

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
I. G. Sandoman's celebrated Port Wines,
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
2-ly EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
ARE weekly receiving large additions to
their stock, at present low prices.
Large Lines of Stapes,
Large Lines of Fancy Goods; all the newest styles.
Orders carefully attended to,
C. FERRILL'S BUILDINGS,
59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.
1-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
MANUFACTURE
COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
GAS SHADES, do do do
Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
GOBLETs,
TUMBLERS,
SUGAR-BOWLS,
CREAM JUGS,
SPOON-HOLDERS,
SALT-CELLARS,
CASTOR-BOTTLES,
PRESERVE DISHES,
NAPPIES,
WATER PITCHERS,
&c., &c.

Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,
Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white
or colored glass.
Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at
the Office, 338 St. Paul Street.
41 ly A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
WEST BROTHERS
Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE. 14-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
430 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, 5-ly

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemoyne Street,
Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and
other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large
and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially
adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for
the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,
and having made the width and proper form of the
goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and
to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best
description. All goods warranted as represented.
Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and
careful attention. 3-ly

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL. 36-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
European and American FANCY GOODS,
Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,
Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

CORPORATION REFORM.
LOWER Canada has never taken kindly to the
municipal system of Government, which though
in operation, more or less above a generation, there
are manifest indications that the inhabitants of French
origin, at least, would willingly exchange for some
other form of local administration more to their taste.
So notorious was this fact that in framing municipal
laws for the late Province of Canada, it was provided
that if the electors of any part of Lower Canada
failed to choose councillors or officers the Governor
should do so, a precaution which was not deemed
necessary in the case of Upper Canada. Nor is this
dislike confined to the French Canadians alone; in
the towns and cities, the other races largely partake
of it. The corruption and mismanagement which
have marked the course of our urban rulers have
made the feeling all but universal, especially in the
cities of Quebec and Montreal. As a consequence,
the former has petitioned the Legislature to be relieved
from the municipal system altogether, while the latter
is engaged in incessant efforts to amend the existing
law, which every amendment seems only to render
more intolerable. The citizens of Quebec are desirous
of placing their civic affairs in the hands of Commis-
sioners, to be appointed by the Government; thus
avowing that in their instance municipal institutions
have proved a failure. Strange as such conduct may
appear on the part of a community like that of the
ancient capital, it is difficult to blame them, under the
circumstances in which they find themselves. They
are deeply in debt, with little to show for the money
that has been wasted for years; they are heavily
taxed; while the revenue scarcely amounts to one
half the demands upon it. That a change of some
sort is indispensable is sufficiently obvious; but the
question is, if a Board of Commissioners, or any
similar irresponsible body, would answer the purpose
desired. Would it not, as the familiar phrase has it,
be falling out of the frying-pan into the fire, or sub-
stituting King Stork for King Log, though our Cana-
dian City Councils have exhibited the bad qualities of
both these potentates, they have been guilty of sins

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y
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—90 PER CENT. of pre-
miums 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.I.E.S.
9-ly

of commission like the one, and of sins of omission
like the other. There lies the danger. Who will
guard the guardians is a question that has been found
difficult to solve in all ages and countries, and the
true answer to it has yet to be discovered, even in
Canada. Still, it is plain that something must be
done to improve the Government of our cities and
towns, which all admit to be faulty in every possible
respect: for it is at once costly and inefficient. If the
evil were confined to Lower Canada, it might be in-
ferred that the fault rested with the Lower Canadian
people, and was attributable to their incapacity for
self-government. But it is not so. From every city
of the Dominion the same complaints reach us; and
in the United States, affairs are still worse, in proof
of which we need only refer to that municipal cess-
pool, the city of New York.

But where are we to look for a remedy? For our
own part, we have long been convinced that the faults
of our Municipal Government lies not in the system,
but in its organization. A form of Borough Govern-
ment that served the purposes of medieval times, may
be anything but fit for the nineteenth century. In
short, our municipal system is far behind the age, and
requires not only to be amended and improved, but to
be revolutionized, so to speak. But in our reverence
for the good it effected in the past, we hold even its
defects in traditional veneration. This is true, at all
events, of the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of this coun-
try and the United States. We must, however, bear
in mind that the evils of the systems have chiefly shown
themselves in the great towns and cities, while the
rural municipalities and those of the villages and
smaller towns have worked harmoniously and bene-
ficially, both in Upper Canada and the neighboring
Republic, of whose municipal institutions De Tocque-
ville spoke in such warm terms of admiration. As we
have stated, then, our city governments are com-
plained of as being corrupt and inefficient. The cor-
ruption consists in their putting into their own pockets,
by means of contracts and jobs of all kinds, the money
of their constituents; in distributing the civic patron-
age among their friends, adherents and relations; and
in their virtual irresponsibility for their misdeeds.
Deprive them, therefore, of this power, say we. It is
never safe to place in the same hands executive and
legislative functions, and this is what is done in the
case of our Municipal Councils. In England, they
have abated the evil by depriving Corporations
of many of their ancient powers and privileges,
while leaving them others which they could usefully
or harmlessly exercise. For instance, the police
is no longer under their control; and in the great
towns, such as London and Liverpool, many important
public duties which formerly appertained to the city
fathers are now performed by commissioners, trustees,
and the like, apart from the council. It is this dirge-