

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,000,000 Invested, over \$2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent of profits divided among participating Policy Holders—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.
General Agents for Canada.

FRED COLE, Secretary.
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, F.L.S.
6-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

63 St. Peter St.,

Montreal

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. Anderson, Esq., chairman (Pres B of Montreal)
Alex Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman (chs Ontario Bk)
Henry Sturges, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer) R S Lyle, Esq., (mer)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,350,000. Reserved surplus Fund, \$6,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000, Life Premiums \$1,000,000. Interest on Investments \$200,000; Total Income, 1893, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1-ly

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOES,

Wholesale,

95 St. John Street,

Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£200,000 Sterling

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 20th April, 1863.

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 63 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS TAYLOR BROTHERS

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

MR GALT'S FINANCIAL PROJECT.

(From a Correspondent)

I HAVE glanced through Mr. Galt's speech on the Finances of Canada, and am glad to see he has taken such a bold step with regard to the duty on manufactured goods. Mr. Morrill will be astonished, and we may expect to have a little bluster in Washington. But I think Mr. Galt's proposition to issue provincial notes, and collect export duty on logs, ought to be opposed. The former proposition may possibly be only a mode of gently pressing the banks to offer a loan of five millions. If so, it may be proper. The banks exist by the will of the representatives, and it may be right for those institutions to help the Province in the time of need. Provincial Governments are always deficient in revenue under ordinary circumstances, and no facilities for easy borrowing ought to be granted to them. Let the year pay for itself. Some Americans say a national debt is an advantage. It may be, but ours is big enough now to act as ballast for us.

As to provincial notes, Mr. Galt said that the present state of the money market would prevent him borrowing in England. The rate there cannot continue high, especially with war on the Continent. Business and manufactures there will contract, and the capital must seek a place of safety either in France or England. To be sure, the closing of German iron and textile factories may tend to throw business into the hands of Yorkshire and Lancashire men, and cause some demand for capital, but the tendency must be towards lower rates.

Mr. Galt only requires a loan until the English money market is easier. If Mr. Galt wish us to believe that he is opinion that no more Canadian Bonds can be put upon the English market, his assertion will make it so. If the Minister himself doubt, who can believe

Why does not Mr. Galt issue Exchequer bills for, say sums of \$100 to \$1,000, or as large

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axes, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oil, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

MOCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, PIGG TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS.

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c

General Agents in Canada for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1863.

20

as possible? Let them bear, until further notice, a daily interest collectable on presentation of 2c. per \$100. or 7 3/8 per cent per annum. You may be sure that the banks would at once take up the whole amount in order to save their deposits. The business of the country would not then suffer one whit, for the banks would take care to provide themselves with means from other sources, so as not to drive their good customers away. Competition does much with banks.

Mr. Galt has only to follow the English example when temporary deficits occur. If the English rate fall, Mr. Galt can give notice of a reduction on Exchequer bills. But the banks will take them as long as the rate paid by the Government is higher than the rate paid by the banks to their depositors. Mr. Galt can, however, afford better to pay 7 3/8 or a 6 per cent Bond at home, than to sell the same Bond in England at 90, and afterwards to lose exchange or remittance of interest, to say nothing of Baring's commission. By an issue of five millions of dollars, 40 per cent. of the bank circulation would be displaced, and the banks power of discounting would be reduced 12 per cent.

As the Usury Laws are in force, the Banks will not advance to the Government, but they will make the Province pay through the nose in the exchange.

Neither individuals nor States can get money without paying for it in some way. Mr. Galt may think of saving \$300,000 a year, but it will be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

In a subsequent letter our correspondent sent us the following:—

Mr. Galt's plan is simply that given by Mr. Wilson for a Bank of Issue, in his book on "Capital, Currency and Banking." Wilson carried his scheme into practice in India. I think, and it worked admirably as long as he lived, but the cases of India and Canada are entirely different. In the former, Wilson sought to provide a secure currency, which should be at the same time a source of profit. But in Canada, the Bank of Issue is to be formed as a means to enable the Government to increase the debt when the borrowing powers of the Province are exhausted (according to Mr. Galt). On that ground the scheme is very objectionable, but not more so than the Free Banking Act, which makes debt a basis for credit. These things, however, cannot be avoided in new countries. If the Bank of Issue were independent of the Government, as well as the officers, and in fact altogether on the plan drawn by Wilson, it might be worked well, if proper men were put in charge. But if the Bank be connected with, and under control of the Government, I am afraid that the facilities to borrow, or force loans, would be too seductive to be withstood by the Ministry courtting popularity.