HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., MPORTERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL, Their stock comprises every description of TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,

And a large and varied assortment of GERMAN CIGARS.

Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co, Cognac: I. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE-FIDELUTY GUARANTEE

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments,

ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

1S67. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO., IAVE received over 800 Packages IMPORTED GOODS.

STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

Now complete in every Department.

CAVERILL'S BUILDINGS,

1-ly

59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

hiot Offices.-Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Henry Statues, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyleo, Esq., (mer.)
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Capital paid up \$1,560,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000, Cudivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in haud
\$15,220,000.
Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transsted on reasonable terms.
Head Jileo, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLASE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1.10

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Socretary.

REMOVAL.

WEST BROTHERS Have removed to 144 McGill Street. GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS WHOLESALE 14-1y

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-1y

l-y

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS ANDCOMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Meditteranean Produce.

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Poter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William

Montreal, 20th April, 1866.

REMOVAL.

W McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.

17 . 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest.

33-1y

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO., PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

URDES—Personal and careful at ention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandizo.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

29 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

49-1v

THE TRADE REVIEW

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Half yearly dividends of 4 per cent. have been declared by the City Bank, and La Banque Jacques Cartier, payable on and after the 1st of June.

The receipts of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 27th, were \$122,894, against \$129,969 in the corresponding week of 1006, a decrease

The Toronto grain markets are active at high prices, fall wheat selling at $\S 2.15$, and spring at $\S 1.90$ to $\S 1.95$; while choice parcels are held at \$2 40,000 bushels of peas were sold last Saturday at prices equal to 48c per bushel f. o. b.

The S. S. "Lady Head," Capt. Marmen, left Quebecon the 7th inst., on her first trip to Gaspe, &c., having on board a large number of passengers and a full freight.

The steamships "Nestorian," "Moravian," and "St. George," and the ships "Gleniffer," "Shandon," "Auglesca," " Pomona" and others, have arrived up. Delay in unloading has been caused by the high water of the St. Lawrence, which has covered the wharves. It is receding again, however, when goods will be rapidly delivered.

An official report from the Inspector of the Quinte Gold Mining District, dated the 6th inst, states that 100 shafts have been sunk in Madoc and the adjoining townships, but that works are suspended for the present, the excavations being filled with water. Thirty mining licenses have been issued. Messrs Gilbert and Fairley are importing a seeam quartz crushing machine, which they expect to have in operation in a

From statistics collected relative to the amount of wheat in store in the State of Witconsin, it is estimated that there is a decrease as compared with last year of between three and four millions of bushels. The growing crops in the West, however, are stated to be unusually promising in appearance. The New York Financial Chronicle, from the best information at its command, estimates that from present indications, and if nothing unforescen happens during the summer, the crop of wheat in 1867 will be the most abundant ever harvested.

On Tuesday ovening last, the Royal Mail steamer "Grocian," on her downward trip, struck a sunk rock in the Lachine Rapids, the unusually high water MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE

IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street MONTREAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

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 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.,

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of the secretary. FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. Livingston P.L.S.
9-1y

having formed a current which carried her to the left of her proper course. She was, however, taken through the Rapids, and run ashore in twelve feet of water about a mile beyond, on the Laprairie side, her main deck remaining above water. The passengers remained on board all night, and were taken off with their baggage next morning by the "Maid of Canada" The "Grecian" had on board a large amount of flour, ashes, and other freight.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

WE presume that at an early day after the meeting of the first parliament of the Dominion of Cai a la, the question of an Insolvent Act will come up for discussion and settlement. The Bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament, by Sir John Rolt, which the E. nomest calls a plain, sensible bill, contains several scatures that strike us very favorably, and capable of application in these latitudes One of these points, though of secondary importance, is that fully secured creditors shall not have a right to vote at meetings of creditors, and that those who are partly secured shall vote only for the balance of their debt above their security. The main feature in Sir John Rolt's Bill, which is novel, and which seems to us worthy of being copied in any Canadian legislation on the subject, may be briefly stated thus. The ordinary discharge granted by the court is limited by giving to any creditor the right at any subsequent period to apply to a special court, and have any after-acquired property o the bankrupt d stributed amongst the creditors If the Bill stopped here, a discharge under its providens would prove no security whatever to the unfortunate debtor.

The Bill, however, goes on to provide that these special powers over after-acquired property shall not be used to make a bankrupt pay more than 10s in the pound, including any dividends paid in the usual manner. The effect of this would be that as soon as any estate had paid 10s., the bankrupt would be free from all but moral obligations, but until 10s. are paid he can never be free, even though he may obtain his discharge. The knowledge of this fact would have the tendency to make a man stop before he had wasted his proper'y in vain attempts to retrieve his affairs which he knew vere past redemption. The creditor would be more likely to get his debt, and until he does, the debtor will still be in his power just as much as though there were no Bankruptcy Act in existence.

The Bill seems to aim to temper justice with mercy; to secure the debier from lingering imprisonment, (from which, in this country, debtors are free already); to secure him also from paying the full amount of his debts (which, owing to misfortune, and not to any fault on his own part, he may have been unable to liquidate) before making any needful provision for a wife or helpless family; to give to the bankrupt a legal discharge, but, at the same time, to prevent his having the full benefit thereof until he shall have paid a decent proportion of what he owes.