, five cents each. Casual advertisements will be charged ten cents per line of solid nonpareil each insertion. All letters to be addressed, "THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, TORONTO, ONT." Registered letters so addressed are at the risk of the Publishers. Cheques should be made payable to J. M. TROUT, Business Manager, who will, in future, issue all receipts for money.

The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The progress already made in the construction of the two lines of Railroad, known as the Union Pacific, and the Central Pacific, and the energy with which the work is being pushed on, justifies the hope that Railway communication between St. Louis and San Francisco will be complete early next spring. The Union Pacific is working from the Eastern side, and runs trains to Point of Rocks eight hundred and thirty miles west of Omaha and two hundred and thirty-four miles from Salt Lake. The Central Pacific has its track laid for three hundred and forty-eight miles east of Sacramento, or within three hundred and three miles of Salt Lake. So that about five hundred miles remain to be constructed before the two lines will connect. The distance between Sacramento and Omaha is one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five miles. The Editor of the American Journal of Mining says, he was at the end of the Central Pacific on the 19th of August, during which day six miles and a half of track were laid along the level valley of the Humboldt. According to a California paper that Company employs about ten thousand workmen and over three thousand teams, and the track is being extended at the rate of two and a quarter miles per day.

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY.

A Society bearing the above name has been formed in London, England, with Viscount Bury as President, and a large number of noblemen and influential gentlemen as Vice-Presidents, Trustees and directors. Its objects are thus summarized:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and a library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial sub-

jects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire."

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the many advantages connected with the existence of a Society of the character alluded to. Complaint has been made time and again of the gross ignorance prevailing in London respecting Canada, and though we may be able to excuse it, we are none the less hurt that a country so large, so full of resources, so likely to make itself a place among nations, should attract but little serious attention and excite but little interest at the world's great centre. When Canadians visit London they necessarily incur obligations to private friends and acquaintances, which might be avoided to a certain extent if there were some place in the nature of a club, where they could go as a matter of right. Any number of Canadians may be in the great Metropolis without being aware of each other's presence, unless they happen to meet while sauntering on Regent Street, or catch one another stealing a night's amusement at the Alhambra. A "Colonist" is shewn a great deal of kindness by individual Londoners, but a Colonist merely finds it difficult to secure official recognition. Instances are not rare in which Canadians have gone to the United States Minister for favours rather than risk a snubbing at the Colonial Office, or go through the ordeal of question and answer at some of the other Public Departments. Selfishness alone should prompt many of our merchants and professional men to assist in establishing the Colonial Society. Mr. A. R. Roche is Secretary, and such as wish to join should communicate with him at 80 Lombard St., E. C.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

The meeting of shareholders and creditors held yesterday brings to mind the deeds, good and bad, which the old Bank of Upper Canada bore on its much burdened shoulders, and, as one glances over the balance sheet presented by the Trustees, the inclination is irresistible to compare the present with the past. On the 13th November, 1866, after the suspension of the Bank, the following was the state of affairs:

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	\$722,086 00 -
Due to depositors, &c.	401,190 76
Due to Glyn & Co.	299,300 00
Government debt	1,149,430 75
Total	\$2,572,007 51

ASSETS.	
Specie and Bank balances.....	\$47,393 85
Mortgages.....	62,580 85
Real estate.....	1,673,623 37
Railway stock, debentures.....	35,282 52
Bills, judgments, &c.....	2,225,469 30
Government debentures.....	17,591 99

Total.....\$4,061,941 88

The balance to credit of profit and loss was, therefore, \$1,489,934.37. The statement laid before the meeting of Wednesday, as of November 1st, 1868, places the present balance at \$635,019.72. While the liabilities have been reduced by \$765,424.54, the assets has been diminished by \$1,620,359.19, showing, thus far, a loss of \$854,914.65.

Since 1866 the liabilities have been reduced as follows:

On circulation and deposits.....	\$622,487
Glyn & Co.....	126,938
Government debt.....	16,000

Total.....\$765,425

On the other hand, the assets have been reduced in this way:

Cash and Bank balances.....	\$32,451
Government Securities.....	17,592
Bonds and Debentures.....	22,471
Real Estate.....	448,673
Bill, Judgments, &c.....	1,189,963

\$7,711,130

Mortgages increased.....90,790

Total.....\$1,620,340

Of this sum of \$1,620,340, about \$630,000 have been written into debts irrecoverable. This would leave assets realized to the extent of \$1,009,660 by a reduction in liabilities of \$765,425. The difference between these two amounts, or \$244,235, represents the net loss on realization. Losses on real estate sold have probably footed up to \$180,000. Within the last six months, \$50,000 have been lost in the compounding of doubtful debts. The loss on real estate has been very heavy, proving how absurd was the valuation placed upon the lands owned by the bank. In fact, the real estate asset may be taken to represent a value between forty and fifty per cent. below that at which it was handed over to the Trustees.

OWING to the pressure upon our space, we are compelled to leave over till next week an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the shareholders of the Gore Bank, at Hamilton, as well as other interesting matter.

SCHOONER BURLINGTON.—In the gale of Saturday last, the 30th ult., this vessel, when about four miles off Grimsby, became unmanageable, and sunk in eighty feet of water. Her crew were not off her more than three minutes before she went under. Her cargo consisted of 6000 bushels of white wheat, valued at \$3,100. Hull and cargo are both a total loss. She was rated P. 1, and valued at \$2,200. The cargo was insured in the Montreal Assurance Company for \$8000.

Insurance.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTRAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONTRAL, Nov. 3rd, 1868.

Since my last, two or three incendiary fires have occurred. A stable in St. Monique St., was burned, and a most impudent attempt was made to set fire to the premises of Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., on Notre Dame St., in broad day light by some scoundrel, who has little fear of fire marshal or corporation rewards before his eyes. Talking of fire marshals that functionary has got into hot water again. This time however he is forced into good company. It appears that the Sheriff by order of the Attorney-General of Quebec, gave him possession of a juryroom in the Court House for the purpose of carrying on his investigations. His Honor Judge Berthelot objected to this proceeding, and ordered the Sheriff to resume the room for its legitimate purposes; instead of doing so, the Sheriff gave his reasons and showed a written authority from Attorney-General Ouinette. His Honor fined the Sheriff \$25 for contempt and issued a fresh order for ejection of the parties. The matter stands thus at present, both parties are obstinate and determined to carry their point, so there is no saying how the affair may end. This is one of the first conflicts between local and federal governments, let us hope that the struggle for *State Rights* may not eventuate as in the States a few years ago and lead to a rebellion.

FIRE RECORD.—A barn owned by a man named Maguire, north of Duffin's Creek, was destroyed. No insurance.

Quebec.—There were two unimportant fires here recently; one in a house on the corner of St. Louis and St. Ursule streets, and the other on Nouvelle street. Not much damage was done.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 2.—The residence of Mr. Perkins, Rothsary, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insurance, \$3,300.

Nictaux, N. B.—The saw mill, grist mill, and carding machine, owned by Mr. Samuel McKewen, at Nictaux Falls, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$4,000. No insurance.

Some wretches attempted to fire the steam mills of Mr. Merrill, in the south-west part of Burford, county of Brant. Fortunately the attempt was detected in time to frustrate the fiendish purpose. A reward of \$100 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the parties.

MARINE RECORD.—The Steamer Grecian struck in the Gallop Rapids, River St. Lawrence; she was run into a cove and sunk in fourteen feet of water. Insured for about \$32,000. The passengers and freight all saved; her place on the route will be supplied by the "Champion" of the same line. The "Grecian" will be raised, brought to Kingston and placed in dry stock.

The schooner Lady Moulton, of Montreal, downward bound, arrived at Detroit on Saturday in a disabled condition. While sailing into the Detroit river, and just about Hog Island, she was met with by a tow of two vessels bound up, the forward one being the schooner Minnie Slausson, struck her, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and headgear, besides minor damage to her bows. She succeeded in reaching port, and is now repairing. She has a cargo of walnut lumber, from Chatham for Buffalo.

The schooner Frances, Captain William Parker, Master, left St. John, the 19th inst., for Granville, Nova Scotia, where she belonged. The snow was raging when she left, and as she proceeded it increased to be a perfect tempest. The darkness of night came on. She missed the Gut, and went ashore about ten miles above Digby, and soon became a perfect wreck. She had on board goods to

a considerable amount, shipped for Bridgetown and other ports, which were considerably injured, if not a total loss. Fortunately, all on board the ill-fated vessel reached the shore safely.

A Quebec letter reports the total loss of the schooner Marie Louise, from Quebec, at the mouth of the Miramichi river. She was loaded with flour. The ship Napier, is also reported aground near Batiscau. The Deodara and Chipawa have arrived.

PORT ROWAN, Nov. 2.—The schooner Scandinavia, bound from Chicago to Oswego with 12,000 bushels wheat, went ashore about ten miles above this place, at 4 p.m. on the 30th ult. The vessel sunk in twelve feet of water, and is a total wreck. The crew and the Captain's wife took to the rigging and remained there until 10 a.m. yesterday, when they were rescued in an exhausted condition.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—The propeller "Congress" from Buffalo for Chicago, loaded with railroad iron and salt, was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th, near Thunder Bay. Crew saved. She was valued at thirty thousand dollars and insured for twenty thousand dollars.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 2.—The captain of the "Grace Whitney" reports passing a sunken vessel, off Port Burwell, on Saturday morning early. Three men were at the mast-head, but the Whitney could render no assistance, owing to the gale and high sea.

—The schooner *Defiance*, which went ashore on Snake Island reef, has been got off.

The captain of the "Mountaineer" reports seeing a large black barque, supposed to be loaded with lumber, water-logged, about forty miles south-west of Long Point. There were four or five men on the quarter-deck. He tried for over two hours to get them off, but could do nothing as the sea was so high. He also saw the sunken vessel, but there was only one man then on her.

The captain of schooner "Light Guard" reports seeing two barges, the "Empire" and the "Cleveland," loaded with lumber, water-logged in the middle of the lake. There were no persons on her. It is supposed they were taken off by the tug which had them in tow.

