

**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.  
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**  
 Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.  
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 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 \$2,500,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000. Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$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.  
 G. F. C. SMITH, Res Secretary.

**RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
 HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALLWARES.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 READY-MADE CLOTHING, SHIRTS,  
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 244 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.  
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**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, instead of being bound to an indiscriminating and unvarying tariff.  
 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.  
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 Office, 221 and 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
 Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

**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 stig  
 Accumulated Fund, . . . . . 655 753  
 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 £1,310.  
 Agencies in every Town in Canada.  
 W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 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.  
 Agents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).  
 Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

**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, JUNE 2, 1865.

**PRIZE ESSAYS.**  
**THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY.**

**T**HE Convention of the Boards of Trade from nearly all the cities of the United States and Canada, to be held in Detroit in July next, will afford an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of correct ideas regarding the Reciprocity Treaty. The great importance of the subject to Canada, and the necessity of having the question clearly apprehended by the public mind of the United States, render it essential that this opportunity should be improved. The publishers of THE TRADE REVIEW, desirous of contributing to the general fund of information upon the subject, offer the following prizes for Essays or Articles on the subject thus stated—

**RECIPROCIITY:**  
 Its Advantages to the United States and Canada.  
 First Prize \$50.00  
 Second Prize 25.00  
 The articles should not exceed two pages or six columns of THE TRADE REVIEW, and to be published therein. The publishers undertake to circulate, gratuitously, a large number among the delegates to the Convention, and their constituents. The Essays to be sent in to "Editor Trade Review," by Friday, June 23rd.  
 The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges:  
 PETER REDPATH, Esq., President Board of Trade.  
 ROBERT ESPAILLE, Esq., President Corn Exchange Association.  
 Hon L H HOLTON, late Finance Minister

**MANUFACTURERS AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.**

**H**EREWITH we give a letter from Mr Jacob Hespeler, of Hespeler, Waterloo Co., C W., one of the largest and wealthiest manufacturers in Canada. While we do not agree in all the views expressed, we think the suggestion an excellent one that the manufacturing interests of the Province should be represented at the approaching Commercial Convention in Detroit. No class will be more affected by a reconstruction of the Reciprocity Treaty, and it is important that their views should be had. We think it would come quite within the province of the several Boards of Trade to select from their locality two or three leading manufacturers, even if they were not members of their body, to accompany the delegates to Detroit. There are a number of the most practical and successful business men of the country among the manufacturers, and we are certain the Canadian delegations would be greatly strengthened by the presence of a few of them. The following is Mr Hespeler's letter.  
 To the Editor of the Trade Review  
 DEAR SIR,  
 It is questionable whether the Delegates, to be chosen by the several Boards of Trade, will be the only proper parties to represent Canada at the contemplated convocation to be held in Detroit, for the purpose of considering the question of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
**HARDWARE MERCHANTS,** Importers of all descriptions of  
**HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.**  
 Manufacturers of  
**SAWS**  
 Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Billot Webs, &c.,  
 Mocock's celebrated  
**AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.**  
**IRON:**  
 Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.  
 Agents for Dunn's Patent Pressed & Clinch Nails, Patent Brads, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Cutclout Nails, Trunk Nails, &c.  
 Warehouse and Offices, and Office of the Montreal Saw Works, 221 & 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

Our chief commercial men are importers; their interest and feelings are exclusively English. Many consider Canada anything but a place for making money; to spend, when made, at home in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and not a few of our importers are decidedly opposed to Canadian manufacture.  
 Reciprocity, to be beneficial to Canada and the United States, must come nearer to free trade, in other words, the free exchange of the productions of the two countries, both raw and manufactured, must be the basis of a new treaty. Such a policy is not for the interest of Britain, and not for the interest of the importer of British and foreign manufacture. The Canadian and American manufacturer (for the interest of both countries) is to be considered in any new treaty much more than the importer, and ought to be a most important representation at the approaching convocation in Detroit. Besides he is, and ought to be, better acquainted with the wants and resources of the country than the importer, and more so than the tiller of the soil. Canada has been too much in the habit of legislating for the benefit of other countries, more especially for the benefit of England—free trade England, as she is pleased to call herself, which, practically, she is not—for no one article enters England free; a heavy duty must be paid, direct or indirect, though she professes free trade; it is free trade all on one side, free to sell, but only free to buy where she gets the lion share. She is the rich and established, alongside of the poor beginner. Capital, experience, choice of operatives, choice of market, give her the advantage. She knows her capability to undersell the whole world in her own market, and from the profits derived from sales in her home market she is able to sell to advantage her surplus manufacture in any country that allows her manufactures free import.  
 Canada being the new and poor beginner, when in competition with England, the established rich nation, requires protection against England, and free exchange with her sister countries on the American continent. Canada, without a more extended market, can never be a manufacturing country, nor can she be anything like it, so long as her commercial laws are made to benefit all other countries but her own, and so long as Canadian legislators are afraid of Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., cowardly calling our import duties a financial necessity. Nature has intended Canada to be a manufacturing country, her immense waterpowers, her long winters, all point that way; her people are more industrious, shrewder, and (with proper encouragement) more enterprising than the people of England or any other country in Europe, and equal to the people of the United States—surpassing the latter in application, steadiness, stability and economy. Canadians are accustomed to put their own hands to the wheel. Hard labour has made her toiling farmers what they are, —manufacturers will make them what they ought to be, viz., agriculturists.  
 England for hundreds of years has followed that rule of protection until the advantages thereby gained over all other nations made her the king of manufactures, and free trade with all others must now benefit her, but no one else with whom she deals. Protection in a new country creates competition, and competition is the guarantee of low prices, viz., cheap goods, and sure to establish a home market for the farmer. The American at present buys our wool at an advantage of free import, and a protection of from 50 to 200 per cent. on his manufacture. If the Canadian manufacturer can buy alongside of him and make his goods pay, what then can the American do? Give Canada an outlet and she can compete with any country in America in whatever she has undertaken, but without that, her present manufacturing establishments must languish, if not in time stop altogether. Canada cannot advance, and can scarcely exist as she is. She wants, and must have, elbow-room one way or the other, east or west, both if possible, and both are possible, but one or the other is absolutely necessary.  
 Yours truly,  
**JACOB HESPELER.**  
 Hespeler, May 29th, 1865.