

**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 & CO.,**  
General Agents for Canada.

**FRED COLE,** Secretary.  
Office, 355 and 357 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S.  
5-ly

**DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.**

Spring 1866.

**OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT**

BY THE  
20TH OF MARCH

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

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

**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. Tylee 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 \$1,950,000. 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.

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

**WEST BROTHERS,**

**TEAS AND TOBACCOS,**

Wholesale  
5 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—£20,000 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 113 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.  
Montreal, 30th April, 1866. 1-ly

**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,  
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. 10-ly

**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, MAY 4, 1866.

**U. S. DUTIES ON ANIMALS.**

WE did not think that our friendly neighbours would long continue to allow Canadian cattle to be imported into the United States free of duty, and accordingly we find that the indefatigable and enlightened Mr. Morrill has succeeded in getting a Bill passed through the House of Representatives, authorizing a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, to be levied on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and all other live animals imported from foreign countries. Mr. Morrill, in reporting the Bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, gave, as a reason for pressing its immediate passage, that he understood that Canadians were sending sheep over the border and having them shorn on that side, so as to evade the duty on wool. We are inclined to think that there has not often been a tax of so important a nature imposed in such an undignified hurry on such a very ridiculous pretence of urgent necessity. It would seem as if the representatives of the popular will in the neighboring Republic were really actuated, as has often been stated, by sheer spite and malice against Canadians, and without the slightest regard as to what effect it might have upon their own people, or what interests might suffer from their unconsidered action. As far as Canada is concerned, we care not what they do. They have nearly done their worst, and what have they accomplished? They have succeeded in detaching from the ranks of well-wishers of the United States many a man who previously was an annexationist at heart. They have compelled us to draw closer together, and have united still more closely our connections with the Mother Country. They have forced us to seek new outlets for our produce, and to become purchasers directly in Markets where hitherto they have always acted as our middlemen, and pocketed the profits of the lucrative agency. They have not succeeded in accomplishing what they intended to accomplish. They have tried to hedge themselves in with a lofty tariff, but the necessities of their own citizens compelled the importation of whatever we had to sell of lumber, of wheat, cattle, horses and many other things, and the tariff with which they sought to wound us has been turned against themselves; and they, not we, have been the losers. We would earnestly advise Mr. Morrill to try his hand again, and this time to advise legislation which will altogether exclude from the United States all foreign productions whatsoever. Let the Great Republic be self-supporting altogether. Let the farmers thereof feed the manufacturers, and the manufacturers clothe the farmers. Let isolation after the Japanese fashion be the grand aim of all enlightened legislation, and as history is said to repeat itself, so let it be seen how

**RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!**

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities, at manufacturers' prices, the following kinds of REVOLVERS:

- SMITH & WESSON'S.....all sizes.
- COLT'S.....do.
- WHITNAY'S.....do
- POND'S.....do.
- REMINGTON'S.....do.

Also the following RIFLES:

- SPENCER,
- BALLARD,
- F. WESSON
- BALL'S,
- PALMER'S,
- HENRY.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

March 28.

**SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.**

The undersigned, having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE,

are prepared TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES FROM STOCK,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

March 28.

1-ly

very nearly the modern barbarism of the West is akin to the ancient barbarism of the East.

**OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES.**

ON Tuesday the 1st instant, John McDonald was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench for obtaining goods with intent to defraud, on the 23rd May 1865, he having obtained an order from Thomas Raphael for 100 barrels of flour while in a state of insolvency. The charge was proven and the jury found Mr. McDonald guilty. In the course of the trial, Mr. E. Lyman Mills was called upon to testify to the fact that he had made advances to McDonald on the flour in question, and during his cross-examination he is reported to have stated that, "persons in trade are every day in the habit of obtaining advances of this kind, so as to keep up their credit. It is a fact that very often, with the most honest intentions, to keep up appearances, even to the last, this sort of thing is done." And further that, "these are transactions of daily occurrence. Some of the largest merchants in Montreal obtain advances on goods. Some of them consult me before buying the goods, whether I will give advances, and purchase on my assent."

What Mr. Mills has here stated is doubtless true, so far as regards the practice of buying goods and obtaining advances on them from him or other parties who have money to lend, but we do not think that any of the largest merchants in Montreal are in the habit of so doing for the purpose of keeping up their credit. They may, it is true, make a purchase of goods on speculation, and get an advance on them separate and aside from their regular business, and there can be nothing objectionable in this, provided the rate of interest which they have to pay for the accommodation be not higher than is warranted by the probable profits of the transaction. We know that men in difficulties are often tempted to raise money temporarily in any way they can, in order to float their business along from day to day, with the hope that something or other may enable them ultimately to meet all claims against them, but though we consider this wrong, and even dishonest when strictly looked at, still it is very different from a deliberate obtaining of goods on false pretences (to which, however, it is very apt to lead), and cannot be considered as a criminal act in the technical sense of the word. We trust there are few of our leading men of business who are in such a position as to require to have recourse to the means alluded to by Mr. Mills for the purpose of bolstering up their credit; and to those who, unhappily, are in such a position, we earnestly offer the advice, that the best, because the most honest, course is as soon as they know themselves to be insolvent, to make up their minds to face their creditors at once, and not involve themselves in still deeper ruin. Many a man who has failed with merely nominal assets, had he taken the course we suggest, would have shown a creditable balance sheet, and would at least have preserved unsullied his honour and his commercial good name.