Captains say that on the night of the 29th and 30th Oct. they had the heaviest weather they ever experienced.

The brig H. Boney, of Kingston, arrived with the entire board and top-sail gone.

The schooner Amoskeag lost her jib. The "Caroline," of Cobourg, lost her foremast. She saw a large barque run under Long Island with all her canvas gone. Several other vessels which arrived yesterday and to-day were damaged more or less.

The steamer Leeds struck on a rock while running the Chute au Blandeau, in the Ottawa River, and sunk in forty feet of water. No one lost. She is expected to be raised at once.

WRECKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—We give the following curious story, from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, for what it may be worth:—The Canadian bark *Arabia*, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Montreal, was stranded at Port Colborne, head of Welland Canal, on the night of the 7th, in the severe storm then raging. The vessel pounded over one reef, and finally brought up in a deep bight on the edge of and between two long shoal reefs of rocks. The cargo was insured in the National Insurance Company of Boston, and other American companies. The vessel was insured in Canadian companies. Captain John Rice was dispatched by the agents of the National Insurance Co. from Buffalo, with tug-pump and barge lighters, to the relief of the cargo and vessel. The marine inspector of the Canadian company, insurers of the hull, being also at the wreck, a conflict of authority commenced. The master of the vessel declining to take any positive position, caused much delay. The insurers on the hull refused to permit the pump to be placed on board, as the vessel did not leak much, or the cargo to be light-

ered off, as the vessel would be in danger of driving up further on the reef. He looked to the interest and safety of the vessel only, and having the sympathy of the ship's crew, and the ports being obstructed, it delayed Captain Rice in his efforts to save the cargo as well as the vessel. Rice persevered, however, and having the able assistance of Captain Rumsey Brown, and his powerful tug Dragon, he managed to get the Canadian inspector ashore, and seizing the opportunity lightened the vessel of about 10,000 bushels on the night of the 10th, and got her off and into port during a strong gale of wind before daylight, without damage to either vessel or cargo, much to the chagrin of the Canadian inspector and his sympathizers. The vessel was dispatched to St. Catharines to be docked, and the cargo in the lighter had to be elevated and forwarded over the Welland Railway to the vessel at Port Dalhousie. Here the sympathizers made another point, and refused to take the cargo out of the lighter by the elevator except at \$15 per thousand for shovelling, and several days' delay. Rice managed to get the lighter alongside the elevator, however, and letting go both anchors and the centreboard of the lighter, prevented them from moving and forced them to discharge her, after a hand-to-hand fight with the shovellers. If American underwriters and shippers are to be subject to such dog-in-the-manger treatment and policy as evinced in this case by Canadian insurers and carriers, they had better in future decline insuring cargoes per Canadian bottoms.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE.—We understand that the post of Manager and Actuary to the *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society*, vacant by the death of Mr. Spens, has been conferred on Mr. Stott, the London Secretary of that Institution. Mr. Stott, was formerly Secretary at the Head Office in Glasgow, and is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in England, as well as of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL.—At the Meeting of the *Scottish National Insurance Company* at Edinburgh on Monday last, the new policies of the year were reported to have been 597, for £274,265. A bonus addition was made to the policies at the rate of £1, 10s. per cent. per annum for the four years since 1864. £10,000 was added to the paid-up capital out of profits, and a dividend declared of 10 per cent. per annum.

DEATH STATISTICS.—The number of deaths in Toronto from 1st January to 30th September, 1868, were 956. The number above 20 years of age being 396. Accidents produced 13 deaths; drowning, 8; sunstroke, 4; intemperance, 3; suicide, 1; 3 were shot; 2 burned; 3 killed by cars; 1 poisoned; and 1 frightened to death. During the nine months 12 died whose united ages were 919, and the average was 77 7-12. Thirty-five women died whose united ages reached 2,864, one attaining 100, and another 102. An approximate ratio of deaths in the city is given as follows: 1864, one in 49; 1865, one in 49; 1866, one in 53-7; 1867, one in 69.

ROYAL.—We understand that the appointment of sub-manager to the *Royal Insurance Company* rendered vacant by Mr. McLaren's accession to the position formerly held by the late Mr. Dove, will be conferred upon Mr. C. G. Fothergill, the assistant secretary to the London office. While regretting that London loses so courteous and able a gentleman as Mr. Fothergill, we are pleased to hail as his successor Mr. T. Septimus Marks, for many years chief clerk of the London office, a gentleman eminently adapted for the post he has been called upon to occupy.—*Insurance Record.*

HUDSON BAY.—Hudson Bay Company's shares have been freely purchased, on a report that a Bill is about to be brought into the Canadian House of Assembly for the purpose of buying the territory of the Company.—*Herepath's Journal.*

MAIDEN INSURANCE.

One people in Europe has, for some generations, attempted a novel form of assurance which is or the girls of the middle and higher classes. In Denmark, among the nobility, there has existed for some time what may be called "Maiden Assurance Companies." The basis of these were property belonging to the old cloisters, afterward secularized. A Danish gentleman, who should wish to secure his daughter against the contingencies of fortune, deposits at her birth, we will suppose, \$2,000 in one of these companies. The child receives during her minority four per cent. interest annually; at eighteen she comes into a higher income, regulated according to the property of the company; at twenty-five she receives a still higher premium, and rooms and appointment in the buildings of the former cloister, if she desire, and again at thirty-five a still more liberal income, based again on profits.

If she die or marry, the deposit reverts to the funds of the association. In certain cases, however, if she marry and become a widow, she receives an annual stipend. The probabilities are so great that a given female child will either die or marry, that the company can afford to pay liberal interest (for Europe) on the deposit of the father, and will soon accumulate funds for the survivors who live as single women. A class of persons who are most exposed to hardship in modern society—unmarried women of the cultivated ranks—are thus ingeniously guarded against poverty and loneliness, having a sure income after a certain age, and respectable quarters with others of like position and tastes.

We see not why some similar assurance to these Danish companies might not be started in this country. The evil exists painfully in the older States—of the unprotected condition of daughters in the middle classes. The worst poverty ever known is of cultivated young women who are not strong enough for manual labor, and not clever enough to strike out new professions. Woman at the best, in artificial society, is at a disadvantage with men, in the "struggle for existence." She ought to have the help of an assured income; and in this, as in all insurance, why should not the fortunate who marry, help the unprotected who do not happen to find a husband to their liking? Why should not a father take advantage of the chances of death and marriage to secure his daughter against possible poverty and hardship?

If it be urged in objection that such security would tend to discourage marriage, already too infrequent, we would reply that nature is stronger than any pecuniary motive, and few women could be found to reject a husband, because they sacrifice thereby a few hundreds a year. Or, if it be urged, that better than assurance is education of women, we answer that a man's insurance of his family does not prevent his educating them, and that the certainty of a small income would not deter from, but rather aid, young girls in training themselves thoroughly.

There are two elements in the insurance proposed easily calculated—the ratio of death of female children, and the ratio of marriages under certain years. Surely some of the ingenious brains who are now contriving insurance for every possible object might frame a sound system of insurance on this basis.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LLOYD'S.

A meeting was held in London in the committee room of Lloyd's, to consider the relative position of underwriters and merchants as ascertained by the recent judgment in the case of "Dickinson v. Jardine." The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in this case determined that where goods insured are jettisoned—that is, thrown overboard in the hope of saving the remainder of the cargo—the assured, if the goods are totally lost, according to the other conditions of the policy, is en-

titled to immediate settlement as for a total loss notwithstanding that the assured can recover the arrival value of the goods jettisoned by general contribution from the owners of all property arriving safe after the jettison. The following resolution were passed:—"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not desirable that the responsibility of collecting general average from the contributors to the same should fall upon the underwriter." "2. That it is therefore advisable that policies of assurance should be so framed that in case of any loss to the subject matter of insurance by a general average act, the claim upon the other contributing interests be recovered by the assured in general average as heretofore." "3. That, in order to carry out the decision in 'Dickinson v. Jardine,' and at the same time to preserve the legitimate rights of the underwriter, it is advisable to insert a clause in all goods and freight policies to the effect that in cases of loss to the subject matter of insurance by a general average act, the underwriters thereon could pay the difference between any amount payable by the contributory interests and the insured value, except in those cases where the underwriter is, by terms of the policy and the events which have happened free from any claim for particular average."

The following further resolution was submitted and agreed to:—

"4. That in order to carry out the feeling of the meeting, the following clause be recommended for insertion in all policies:—'Should the property, hereby insured, be injured or destroyed by a general average act, any claim the assured is entitled to make in respect thereof, by way of particular average or total loss, shall be subject to the deduction of the sum payable to the assured by the other contributory interests of ship, freight and cargo.'"

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that, immediate steps should be taken to obtain an act of parliament for the purpose of most clearly defining and regulating the duty of the shipowners to collect general average from the contributors and to distribute the same.

A vote of thank was accorded to Mr. Goschen for taking the chair, and for the manner in which he had conducted the business; and it was arranged that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to every chamber of commerce, and be circulated as widely as possible.

Financial.

MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Nov. 3, 1868.

Money continues very easy, in fact the difficulty is, how to invest it, more especially on short dates. There is a great scarcity of good bills. There is no speculative feeling as regards produce of any sort. The demand for money for the ordinary purposes of trade is less than usual; the imports having been light, consequently the requirements for the payment of duties has been small. On the other hand, the remittances from the country have been heavier than for years past, and constantly increasing, so that funds here are entirely in excess of all demands. The question now arises, how to employ the surplus. We have invested a very large amount in buildings and public improvements. Our stocks and shares of all sorts are held at exceedingly high rates; in fact, above their positive value, and yet money is accumulating and seeking investment. What will be the outlet? I think the solution of the question not so difficult but it requires some sounding of the financial waters, before committing myself to a decided expression of opinion.

