

**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. Montman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,  
Danville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,  
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,  
T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
F. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,  
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,  
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, &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.  
1-ly EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

1868. SPRING. 1868.

## DRY GOODS

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**

Are now receiving,

Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"

42 PACKAGES,

And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"

84 PACKAGES.

These, with their former Large stock, completes their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Inspection and careful comparison invited.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

St. Peter Street,

1-ly MONTREAL.

2,000 cases FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.  
1,000 " GINGER WINE—"McKay's"  
Also, in Kegs, Quarts and Hds,  
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

**WEST BROTHERS,**

1-ly 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

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1-ly

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**

460 St. PAUL STREET,

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**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. 32-ly

**BLACK & LOCKE,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,**

MONTREAL.

30-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., &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, MAY 8, 1868.

The Business Office of the "Trade Review" is  
removed from No. 4 Merchants' Exchange to  
No. 53 St. Francois Xavier Street, Room No.  
5, Up Stairs.

The tug "Relief," of Stuenness & McNaughton's  
line, was captured by the wind last Tuesday morning,  
opposite Sorel, while proceeding to Montreal with  
seven barges in tow. The steamers "Firefly" and  
"Berthier" went to her assistance and picked up  
seven men and one woman; but the Captain, Alex.  
Brunet, and fireman, Jean Lepine, were drowned.

### HOW IT LOOKS!

WE refer to the growing fall wheat. Our advices  
from Ontario would go to show that the want  
of rain has been considerably felt. This is to be re-  
gretted, for the wheat probably never came through  
the winter better than this season. The first snow  
which fell was never removed in some sections till win-  
ter closed, and in very few places were the fields left  
bare, even for a week, and exposed to the frosts. The  
fine spring weather found the plant healthy and vigor-  
ous, and giving promise of an abundant yield in the  
autumn. Although the drouth may have retarded its  
growth up to this time, we entertain every hope that  
in 1868 we will be gratified with an abundant crop,  
unless some unexpected misfortune should come upon  
us. In Ontario, we learn that nearly all the spring  
ploughing, and a good deal of the seeding, has been  
performed. The farmers are very anxious (at the time  
of our writing) for copious rains to bring up these  
crops, as, indeed, they are needed to place the mead-  
ows in a condition to afford food for stock. Greater  
importance is now attached to the meadows in the  
West than formerly, for the great increase in cheese  
factories has largely augmented the number of cows  
kept throughout the country. The country generally  
is now beginning to don its spring robes, and there is  
reason to hope that we will be blessed with a fruitful  
and abundant season.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**IRON MERCHANTS,**

AND

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE

Office and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY**

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—80 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. COLLE, Secretary.  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.

9-ly

### THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.

IN this city, for some time past, a keen rivalry has  
existed between the iron masters, Messrs. Morland,  
Watson & Co., Thos. Peck & Co., and T. L. Bigelow  
& Co., on the one hand, and a number of hardware  
firms on the other hand. The iron masters imported  
"puddled bars," rolled their own plates and manu-  
factured nails therefrom, which, until comparatively  
recently, they furnished to the trade at a handsome  
discount below the price at which they furnished them  
to their own customers. The hardware firms, above  
alluded to, and which include some of the old estab-  
lished houses, preferred to be independent of the  
manufacturers here, and resolved to import nail strips,  
and have them cut for themselves by nail makers un-  
connected with any of the rolling mills. So far, so  
good. Each party had a perfect right to do as it  
pleased, and in the competition between them, nails  
were supplied to the country at a very low price, a  
price which we believe afforded a small profit to the  
rolling mills, and a small loss to their competitors.

However, a change in the tariff of the country is in  
progress, consequent on the new interests involved by  
the Union of the Provinces, and the Hardware Trade  
resolved with considerable unanimity to ask for a five  
per cent. duty on various articles. These articles em-  
braced those on which a duty of five per cent. has  
been imposed, but according to some embraced also a  
list of goods which form the raw material of the roll-  
ing mills, and which are still admitted duty free. Mr.  
Rose is accused of favouring a firm of which his own  
brother is a member, (although the Rolling Mills is  
not now owned by Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co.,  
but by a Joint Stock Company,) and a newspaper  
war on the principle of an Irish "free fight" is being  
carried on in the columns of the daily press.

The point we wish to draw attention to is the way  
in which the system of protection of home manufac-  
tures by the imposition of duties is sure to work. The  
protected manufacture of one man is the raw material  
of his neighbour; the nail plate of the Rolling Mills  
is the raw material of the nail cutter. It is a pretty  
generally received opinion that raw material should  
be admitted free; the difficulty under a protective  
system is to draw the line of demarcation, and say  
at what stage an article ceases to be raw material  
and needs to be included in the list of manufactured  
goods.

**SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.**—The New York Times says:  
We learn from our New Orleans correspondent that  
the prospects of the sugar crop are better this year  
than they were last. More land has been planted; and  
the yield promises to be good. Last year the crop  
was only about 40,000 hogheads—one-tenth what it  
was before the war. Our imported sugar now costs as  
fifty millions of dollars in specie. Some intelligent at-  
tention to the sugar lands along the Mississippi, on the  
part of Congress, would be a good investment for the  
country.