

## LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship, to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

1-ly EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)  
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyles, Esq., (mer.)  
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal).  
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,  
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-  
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand  
 \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;  
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments  
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1868, \$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.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

## RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, &amp;c.,

Are giving special attention to the READY-MADE CLOTHING; and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.

Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada; and we advise those wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our samples.

GENTS' HABERDASHERY.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A full stock of plain and fancy.

LIVERPOOL KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.

422 ST. PAUL STREET,

1-ly MONTREAL.

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. 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 &amp; 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, P.L.S.

6-ly

## THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. RAMSAY.

Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, . . . . . \$144,824 stg.  
 Accumulated Fund, . . . . . 555,753

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies.

Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,810.

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager for Canada.

10-ly

Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

## THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 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,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

## 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).

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.  
 10-ly

## WILLIAM NIVIN &amp; 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 Fats, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

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## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865.

## VERY IMPORTANT.

THE Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, to the Congress of the United States, contains the following important statements in relation to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. This question is of so much importance to the interests of this province, that we make room for the whole of his views. He thus refers to it:—

## THE CANADIAN RECIPROCIDY TREATY.

"The Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain will expire on the 17th of March next, and due notice of this fact has been given, by circulars, to the officers of customs on the northern frontier.

"There are grave doubts whether treaties of this character do not interfere with the legislative power of Congress, and especially with the constitutional power of the House of Representatives to originate revenue bills; and whether such treaties, if they yield anything not granted by our general revenue laws, are not in conflict with the spirit of the usual clause contained in most of our commercial treaties, to treat each nation on the same footing as the most favoured nation, and not to grant, without an equivalent, any particular favour to one nation not conceded to another in respect to commerce and navigation.

"It appears to be well established that the advantages of this Treaty have not been mutual, but have been in favour of the Canadas. Our markets have been strong, extensive and valuable; theirs have been weak, limited and generally far less profitable to our citizens. The people of the Canadas and Provinces have been sellers and we buyers of the same productions for which we are often forced to seek a foreign market. It is questionable, in fact, whether any actual reciprocity, embracing many of the articles now in the Treaty can be maintained between the two countries. Even in regard to the fisheries it is by no means certain that instead of equivalents having been acquired under the Treaty more than equal advantages were not surrendered by it. But, whatever the facts may be, this subject, as well as that of inter-communication through rivers and lakes, and possibly canals and railroads, are proper subjects of negotiation, and their importance should secure early consideration.

"It is certain that, in the arrangement of our complex system of revenue through the tariff and internal duties, the Treaty has been the cause of no little embarrassment. The subject of the revenue should not be embarrassed by treaty stipulations, but Congress should be left to act upon it freely and independently. Any arrangement between the United States and the Canadas and Provinces that may be considered mutually beneficial can as readily be perfected and carried out by reciprocal legislation as by any other means. No complaint would then arise as to subsequent changes of laws; for each party would be free to act at all times according to its discretion.

"However desirable stability may be, an irrevocable revenue law, even in ordinary times, is open to grave objections, and in any extraordinary crisis is likely to be pernicious. The people of the United States cannot consent to be taxed as producers while those outside of our boundaries, exempt from our

## MORLAND, WATSON &amp; CO.,

## WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Manufacturers of

SAWS:

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &amp;c.

Moccok's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &amp;c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly

Montreal.

burdens, shall be permitted, as competitors, to have free access to our markets. It is desirable to diminish the temptations now existing for smuggling, and if the course suggested, of mutual legislation, should be adopted, a revenue system, both internal and external, more in harmony with our own, might justly be anticipated from the action of neighbours, by which this result would be most likely to be obtained."

There can be no doubt that the general scope of Mr. McCulloch's views is antagonistic to the renewal of the present Treaty. Some of his statements, particularly his reference to the Fishery question, are of an extraordinary character, and indicate very plainly that there continues to exist a lamentable amount of ignorance among American politicians as to the real working of reciprocal trade. If the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury are adopted by Congress, if a new Treaty be negotiated at all, it will certainly be on a far less liberal basis than the last. We shall take up this important subject more at length next week.

## AN IMPORTANT CASE.

AN important and interesting case was tried before Mr. Justice John Wilson, at the assizes held at Berlin on the 25th October last. It was an interpleader issue brought by a respectable firm in this city to test the validity of a judgment recovered by Thomas Montgomery against John Montgomery & Henry Bird, who carried on business as boot and shoe dealers in Galt, Barrie & Bradford, under the name of Montgomery and Bird. The facts are as follows:

The defendant, who is father of John Montgomery and father in law of Henry Bird, carried on business with his son John in Galt, for some time, the firm being known as Montgomery & Son. In June, 1864, Thomas Montgomery retired from the business, and the remaining partner John associated with himself Henry Bird, and the new firm assumed the liabilities of Montgomery & Son. During the spring of 1865, Montgomery and Bird being sued by some of their creditors, Thomas Montgomery brought an action against them on alleged debt of \$1600 on the promissory notes, one for \$600 and the other \$1000, bearing the dates of August and November 1864 respectively. Judgment was obtained, and the Sheriff had the money in his hands.

The plaintiffs employed Messrs. McMahon & McMahon of Brantford, who issued a writ of attachment under the Insolvent Act against Montgomery & Bird, and by them the Sheriff was notified not to pay over to Thomas Montgomery the money realised on his execution. The Sheriff applied for relief to the Court, when the issue was tried. At the trial a number of circumstances was adduced by Counsel to show that a fraud had been attempted on the plaintiffs, and after a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict in their favour. Dishonest creditors who seek to give fictitious claims a priority for their own benefit, would act wisely to make a note of this decision.