There is a speculative enquiry for Bank of Montreal stock, and the price has gone up to 140. I cannot give the reason for this rise, except that

should the Provincial Bank note system be carried out, the Bank of Montreal will to a certain extent stand in the same position to Canada that the Bank of England does to Great Britain. As will be seen by your list of Montreal stocks, &c., there is a decided advance in all good securities, and holders are not anxious to enter the market except at extreme rates. **Silver.**—The discount on silver has fallen to three per cent., being a lower rate than it has reached during the last four years, and showing that the export of over a million dollars last spring must have had a favourable influence on the market. This low rate is operating rather against the export movement, and I understand it is Mr. Weir's intention to delay the shipments until the close of the fall trade permits silver to return and the discount to advance. I give price of gold 133½. Greenbacks, buying 25½, selling 24½ discount. Silver, buying 3, selling 2½ to 2½ dis. Drafts on New York, 25 buying, 24½c. to 24½c. selling.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

The stock market has been rather more lively during the past week, and closed firm with an upward tendency in quotations.

Bank Stock.—There were several small sales of Montreal at 135½, and buyers now offer 136½. Ottawa has again advanced, buyers to-day offer 103 and no sellers under 103. Toronto is wanted nominally at 117, but there is no stock in market and buyers would pay an advance on that quotation. There were sales of Royal Canadian paid-up at 92½, and small lots are still to be had at that figure. Commerce is in demand at 104; very little offering. Gore has advanced 5 per cent., buyers now offer 40 with no sellers. Merchants sold at 107 to 107½, and is in demand. Quebec is offered at 101, and there are buyers at par. For City 104 would be paid. There are sellers of Du Peuple at 104; no buyers. Jacques Cartier sold at 108. In other banks nothing doing.

Debentures.—Canada sterling five per cents are offered at 91½; no six per cents to be had. Dominion stock readily commands 103. Toronto are in rather more demand, and are readily taken to pay 7 per cent. interest. There were small sales of County at rates to pay about 6½ per cent. interest.

Specimens.—City Gas is in demand at 105 to 105½, none offering. Building Society stock is again higher. Canada Permanent sold to-day (3rd Oct.) at 122½ to 123. Western Canada sold in small parcels at 115, which rate is now freely offered. Freehold is wanted at 107 to 108. British America Assurance offers at 56 with buyers at 55. Montreal Telegraph dull and in no demand at 120. Canada Landed Credit is wanted at 72½ for stock all paid. Few good mortgages offering. Money continues plentiful on undoubted security.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the possibility of establishing an international coinage, together with the Minutes of evidence, has just been issued in London. The following are the conclusions at which the Commission arrived:

The adoption of the proposal of the Paris Conference of merely raising the value of the pound to that of 25 L., would facilitate the comparison of sums stated in large coins, but the difficulty would remain of comparing sums expressed in pence in England, in centimes in France, or in cents in the United States, and it is seldom that statements of prices, or statistical returns do not contain sums expressed in these small denominations. The reduction of the value of the pound would disturb all existing obligations, and would cause the many and serious difficulties which we

have stated in the earlier part of this Report; while if at any future time a more complete assimilation of coins should be determined upon, a further change would be required, in many respects more difficult of application. The measure is, after all, only a partial measure, and although advocated by some witnesses as good in itself, and as a step to further assimilation, the object sought for by the witnesses connected with the trade and with the scientific bodies of this country would not be fully attained by anything less than a complete assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Several witnesses who took this view deprecated any change unless a complete assimilation of currency of moneys of account as well as of coins were made, and it is a serious objection that by this step all the admitted evils of the change in the value of the pound would be incurred, while the advantages by which it is anticipated that those evils would be compensated would not be attained. Upon full consideration of all these circumstances, we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25 L. to be substituted for the sovereign. We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds on which with a view to the general interests of the commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for international currency. The consideration of such a question, however, leads to one of a much more important character, —namely, that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of at least the principal commercial countries. We entertain no doubt that an uniform system of coins, bringing into harmony the various standards of value and moneys of account, alike in their higher denominations and their lower subdivisions, as well as an uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage. The latter proposal, however, is not referred to us; and we will only say, therefore, that we do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currency of the principal countries of the world should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures. We are not insensible of the many and serious difficulties which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Under any circumstances, great inconvenience must be encountered by many, if not by all, the countries joining in any monetary convention for such purposes; but the arrangement is one in which all commercial countries are interested, and none more deeply than our own. It would obviously conduce to a probable agreement that the burden of inconvenience should not press very unequally on any of them. What should be the common basis of their currencies, what international coin should be adopted, what proportion of alloy it should contain, what should be its subdivisions or multiples, are all matters on which any agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained. On all these points widely different opinions may be held in different countries; and on the determination of them depends the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country. To what extent of inconvenience any country may be willing to submit for the sake of establishing a common international system of currency can only be ascertained by communication with the Government of each country. It is obvious that before any agreement can be concluded very difficult and complicated questions will have to be settled, concessions will have to be made on one part and on the other, and it will also be an important matter for consideration how far an agreement may be facilitated by making the changes which are necessary bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object. The assembling of some general international conference on the subject seems to have been looked forward to by many members of the Conference at Paris; and we are disposed to think that all the various questions might be best considered, the

various interests of different countries discussed, and their conflicting views reconciled by authorized representatives of the different countries meeting in such a Conference.

“Halifax, C. P. Villiers, Stephen Carr, J. Wilson Patten, M. Longfield, John Lubbock, Thomas Baring, L. N. de Rothschild, J. B. Smith, Thomson Hankey, John G. Hubbard, Thomas N. Hunt, G. B. Airy, Thomas Graham, C. Rivers Wilson, Secretary.”

“July 25th, 1868.”
Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Hubbard have made supplementary reports.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Returns for the week ending October 14th.—
Issue Department.

Notes issued.....	£34,083,870
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,984,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	19,083,870
Silver bullion.....	
	£34,083,870

Banking Department.

Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,081,950
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings' Banks, and Dividend Accounts).....	3,838,119
Other deposits.....	20,231,681
Seven day and other Bills.....	701,897
	£42,406,647
Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£15,935,874
Other securities.....	15,822,238
Notes.....	9,567,958
Gold and silver coin.....	1,080,300
	£42,406,647

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market has shown a rather declining tendency this week. The supply of capital, since the payment of the dividends commenced on Wednesday, has much increased, whilst the demand for money has remained extremely inactive; consequently the rates of discount have fallen, being 1½ to 1¼ per cent. for first-class paper in the open market, whilst advances on British Government securities are offered at 1 per cent. on the Stock Exchange without finding many takers.—*Investor's Guardian, Oct. 16.*

BOSTON PRICES OF NOVA SCOTIA GOLD STOCKS.
—A Circular gives the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston and Nova Scotia.....	40	50
California.....		01
El Dorado.....	55	60
Hayden and Derby.....	15	20
Uniacke.....	40	53
North American.....	03	05
Ophir.....	90	95
Orient.....	20	25
Palmerston.....	50	60
Renfrew.....	03	04
Sherbrooke and New York.....	15	25
Wellington.....	30	35

Ophir is in good demand at 90c. Palmerston looks strong; also El Dorado. Wellington is weak. Orient is offered at 25., and no buyers. There seems to be a disposition to buy up Renfrew and Boston and Nova Scotia at from 3 to 5c. per share. Money has been scarce, but is now easier.

BRITISH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—The number of limited companies in England is 393; and of unlimited companies 12. In Ireland there were registered within the same period 20; and in Scotland 17 limited and 4 unlimited companies. A summary which is appended to the return is somewhat interesting as showing the decline in the limited liability fever during the last five years. In 1863 there were 783 companies registered, with a proposed capital of £139,982,242, in the following year the number increased to 992, with a proposed capital of £237,437,083 14s. Since then the falling off has been rapid, as shown by the following figures:

	Companies.	Capital.
1865.....	1,013.....	£205,391,818
1866.....	752.....	76,724,823
1867.....	469.....	31,444,982
1868 (from Jan 1 to May 31)	201.....	13,896,182

DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the subscribers of the Dominion Express Company, held in Montreal, the following gentlemen were elected Provisional Directors:—Ira Gould, Walter Macfarlane, Victor Hudon, A. W. Oglivie, M.P.P., William McNaughton, George D. Ferrer, Alexander McGibbon, George Heubach, and J. J. Kirby. Messrs. Carter, Pominville, and Betourney were appointed Solicitors to the Company. Subscription books will immediately be opened in all other parts of the Dominion.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY.—More than ten years ago a correspondent, writing on the silver currency, said that if our shillings were piled up the column would be 80 miles high. The late William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, whom the subject interested in connexion with the decimal coinage, was staggered at this. So a gentleman in the Bank of England made a more accurate reckoning, and trumped our correspondent's conclusion by a result of 87½ miles. Had the shillings been quite new, the pile would have been 116½ miles high. The 87½ was got from the worn coin in ordinary use. New shillings have 15 to the inch; the average in actual circulation have from 19 to 20. When they come down to 21 to the inch, the Mint send them to the melting-pot. Many persons were not—perhaps are not—aware that our silver pieces are not coins; they are promises to pay, like bank-notes; only they are so near the promise in value that actual imitations would not yield a sufficient profit. The Mint undertakes to pay a sovereign for 20 of them, no matter how much worn, just as the Bank will five sovereigns for a note, no matter how much stained or crumpled. So those who think it a hardship that a deduction should be made for light gold, when none is made for light silver, may see their error.—*Athenaeum*.

Commercial.

Montreal Correspondence.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Nov. 3, 1868.

Since my last very little of interest has transpired. This is the commencement of the dull season, the Fall trade being pretty well over, and the Winter trade not having commenced. Taken altogether the business has not been very dull, the late grocery sales having caused some stir in other branches besides groceries. We have had a heavy fall of rain, but, in spite of that, the water in the Lachine canal is so low that it is scarcely possible to supply the different factories, and the heavily freighted propellers, &c., have difficulty in coming through; such is the lowness of the water that some of our manufactories on the canal intend erecting large tanks and employing engines to pump the water from the river into them, so as to obviate the inconvenience experienced last winter. As regards the supply for the city, the

prospect looks gloomy; the new improvements have scarcely progressed beyond the foundation of the new engine-house, and fully two months must elapse before the works are in working order. As regards our different factories this short supply is of most serious account, they calculating for their motive power on an unlimited supply; the only means by which such can be secured is by deepening the Lachine canal, which could easily be done, considering the rise is about forty-five feet. The mill sites are too valuable to the Government to run the risk of losing, if a small sum will render them serviceable all the year round.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET has been quiet. Prices have not materially fluctuated since my last. The shipments continue light; apparently shippers in the West are not disposed to give in to the prices which must rule in Great Britain. The wheat harvest there shows a surplus of some fifty-eight millions of bushels over last year, and that taken against the amount annually required, will show such a comparatively slight deficit in the amount required for consumption that prices must materially decline and our shippers must accept the situation. Sales of flour have been considerable during the week, prices ranging firm for strong supers at \$5.45 to \$5.50, and other brands at \$5.15 to \$5.30. For No. 2 the sales have been considerable at \$4.85 to \$4.90. Wheat has been dull, U.C. Spring worth \$1.20 ex cars, and \$1.15 by the cargo; prices are however too uncertain to give reliable quotations. U. C. Red winter sold as high as \$1.20 to \$1.22½ ex cars. Coarse grains continue very high, and are likely to remain so. I notice that the crops throughout Great Britain of barley, oats and peas, are exceedingly light, and as the supplies from this side will fall short, we can hardly look for any reduction in prices here. In provisions, pork continues dull, the large quantity of hogs thrown on the market having kept down the prices, and also a large import of barrelled pork from the West, induced by the high prices that ruled during the summer and beginning of autumn. In butter there has been an active demand, and large shipping parcels have been sold at 22½c. to 24c., a long price for this time of the year, but which fully bears out my remarks made as far back as July. Cheese and lard are about stationary in price, with a fair demand. Ashes sell freely at 1st pots \$5.92½ to \$6, according to tares; 2nd, \$5.15 to \$5.20; 3rd, \$4.60 to \$4.65. Pearls, \$5.55 to \$5.70.

GROCERIES.—As stated in my last the sales were not satisfactory, the audiences were moderate and the bidding slow. At the same time, neither section of the Province is overstocked, the only fear has been that in overbuying, the merchants ran a great risk, although the crops were generally good, still there were liabilities outstanding on the part of the farmers and country storekeepers, that rendered any great extension of credit unwise. Here in Montreal we are not overstocked, the only extra supply being of fruits and light wines. As far as concerns the first, we feel certain that owing to the short supply of green fruits and the scarcity of home made provisions, all imported fruit will sell readily during the winter, and that our (at present) superabundant stocks will be worked off at full rates. For all fish there has been an active demand, and extreme prices have been obtained at auction as well as at private sale. The old question of fish inspection is agitated. I shall have something to say concerning it in my next. Sugar is lively, but molasses more especially so, as the high price of butter always has a great effect on this article.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacturing interests have lately been more active, and sales beyond general expectations. A fair amount of dry goods have been worked off, the fall business closing up with more buoyancy than was generally looked for. Hardware has been active and for some time an active trade may be looked for, as the heavy staples must be shipped before the close of navigation. In the boot and shoe trade more activity has been

experienced than for some weeks past; the late wet weather has given an impetus to the demand for heavy wares, and all our manufactories are working on full time. Prices which were expected to rather recede, remain firm, and the tendency is, if anything, towards a rise. This activity has had the effect of causing more animation in the leather trade, and an advance in the price of the heavy staples.

Toronto Market.

Trade for the week has been good considering the stage of the season. Though the bulk of the fall trade is quite over there is a good deal doing with the country merchants in the way of sorting up stocks which have been broken.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair demand from the retail trade keeps manufacturers well employed, so that there is no accumulation of stock.

GROCERIES.—*Sugars*—Are about a quarter of a cent better in consequence of a corresponding rise in the New York market. The *Financial Chronicle* of the 13th says: "The unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba continues to operate with force upon the market. From this cause, immediately after the date of our last report, there was a sharp advance of a quarter of a cent upon the goods taken by refiners, who were the active operators. The excitement, however, ended in a reaction which is but just passing away. Sugars receded ¼ cent again, and closed at ¼ advance on the last week's prices. The imports of the week were small." *Teas*.—There is good enquiry for teas of every grade, and a good many lots are moving within the range of quotations. *Fruits*—Are much firmer, owing to a considerable advance in prices in England, and New York and places of growth. Importers have been selling large lots of Valencia raisins at 7c. to 7½c., and they are now held for 7½c. to 8c. in jobbing lots. *Fish*—Of every kind are very fine, and likely to be higher, owing to a heavy demand and light supplies. *Rice*—Firm and steady. *Tobaccos*—are without change.

APPLES.—A considerable trade is being done in shipping apples eastward, where there appears to be a large demand for them. One line of vessels here has contracts to carry 6,000 barrels, a portion of which have already gone down. They are worth \$1.75 to 2.75 per barrel.

GRAIN.—*Barley*—Receipts by cars for the week 19,635 bush., against 24,750 bush. last week. The shipments across the lake for the week ending with Saturday last were 61,986 bush., and 81,985 for the previous week. Of these shipments, 7,548 bush. went to Erie, 24,670 bush. to Toledo, and 41,360 bush. to Oswego. Total shipments as per Customs' returns, by lake, since the commencement of the season, 595,743 bush. The following vessels cleared with barley during the week named: the schooner *Todman*, with 7,600 bush., the *Phoebe Catherine* with 7,571 bush., the *Jessie Macdonald* with 4,922 bush., the *H. P. Murray* with 9,875 bush., all for Oswego; the *Antelope* with 10,868 bush., the *Sea Gull* with 13,892 bush. for Toledo; the *J. G. Beard* with 7,548 bush. for Erie. The market opened unsettled at \$1.35 to \$1.40, and owing to a semi-panic in the American markets tumbled to \$1.15, from which it afterwards recovered, closing firmer at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Few sales reported.

WHEAT.—Receipts for the week 32,686 bush., and 51,358 bush. last week. Shipments for the week 11,392 bush.; the schooner *J. J. Hill* took 5,100 bush., and the *Wanderer* 6,292 bush., both for Oswego. Fall opened with a fair demand at \$1.30 to \$1.35 for fair samples, but after the cargoes shipped by the above vessels were made up the demand fell off, so that there were no buyers at the close of the week; sellers ask \$1.32 to \$1.35. Midge proof is nominal at \$1.10 to \$1.12. There is more demand for Spring, and sales of small lots were made at \$1.09 to \$1.11. *Peas*.—Receipts by cars for the week 4,160 bush., and 2,907 bush. last week. Considerable shipments have been made eastward by steam.

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The market is lower, closing dull at 85c. to 88c. **Oats.**—Receipts by cars 3,720 bush., and 4,000 bush. last week. The market has fluctuated somewhat, closing with buyers at 50c. to 51c., sellers asking 52c. to 53c.; no sales. **Rye.**—Nominal. **Shed.**—Timothy is worth \$2.25 to \$2.75; **Clver.**—\$8.00 to \$8.50.

Flour.—Receipts for the week 2,400 bls., and 1,090 bls. last week: there were good shipments eastward and by Grand Trunk. There is some demand for lots of superfine and very little offering. Holders ask \$5.00 to \$5.10; some transactions occurred at \$5.00. Extra is offered at \$6.50, but is only worth about \$6.00. Superior is held at \$6.50.

Provisions.—**Butter.**—Is held firmly at 22½c. to 23c. no sales; pound rolls, 26c. to 27c. **Mess Pork.**—Nominal at quotations. **Dressed Hogs.**—Selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50; not a great many have come forward. **Lard.**—Quiet, at 14½c. **Bacon.**—Held at 11c. **Hams.**—11½c. to 12c. asked for lots. **Eggs.**—Selling at 18c. for packed.

Live Stock.—The cattle market is well supplied; lots selling at \$6 for first-class, and down to \$4.50 for inferior. **Sheep.**—\$2.50 to \$3 each. **Hogs.**—One firm put down 6,000 hams during the past week. Live hogs are selling at \$5 to \$5.50. The average weight of live hogs to date was 191 lbs.

PETROLEUM.—There is good demand for consumption at quotations.

HIDES.—There were some large transactions in hides during the week at about 6c.

FREIGHTS.—Rates by steamer to Montreal are 30c. per bbl. on flour and apples; on grain 7c. to 8c.; to Kingston, 2c.; grain to Chicago, by vessel, 3½c.; to Erie, 4c. U. S. cy.; lumber, to Oswego, \$1.75, U. S. cy. Rates per Grand Trunk, to Montreal, 35c. on flour; to Halifax, 9½c.; to St. John, 85c. Rates to Liverpool are by the Grand Trunk, via Portland—boxed meats, gross ton, 67s. 6d.; lard and butter, 77s. per ton; beef per three, 11s. 6d.; pork per bbl. 9s.

The Chicago Tribune of the 30th says: The movement in grain vessels at this point to-day was a large one, and rates were firm on the basis of 9½c. to 10c. for wheat, and 8½c. for corn to Buffalo, by sail craft; 15½c. for wheat to Kingston; 16c. for corn to Brockville; 16c. for corn to Prescott; 7c. for oats to Erie; 7½c. for corn to Windsor; 16c. for wheat to Oswego; and 13½c. for oats to Ogdensburg. In all there were sixteen charters. The number of vessels awaiting cargoes is comparatively light.

The Wine Trade.

SHERRY.—The vintage in Spain has at the last moment proved rather disappointing; the heavy rains coming upon the ripe fruit will, it is feared, have the effect of deteriorating the quality somewhat. This is unfortunate, as just before the gathering the vines looked everything that could be desired. The market demand is for good sound cheap descriptions; the lowest-priced wines are the cheapest. Quotations: Soutal common, 14½c. to 15½c.; Cadiz wines, 20½c. to 25½c.; middling stout, 26½c. to 36½c.; fair to good, 38½c. to 50½c.; superior to fine old, \$4. to 90½c.; very fine choice, 100½c. to 250½c. per butt in bond.

Port.—The Douro vintage has resulted in excellent quality, but the great heat and drought has shortened the quantity. Dealers are stated to have made large purchases of the new wine, and prices at Oporto have been well-maintained, the general impression being that the vintage will take a high rank.

FRENCH.—The transactions in this market are of a limited nature; nevertheless prices are firmly supported, the large business done at Bordeaux causing holders here to show no disposition to sell except at advanced rates. That sound low to middling clarets are good value there is no doubt from the very fact of the Germans laying so largely at Bordeaux of the present vintage.

The gathering for red wines finished on the 3rd instant; the vintage is said to be less than an ordinary average in quantity, but of superior qual-

ity. More business has been done in this year's wines than probably ever was known so early in the season; consequently prices are advancing.

CHAMPAGNE.—The vintage in Champagne terminated about the 24th ult. The produce is good in quality; and in this respect, and also as to quantity, is decidedly above the average of ordinary years. The prices have been even higher than the celebrated year 1865. Never have champagne houses shown themselves so eager to purchase. Such, indeed, was the rivalry, that the whole of the grapes of the principal vineyards were bought before the gathering; and this haste on the part of the buyers has been a little to the disadvantage of the quality of some of the wines, for the proprietors assured of the sale of their crops, began to gather several days before the maturity of the grapes was complete. The result of this will be that generally the wines of 1868, whilst preserving a high character for delicacy and bouquet, will not possess the fullness and richness of the wines of 1865. The quantity of wine made is very large; in spite of this, there is not now a single cask of wine in the hands of the proprietors. In less than three days the whole of this year's production was sold. Very high prices were paid, which must be attributed to the eagerness of buyers rather than to the wonderful superiority of the wine.

BRANDY.—This market has lately exhibited firmness. In fact, sellers pretend to slightly higher prices, the reasons for which are reports from Charente of a greater d'olécine in the crop than was anticipated; one-third of an average vintage is reported as the probable yield. This is expected to influence opening prices in an upward degree, which will in its turn probably give stability to quotations for old brandy, but must, or rather ought to, limit speculation in new spirit, considering the present large stock on hand. From our advice we should calculate one-half to be nearer than one-third of an average as the probable result, which would show a very respectable total in actual figures. —London Grocer.

Halifax Market.

BRANDIES.—Oct. 27.—Flour without change and dull. No. 1 Canada \$6.25 to \$6.40. Strong Bakers \$6.65 to \$6.75. Extra Canada \$7.50 to \$8. Extra State dull at \$6 to \$6.40; No. 2 in good demand at \$5 to \$5.50. Cornmeal dull at \$1.50 for kiln dried, and \$1.49 for fresh ground. Oatmeal \$7.50 to \$7.75. Imports from January 1st to October 27th, 1867 and 1868:

	B. & F. Flour.	EMS. Cornmeal.
1868.	119,367	42,145
1867.	159,360	20,500

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Sugars and Molasses remain without change. Large lots are being shipped out of our market and may soon affect prices here. Porto Rico, 6½ to 6¾; Barbadoes, 5½ to 5¾; Cuba, 5½ to 5¾; Guantimo, 4½ to 4¾ in bond. Rum scarce and in demand at 62½c. for Demerara and 51 to 52½c. for St. Jago.

St. John Market.

Oct. 25.—We have to report a further decline in our flour market. Receipts have been liberal, and as the demand has kept small, stocks have been accumulating. Holders are very anxious to sell, and almost any price that buyers would name would be accepted. In the absence of sales prices are nominal. Good No. 1 Super, is offering at \$6.25 and some sales are reported under that.

The Transportation of Petroleum.

While cotton, grain, oil, and other leading agricultural staples of this country combined, are universally regarded as the basis of industry and commerce, little is said of Petroleum in the same connection, notwithstanding the fact that there is probably as much as is now involved in the last mentioned commodity as in any other single article of home production. Petroleum, indeed, has become a product, not only of the last necessity, but of the first importance, at home and abroad, each succeeding year since it became a

considerable article of commerce, witnessing an increased consumption in every civilized part of the world; and every year seems to develop new methods for utilization. It is not only almost universally employed as an illuminator, but in the manufacture of soap, candles, wax, lubricating substances, and dye-stuffs, and as a motor, it has become of essential use. After the first flush of excitement attending the discovery of Petroleum in Pennsylvania, grave fears were entertained that there might be, sooner or later, an exhaustion of the supply; but these fears have been expelled by succeeding years, during which there has been an increase of production commensurate with the increase of consumption. It is true oil wells are constantly being exhausted, but for each one that proves unproductive, a new one, or more, is sunk, and thus the supply is kept up, and may now be said to be all but inexhaustible. Petroleum has been discovered in various parts of the world, but thus far the wants of commerce have been mainly supplied by the United States, which has a practical monopoly of the trade. The exports of Petroleum from New York since the 1st of January are, in round numbers, 40,000,000 gallons, against 20,000,000 gallons for the corresponding period last year. From the United States the exports to date are, in round numbers, 70,000,000 gallons, against 42,000,000 the corresponding period last year, an increase of about sixty per cent. The great bulk of the exports are from New York and Philadelphia, though most of the business of the latter port is on New York account. The increase of exports this year is mainly to Continental Europe, as will be seen by the exports, a glance at which cannot fail to prove highly instructive to those who take an interest in the march of progress in this important branch of commerce. Leaving out France, which takes crude almost exclusively, most of the exports to Continental Europe consist of the refined article, which is not only safer to transport, as may be gathered from the fact that vessels carrying Crude are subject to an extra insurance of three or four per cent., but is really cheaper to the foreign dealer and consumer. It was with a view to retaining the entire business of refining Petroleum in this country that so strenuous an effort was made at the last session of Congress to have the tax on the refined product reduced, and which, though it met with partial success, will, it is thought, ultimately be accomplished, since a monopoly of the refining process must necessarily add some millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the country.

As to the risks incident to the transportation of Petroleum there appears to be a great diversity of opinion, though, as between Crude and Refined, it is obvious that the former is by far the most inflammable, and that far more dangerous. Any liquid or product that will throw off explosive vapor, must, to a certain extent, be dangerous to convey; but if the fear of accident were allowed to operate to the prejudice of common carriers, a severe blow would be inflicted upon commercial interests. Considering the immense commerce afforded by Petroleum, the accidents directly or indirectly chargeable to the article, it must be confessed, have been proportionately small. Petroleum and its products may be safely transported when not exposed to heat beyond a certain recognized degree and when carried under proper regulations of packing, but if these regulations be not observed, they may become exceedingly dangerous from their liability to explode from expansion and heat. This opinion is borne out by a recent communication to the British Academy of Sciences, by M. Henri Deville, who stated that the earth product called petroleum increases in bulk by one-hundredth of its volume for every ten degrees of heat; and that if this expansion were not allowed for, explosions must take place. But as Petroleum has come to be an article of universal necessity, it is safe to say that ingenuity will devise means for the safety of its transportation, storage and handling, as it has done in the case of all other extra hazardous commodities.

New Advertisements.

THE AGRICULTURAL Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT

A purely Farmers' Company. Licensed by the Government of Canada.

Capital, 1st January, 1878.....\$250,000.00
Cash and Cash Items, April.....\$45,000.00
No. of Policies in Force.....23,764

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

For Insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ontario.
London, 2nd Nov., 1868. 12-1y

J. C. Small,

BANKER AND BROKER,
Accountant, General Agent, &c.,

No. 34 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

BANK Stock, Debentures and other Securities bought and sold.

Loans by way of Mortgage negotiated.
October, 1868. 12-1y

Ontario Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half year, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Tuesday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. D. FISHER, Cashier.

Ontario Bank,
Boxmanville, 24th Oct., 1868. 11-1d

Miscellaneous.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THOMAS DICK, Proprietor.

FRONT STREET, TORONTO, ONT 3-1y

Montreal House, Montreal, Canada.

TO MONETARY MEN—Merchants, Insurance Agents, Lawyers, Bankers, Railway and Steamboat Traders, Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Companies, and other persons visiting Montreal for business or pleasure, are hereby most respectfully informed that the undersigned proposes to furnish the best hotel accommodation at the most reasonable charges. It is our study to provide every comfort and accommodation to all our guests, especially for gentlemen engaged as above. To those who have been accustomed to patronize other first-class hotels, we only ask a trial; we have the same accommodation and our table is furnished with every delicacy of the season.

Nov. 22, 1867. H. DU CLOS. 12-1y

The Albion Hotel,

MONTREAL.

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

Who, to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, is adding eighty more Rooms to the house, making the ALBION one of the Largest Establishments in Canada.
June, 1868. 42-6ms

Mercantile.

Hard, Leigh & Co., IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels and families supplied with any pattern or crest desired.
Common goods always on hand. 72 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. 26y

John Boyd & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

61 AND 68 FRONT STREET TORONTO.

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

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Wines and Liquors, AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

Ship Chandlery, Canvas, Manila and Tanned Rope, Oil, Tar, Flax, &c., &c.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN BOYD, ALEX. M. MONROE, C. W. BOSTING.
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1868. 7-1y

John Ross & Co.,

QUEBEC.

T. & F. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

361 Commissioner Street,

MONTREAL 6

W. McLaren & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

18 ST. MAURICE STREET,

MONTREAL

June, 1868. 42-1y

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT BOOKS for Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, etc., made by order of the best materials, and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

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

September 1, 1868. 3-1y

Philip Browne & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

LEADERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE, PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

Quinsee & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS in Gold and Silver Coins, Government Securities, &c. Corner Main and Exchange Streets, Quebec, N. B. 21-1y

Honble Plamondon,

CUSTOM HOUSE Broker, Forwarder, and General Agent, Quebec. Office—Custom House Building. 17-1y

Sylvester, Goo. & Weisman,

COMMERCIAL Brokers and Vessel Agents. Office—No. 1 Ontario Chambers, (corner Front and Church Sts.) Toronto. 2-6m

Mercantile.

TEAS. Reford & Dillon TEAS.

HAVE just received ex. Steamships "St. David" and "Nestorian"

1000 bls. chests new season TEAS, comprising Twankays, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, colored and uncolored Japans, Congees, Sou-longes, and Pekoes, 500 bls. boxes new Valencia Raisins (selected fruit), 500 bags cleaned Armean and Rangoon Rice, 500 bls. choice Currants.

ALSO IN STORE:—

250 bls. bright Plantados and Cuba Sugars, 250 bls. Portland Cement, Golden & Amber Syrups, 100 bags Rio de Janeiro, Lampung, and Java Coffees, 250 bls. 10s. Label "Queen's Own" and "Prince of Wales" Brands.

WITH A GENERAL AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES;

All of which they offer to the Trade low.

12 & 14 WILSON STREET, TORONTO.

7-1y

Robert H. Gray,

Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts

CRINOLINE STEEL,

IMPORTER OF

HALLERDASHUZZY, TRIMMINGS,

AND

GENERAL FANCY GOODS,

43, YORK STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

6-1y

Lyman, Elliot & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists.

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS, 25 & 27, 157 King Street East. RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 155 King Street East. WAREHOUSE, 45 & 47 Front Street. MILLS, 107 St. George Street.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of every requirement of the Retail Drug Trade. A full assortment of the following classes of Goods always on hand:—

- Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Preparations, Soaps, &c., Surgical Instruments and Appliances, Spices, Sundries, Colors, Dyes, &c., Colors in Oil, Varnishes.

DRUGGISTS' BAKEDWARE and GLASSWARE, in whole and Packages, at Factory Rates.

Enquiries and orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS

NEW CROP TEAS, WINES, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Special inducements given to

PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at very Lowest Montreal Prices

W & R GRIFFITH,

ONTARIO CHAMBERS, Corner of Front and Church Streets,

TORONTO,

6-1y

BROWN'S BANK,

(W. E. Brown, W. C. Chewett.)

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

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

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

Address letters, "BROWN'S BANK, Toronto."

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

IMPROVED PATENT

NON-CONDUCTING AND VAPORIZING

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

139 & 141

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

AGENTS:

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

51 5/8

Insurance.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL AND CASH ASSETS,

OVER \$2,000,000.

SUMS ASSURED,

\$5,000,000.

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

IF PREFERRED, ASSUREES NEED ONLY

FAY ONE-HALF OF EACH YEAR'S PREMIUM IN CASH,

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

For the unpaid portion of premiums,

"NOTES" ARE NOT REQUIRED BY THIS COMPANY, so that assurers are not liable to be called upon for payment of these, nor for assessments upon them, as in the case of Mutual Companies.

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

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

E. BRADBURNE, Agent,

Small

Toronto Street.

London Assurance Corporation,

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, England.

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,

AGENT FOR CANADA.

Office 36, St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,

AGENT FOR TORONTO,

Office—Western Assurance Buildings, 50 Colborne Street.

11-1m

J. T. & W. Fenwick,

FIRE and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers.

Ottawa, Dec. 31st, 1867.

10-1y

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—November 5, 1888.

Name of Article	Wholesale Rates	Name of Article	Wholesale Rate	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.
Men's Thick Boots	2 20 2 50	Flour—fine to fine'st	0 85 0 95	Kip Skins, Patna	0 20 0 40
" Kip	2 30 2 25	" "	0 45 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
" Calfs	2 20 2 70	Hyson	0 45 0 80	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters	2 00 2 40	Imperial	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz	0 75 0 85
" Kip Colours	1 10 1 40	Tobacco, Manufact'd		Do. light	0 45 0 50
Boys' Thick Boots	1 70 1 90	Can Leaf, P. B. & 10s.	0 20 0 30	French Calf	0 95 1 15
Youths'	1 45 1 50	Western Leaf, com.	0 25 0 35	Grain & Salt Ctr @ doz	0 00 0 00
Women's Batts	0 95 1 30	" Good	0 27 0 35	Spills, large & B.	0 30 0 35
" Congress Gaiters	1 15 1 50	" Fine	0 32 0 35	" small	0 20 0 30
Misses' Batts	0 75 1 00	" Bright fine	0 40 0 50	Enamelled Cow Foot	0 17 0 18
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30	" choice	0 60 0 75	Patent	0 15 0 20
Girls' Batts	0 80 0 95	Hardware		Pebble Grain	0 17 0 18
" Congress Gaiters	0 80 1 10	Fls (net cash prices)		But	0 17 0 18
Children's G.T. Cacks	0 50 0 65	Block, P. B.	0 25 0 35		
" Gaiters	0 65 0 90	Grain	0 25 0 35		
Drugs		Copper		Oils	
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Pig	0 23 0 24	God	0 00 0 05
Alum	0 02 0 03	Sheet	0 30 0 33	Lard, extra	0 00 1 25
Borax	0 00 0 00	Cut Nails		" No. 1	0 00 1 15
Camphor, refined	0 65 0 70	Assorted " Singles		" Woolen	0 00 1 05
Castor Oil	0 18 0 23	" 100 B.	2 90 3 00	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	" Mott's economic	0 50 0 00
Cochineal	0 90 1 10	Lathe and 5 dy.	3 30 3 40	Linseed, raw	0 75 0 85
Cream Tartar	0 00 0 00	Galvanized Iron		" boiled	0 85 0 90
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 00	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Extract Logwood	0 00 0 11	Best No. 24	0 09 0 00	Olive, Ind. & gal.	1 45 1 60
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 20 0 25	" 26	0 08 0 08	" salad	2 00 2 30
Indigo, Madras	0 75 1 00	" 28	0 09 0 00	" salad, in bot.	
Licorice	0 14 0 45	Horse Nails		qt & case	2 00 3 75
Madder	0 12 0 16	Guest's or Griffin's		Sesame salad, P gal.	1 00 1 75
Nutgalls	0 00 0 00	Assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Seal, pale	0 70 0 75
Opium	6 70 7 00	For W. and's sizes	0 18 0 19	Spirits Turpentine	0 45 0 70
Oxalic Acid	0 28 0 35	Patent Hammer'do.	0 17 0 18	Varnish	0 00 0 00
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Iron (at 4 months)		Whale	0 35 0 60
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1	24 00 25 00	Paints, &c.	
Potash Iodide	3 80 4 50	Other brands, No. 1	22 00 24 00	White Lead, genuine	
Senna	0 12 0 40	No. 2	9 00 0 00	in Oil, P 25 lbs.	0 00 2 50
Soda Ash	0 08 0 04	Bar—Scotch, W 100 B.	2 25 2 50	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 25
Soda Bicarb	4 50 5 50	Refined	2 00 2 25	" "	0 00 2 00
Tartaric Acid	0 27 0 45	Sweden	5 00 5 50	" "	0 00 1 75
Verdigris	0 25 0 40	Hoops—Coopers	2 00 2 25	White Zinc, genuine	2 00 2 30
Vitriol, Blue	0 09 0 10	" Band	2 00 2 25	White Lead, dry	0 08 0 00
Groceries		Boiler Plates	2 25 2 50	Red Lead	30 07 0 08
Java, P lb.	0 22 0 24	Canada Plates	4 00 4 25	Venetian Red, Eng	0 05 0 05
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, French	0 05 0 05
Rio	0 15 0 17	Pontypool	4 00 4 25	Whiting	0 90 1 25
Fish		Swansea	3 90 4 00	Petroleum	
Herrings, Lab. split	6 75 7 00	Lead (at 4 months)		(Refined P gal.)	
" round	0 60 0 60	Bar, P 100 B.	0 07 0 07	Water white, car'd	0 31
" scaled	0 58 0 60	Sheet	0 08 0 09	" small lots	0 00 0 30
Mackerel, small kits	1 00 0 00	Shot	0 07 0 07	Straw, by car load	0 20
Loch. Her. white fish	2 50 2 75	Iron Wire (net cash)		" small lots	0 21 0 22
" half	1 25 1 50	No. 6, P bundle	2 70 2 80	Amber, by car load	0 08 0 00
White Fish & Trout	14 00 15 00	" 8	2 10 2 20	" small lots	0 08 0 00
Salmon, saltwater	5 00 5 00	" 12	2 40 2 50	Resin	0 00 0 00
Dry Cod, W 115 B.	5 00 5 00	" 16	4 30 4 40	Produce	
Fruit		Powder		Wheat, Spring, 60 B.	1 00 1 11
Raisins, Layers	2 20 2 25	Blasting, Canada	2 50 2 75	" Fall 60 "	1 20 1 30
" M R	2 10 2 20	FF	4 25 4 50	Barley 48 "	1 25 1 30
" Valentia new	0 08 0 08	Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	Pens 60 "	4 25 4 40
Currants, new	0 05 0 05	FF	5 00 5 00	Ons 36 "	6 21 6 45
" old	0 04 0 04	FFF	8 50 8 50	Rye 50 "	0 25 0 30
Figs	0 11 0 12	Pressed Spikes (4 mos)		Seeds	
Molasses		Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Clover, choice 60 "	0 25 0 24
Claysd, P gal.	0 00 0 35	Extra	4 60 5 00	" com's 60 "	0 20 0 25
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 44	Tin Plates (net cash)		Timothy, choice 4 "	2 20 2 25
" Golden	0 52 0 55	IC Coke	7 50 8 00	" inf. to good 48 "	2 80 2 80
Rice		IC Charcoal	8 25 8 75	Flax 48 "	2 40 2 80
Arracan	4 50 4 75	IX	10 25 10 75	Flour (per 100)	
Spices		IXX	12 50 0 00	Superior extra	0 25 0 30
Cassia, whole, P B.	0 42 0 45	DC	7 50 8 00	Extra superfine	2 20 2 30
Cloves	0 71 0 12	DX	9 50 10 00	Fancy superfine	0 00 0 00
Nutmegs	0 45 0 55	Hides of Skins—P B		Superfine No. 1	5 00 5 00
GINGER, ground	0 20 0 25	Green rough	0 05 0 06	" No. 2	0 00 0 00
" Jamaica, root	0 20 0 25	Green, salt'd & insp'd.	0 00 0 07	Outwash (per 100)	0 20 0 25
Pepper, black	0 09 0 10	Cured	0 07 0 08	Provisions	
Pimento	0 08 0 09	Calafkins, green	0 00 0 10	Butter, dairy tub 5 lb.	0 25 0 24
Sugars		Calafkins, cured	0 00 0 12	" stone packed	0 21 0 22
Port Rico, P lb.	0 08 0 08	" dry	0 18 0 20	Cheese, new	0 22 0 22
Cuba	0 08 0 08	Sheepskins	0 70 0 60	Pork, mess, per lb.	24 22 24 75
Barbadoes (bright)	0 08 0 08	" country	0 60 0 65	" prime mess	0 00 0 00
Dry Crushed, at 600	0 11 0 11	Hops		" prime	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y		Inferior, P B.	0 10 0 12	Bacon, rough	0 00 0 00
yellow No. 2, 60ds	0 08 0 08	Medium	0 12 0 15	" Cumberland's cut	0 25 0 25
yellow No. 2	0 08 0 08	Good	0 15 0 15	" smoked	0 20 0 20
No. 3	0 09 0 09	Waney	0 00 0 00	Hams, in salt	0 00 0 00
Crushed X	0 10 0 10	Leather, @ (4 mos)		" aug. cur. & cur'd	0 00 0 00
" A	0 09 0 11	In lots of less than		Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 00
Ground	0 09 0 11	50 sides, 10 P cent		Lard, in kegs	0 00 0 10
Extra Ground	0 09 0 12	higher.		Eggs, packed	0 15 0 15
Teas		Spanish Sole, 1st qual.		Beef Hams	0 00 0 15
Japan com'n to good	0 40 0 55	heavy, weights P B.	0 20 0 21	Tallow	0 00 0 00
" Fine to choice	0 55 0 65	Do. 1st qual middle do.	0 22 0 23	Hog, dressed, heavy	4 25 7 50
Colored, com. to fine	0 40 0 35	Do. No. 2, all weights	0 15 0 19	" medium	2 50 3 50
Congou & Souch'ng	0 30 0 75	Slaughter heavy	0 25 0 26	" light	0 00 0 00
Colong, good to Sur.	0 40 0 65	Do. light	0 50 0 50	Salt, &c.	
Y. Hyson, com to gd.	0 45 0 55	Harness, best	0 32 0 34	American bris	1 25 1 50
Medium to choice	0 45 0 50	" No. 2	0 30 0 33	Liverpool coarse	1 20 1 40
Extra choice	0 55 0 60	Upper heavy	0 44 0 45	Plaster coarse	1 05 1 10
Gunpowd'r to med.	0 65 0 70	" light	0 36 0 40	Water Lime	1 00 0 00
" med. to fine	0 70 0 85				

Soap & Candles.

D. Crawford & Co's	8 c.	8 c.
Imperial	0 07	0 08
Golden Bar	0 05	0 07
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07
Crown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 03
Candles	0 00	0 11

Wines, Liquors, &c.

English, per doz.	2 69	2 65
Guinness Dub Port.	2 35	2 40
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 89	2 25
De Kuyper's H. Gin.	1 55	1 65
Booth's Old Tom	1 93	2 00
Green, cases	4 00	4 25
Booth's Old Tom, c.	6 00	6 25
Port, common	1 00	1 25
" " " " " " "	2 00	4 00
Sherry, common	1 09	1 50
" " " " " " "	1 70	1 80
" " " " " " "	2 50	4 00

Brandy.

Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30	2 50
Martell's	2 30	2 50
J. Robin & Co's	2 25	2 35
Obard, Dupuy & Co's	2 25	2 35
Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00
Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50

Whiskey.

Common 36 u. p.	0 63	0 65
Old Rye	0 85	0 87
Malt	0 85	0 87
Toddy	0 85	0 87
Scotch, per gal.	1 90	2 10
Iris's-Kinnahan's c.	7 00	7 50
" " " " " " "	6 00	6 25

Wool.

Fleece, B.	0 28	0 35
Pulled	0 22	0 25

Furs.

Bear	3 00	10 00
Beaver	1 00	1 25
Coon	0 20	0 40
Fisher	4 00	6 00
Martin	1 40	1 60
Mink	4 00	4 25
Otter	5 75	6 00
Spring Rats	0 15	0 17
Fox	1 20	1 25

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, Nov. 3; Montreal, Nov. 2; Quebec, Nov. 2; London, Oct. 10.

NAME	Shares	Paid up	Dividend last 6 Months	Dividend Day	CLOSING PRICES		
					Toronto	Montreal	Quebec
British North America	250	All	3 ct.	July and Jan.	104 105	103 104	100 104
Jacques Cartier	50	"	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 109	108 109	108 108
Montreal	250	"	4	"	137 136	136 137	136 136
Nationale	50	"	4	1 Nov. 1 May.	105 105	105 105	105 105
New Brunswick	100	"	4	"	104 105	104 105	105 105
Nova Scotia	200	28	3 3/8	Mar. and Sept.	117 117	117 118	117 118
Du Peuple	50	"	4	1 Mar. 1 Sept.	104 105	104 105	105 105
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	103 104	103 104	103 104
Bank of Yarmouth	50	95	"	"	103 104	103 104	103 104
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	95	"	"	103 104	103 104	103 104
City Bank Montreal	80	All	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 104	108 108	108 104
Commer'l Bank (St. John)	100	"	4	"	105 96	105 96	96 96
Eastern Townships Bank	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	40	37 40	35 40
Gore	40	"	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	103 103	102 102	102 102
Halifax Banking Company	50	70	4	1 Nov. 1 May.	95 97	95 97	90 91
Mechanics' Bank	100	70	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	100 107	107 108	107 108
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	70	4	"	107 109	107 109	107 109
Merchants' Bank (Halifax)	50	All	4	1 Apr. 1 Oct.	107 109	107 109	107 109
Molson's Bank	100	70	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	103 103	102 102	102 102
Ninety District Bank	100	70	3	"	103 103	102 102	102 102
Ontario Bank	40	All	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	103 103	102 102	102 102
People's Bank (Fred'cton)	100	"	4	"	103 103	102 102	102 102
People's Bank (Halifax)	20	"	12 1/2	"	99 101	100 101	99 100
Quebec Bank	100	"	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	92 92	91 92	91 92
Royal Canadian Bank	50	50	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	102 103	103 104	103 104
St. Stephens Bank	100	All	4	"	102 103	103 104	103 104
Union Bank	100	70	4	1 Jan. 1 July.	102 103	103 104	103 104
Union Bank (Halifax)	100	40	7 1/2	Feb. and Aug.	102 103	103 104	103 104

MISCELLANEOUS.

British America Bond	250	44	2 1/2				
British Colonial S. S. Co.	250	32 1/2	2 1/2			45	50
Canada Company	32 1/2	All	5				
Canada Land & Credit Co.	50	820	3			72	75
Canada Per. Bldg. Society	50	All	5			122	123
Canada Mining Company	4	90					
Do. Int'l Steam Nav. Co.	100	All	20 1/2			107 108	108 109
Do. G.R.S. Company	100	"	12 1/2				95
Canada Loan & Investment	25	24	7				
Canada Agency	10	1					
Celestial Securities Co.	100	All	4			100 101	101 102
Freshford Building Society	100	All	4			100 101	101 102
Halifax Steamboat Co.	100	"	5				
Halifax Gas Company	100	"	5				
Halifax Gas Company	100	"	5				
Huron Copper & Iron Co.	4	12	20			25	50 ps
Lake Huron Sand & Gravel	5	102				2	50 2 90
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	815				118 120	120 125 120 123
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All	5			109 109	109 110
Do. Elevating Co.	0 1/2	15 1/2	10			102 105	103 104
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep.		109 110	109 110
Do. City Pass R. Co.	50	"	5			109 110	109 110
Nova Scotia Telegraph	20	"	5				25 ct
Quebec and L. S.	8	"	4				119 120
Quebec Gas Co.	200	All	4	1 Mar. 1 Sep.			108 107
Quebec Street R. Co.	50	25	8				114 110
Richfield Navigation Co.	100	All	7 p.a.	1 Jan. 1 July			35 40
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	3	3 Feb.			108 115
Toronto Consumers Gas Co.	50	"	2 1/2	1 My An Mar Fe			
Trust & Loan Co. of U. C.	20	5	3				
Western Canada Bldg Soc'y.	50	All	5			114 115	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. of Shares.	Last Dividend	Name of Company.	Shares per val 2 Amount paid.	Last
20,000	7 1/2	Briton Medical and General Life	10	1 1/2
50,000	7 1/2	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	25	5 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	50	30 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15
400,000	5 1/2	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	11 5/8
100,000	10	Etica Fire and Marine	70	1 1/2
20,000	5	Gaughan	100	50
24,000	12	Imperial Fire	500	50
7,500	9 1/2	Imperial Life	100	10
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2
14,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2
35,892	45s. p. sh.	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1
87,504	40	Liverpool and London & Globe F. & L.	20	2
20,000	5	National Union Life	5	1
20,000	12 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100	5
40,000	12 1/2	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5
2,500	25 1/2	President Life	100	10
200,000	24 1/2 p. s.	Phoenix	10	1
100,000	21-h. yr.	Queen Fire and Life	10	1
20,000	10	Royal Insurance	20	3
10,000	25	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2
14,000	25	Standard Life	50	12 1/2
14,000	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2
CANADIAN.				
8,000	4	British America Fire and Marine	50	8 1/2
4,000	12	Canada Life	250	25
10,000	3	Montreal Assurance	60	11
10,000	13	Provincial Fire and Marine	40	32 1/2
10,000	8	Quebec Fire	100	40
10,000	5 7/8	Western Assurance	40	6

RAILWAYS.

Company	London	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	2100	All	59	57
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2	"	3	3 1/2
Do. Preference	10	"	5 1/2	6 1/2
Buff. Brant & Goderich, 6 p.c., 1872-3-4	100	"	60	70
Champlain and St. Lawrence	9 1/2	"	11	11
Do. Prof. 15 p.c.	80	"	80	80
Grand Trunk	109	"	16 1/2	16 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 p.c. 1870	100	"	81	88
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100	"	40	51
Do. Deferred, 3 p.c.	100	"		
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 9 p.c.	10	"	28	40
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p.c.	100	"		
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 1 p.c.	100	"	28	30
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p.c.	100	"		
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100	"	19	20
Do. do. Deferred, 3 p.c.	100	"		
Great Western	20 1/2	"	13 1/4	13 1/4
Do. New	18	"		
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-75	100	All	102	104
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	"	92	94
Marine Railway, Halifax \$2,000,000	250	"		
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	"	80	83

EXCHANGE.

	Halifax	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto
Bank on London, 60 days	13 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
" " " " " " "	13 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Private do.	13 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Private, with documents	13 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank on New York	25 1/2	24	25 1/2	75 1/2
Private do.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	75 1/2
Gold Drafts do.	par	par	par	par
Silver do.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5

SECURITIES.

Company	London	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. et. str.			100 101	101 102
Do. do. 6 do due Ja & Jul. 1877-84	105	107		
Do. do. 6 do. Feb. & Aug.	104	106		
Do. do. 6 do. Mch. & Sep.	104	106		
Do. do. 6 p.c. cur., 1883	91	98	90 91	90 91
Do. do. 6 do. st. 5, 1883			90 90	90 91
Do. do. 7 do. cur.				
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy.			103 104	102 103
Hamilton Corporation				
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. et. d. 1869				100 101
Do. do. 7 do. 1870				
Do. do. 6 do. 1875			100 100	
Do. do. 6 do. 1873				
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891			92 93	92 93
Do. 7 p.c. stock			105 105	105 116
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. et. d. 1878				92 93
Do. do. 6 do. et. d. 1878			92 93	
New Brunswick, 6 p.c. et. d. Jan. and July	102	104		
Nova Scotia, 6 p.c. 1875	100	102		
Ottawa City 6 p.c. et. d. 1880			92 93	
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. et. d. 1883			60	
Do. do. 7 do.			70	
Do. do. 8 do. 1886			85	
Do. City, 7 p.c. et. d. 7 years			80 90	85 96
Do. do. 7 do. 9 do.				83 89
Do. do. 7 do. 2 1/2 p.c. 4 years				97 98
Do. Water Works, 7 p.c. et. d. 4 years				

Insurance.

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.

R. L. DENISON, President.

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

HOME DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

OFFICE:

North-West Corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, TORONTO. (UP STAIRS.)

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. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa. 8-1y

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE—PICTON, ONTARIO.

President, L. B. STINSON; Vice-President, W. A. RICHARDS.
Directors: H. A. McPAUL, James CAYN, James JOHNSON, N. S. DeMILL, William DeLONG.—Treasurer, David Barker; Secretary, John TWIGG; Solicitor, R. J. FITZGERALD.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous) in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers, at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal. This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, June 17, 1868

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital and Assets over Two Million Dollars.

\$2,026,220.29.

CHARTERED 1810.

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

\$100,000

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

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

Losses as heretofore promptly and equitably adjusted.

E. CHAFFEY & Co., AGENTS.

Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT WOOD, GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA. 50-61a

Geo. Girdlestone,

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

Very best Companies represented.

Windsor, Ont. June, 1868

Insurance.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for Canada:

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

Manager—W. M. RAMSAY. Inspector—RICH'D BULL.

THIS Company having deposited the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS with the Receiver-General, in conformity with the Insurance Act passed last Session, Assurances will continue to be carried out at moderate rates and on all the different systems in practice.

AGENT FOR TORONTO—HENRY PELLATT,
KING STREET.

AGENT FOR HAMILTON—JAMES BANCROFT,
6-GARD.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. G. W. ALLEN, M.L.C., A. Joseph, Esq.,
George J. Boyd, Esq., Peter Paterson, Esq.,
Hon. W. Cayley, G. E. Rhout, Esq.,
Richard S. Cassels, Esq., E. H. Rutherford, Esq.,
Thomas C. Street, Esq.

Governor:

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor:

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN. Marine Inspector: CAPT. R. COURNAY.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

Founded 1829.

HEAD OFFICE—22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.
Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

J. HILLYARD CAMERON,

Chairman, Canadian Board.

DAVID HIGGINS,

Secretary, Canadian Board. 2-3m

Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS

on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL. £3,000,000 Sterling

CHIEF OFFICES—Queen's Buildings, Liverpool, and Gracechurch Street, London.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sarrasent St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-1y

Insurance.

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society.

(Established, 1840.) OF LONDON, E. C.

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

Annual Income, \$300,000.

THE entire Profits of this long-established Society belong to the Policy-holders.

HEAD OFFICE FOR DOMINION—MONTREAL.

T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager & Sec'y.

15-1y WM. HENDERSON, Agent for Toronto.

Etna Insurance Company of Dublin.

The number of Shareholders exceeds Five Hundred.

Capital, \$5,000,000—Annual Income nearly \$1,000,000.

THIS Company takes Fire and Marine Risks on the most favorable terms.

T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager for Canada.

Chief office for Dominion—Corner St. Francois Xavier and St. Sarrasent Sts., Montreal.

15-1y WM. HENDERSON, Agent for Toronto.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Co.

Established 1825.

CAPITAL. £1,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED IN CANADA (1864) \$500,000.

Canada Head Office, Montreal.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate

Hon. CHARLES WILSON, M. L. C.

WM. SACHS, Esq., Banker,

JACKSON RAE, Esq., Banker.

WM. FRASER, Esq., M. D., Medical Adviser.

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

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

Resident Secretary

G. L. MADDISON,

AGENT FOR TORONTO.

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL. £2,000,000 Sterling

FIRE RISKS

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY.

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

N. W. Corner of King & Church Streets,

TORONTO.

Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTERED PERMANENT.

CASH CAPITAL. \$3,000,000

LOSSES PAID IN 50 YEARS, 23,500,000 00.

JULY, 1868.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash in hand and in Bank. \$544,842 39
Real Estate. 356,867 29
Mortgage Bonds. 932,245 00
Bank Stocks. 1,272,670 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities. 2,049,555 61
Total. \$5,056,180 19

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due, and Unadjusted. \$469,863 55
Amount required by Mass. and New York for Re-insurance. 1,465,267 15
E. CHAFFEY & CO., Agents. 50-61a

Insurance.

ETNA
Live Stock Insurance Company
LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA.

THE following Accidents, this month, show the importance of Insuring your Horses and Cattle against Death from any cause, or Theft, in the Etna Insurance Company:

MONTREAL, September 16, 1868.
At a fire last night, in the sheds behind Ripin's Hotel, St. Joseph Street, three valuable Stock Horses were destroyed, "Young Clydesdale" and "Emigrant," belonging to the Huntingdon Agricultural Society—the former worth \$900, and the latter \$1,700; and "Old Beauharnois" cost \$1,000, belonging to the Beauharnois Society.

PORT COLBORNE, September 18, 1868.
HORSES DROWNED.—Two horses belonging to Mr. Briggs, of Port Colborne, and four owned by Mr. Julian, of Port Dalhousie, were drowned in the Canal, near the Junction, early this morning.

A fire at the Glasgow Hotel, Montreal, this morning, destroyed two horses. The fire was caused by drunkenness on the part of the stable man.

MONTREAL, September 24, 1868.
A fire in F. X. Cusson's stables, St. Joseph Street, last night, destroyed three horses.

E. L. SNOW, GENERAL AGENT,
Montreal
Agents for Ontario:—
SCOTT & WALMSLEY,
Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.
67neville

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company
INVESTED FUNDS:
FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

DAILY INCOME OF THE COMPANY:
TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

LIFE INSURANCE,
WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS.

FIRE INSURANCE
On every description of Property, at Lowest Remunerative Rates.

JAMES FRASER, AGENT,
5 King Street West.
Toronto, 1868. 38-ly

Briton Medical and General Life Association,
with which is united the
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG.:
Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

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

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

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

Phoenix Insurance Company.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$666,416.02. Total, 1,666,416.02. Entire Income from all sources for 1866 was \$2,131,839.82.

CHARLES G. FORTIER, Marine Agent.
Ontario Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 19-ly.

Insurance.

The Victoria Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.
BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.
GEORGE H. MILLS, President.
W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO
aug 15-lyr

The Etna Life Insurance Company.

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

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

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

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

JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent, Toronto Street.
Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867. 16-ly

Life Association of Scotland.

INVESTED FUNDS
UPWARDS OF £1,000,000 STERLING.

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the

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

WITH THE OPTION OF
LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS TO THE SUM ASSURED.

The Policy-holder thus obtains
A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

- DIRECTORS:
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.)
GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.)
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister, Perth.
Sir G. E. CARTER, M.P., Minister of Militia.
PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son).
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Br. S.)
Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.
Secretary—P. WARDLAW.
Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

Insurance.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . CANADA . . . MONTREAL.

TORONTO BRANCH:
LOCAL OFFICES, Nos. 4 & 6 WELLINGTON STREET.
Fire Department, R. N. GOOCH, Agent.
Life Department, H. L. HIME, Agent.
29-ly

Phoenix Fire Assurance Company.
LOMBARD ST. AND CHABING CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.

Insurances effected in all parts of the World
Claims paid
WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.
29-ly.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, £2,500,000 Stg.—Invested over \$2,000,000

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—NINETY PERCENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

OFFICE—385 & 387 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL
MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

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

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

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

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

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

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

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
General Manager,
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