COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000.

Invested, over \$2,000,000

FIRE D ARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Comp. ay is the introduction of an equitable ad-justment of charges, proportionate to each risk in-

justment of charges, proportionate to each risk in-surred.

LIFB DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advan-ages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Ulroular—80 per cent. of profits divided ame ng parti-pating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Cinada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary. Office, 365 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor.—H. MUNRO, Montreal. Inspector of Agencies—1. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S. 5-ly

NOVEMBER 16, 1866, NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAVE just received 84 packages by the AVE JUST received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from our Mr. Lonsdale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Winseys; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Belts and Buckles Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.

All orders will have careful and prempt attention.

1-ly 69 St. Peter Street, Montre vic.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

hlef Offices.-Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montrest)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Opp. 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 \$1,550,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Lafe Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000

divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000. Royanue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,940,000; Lite Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1853. \$4,750,000. All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's building, PLAGE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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

WEST BROTHERS, TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street.

Montreal.

14-1y

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-£750,000 Stg. ANNUAL INCOME OVER-£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OPPIOR IN CANADA-MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

1-1*y*

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mai ager for Canada.

Importers of East and West India and Meditteranean 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, 80th April, 1868.

KIRKWOOD. LIVINGSTONE & CC., PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-

MISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANUES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

ORDES—Personal and careful at ention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

FRED ROWLAND.

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANE

Flour, Oatmenl, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter,

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Intercolonial Journal of Comm rcc.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14 1866.

Importation of Fire Arms prohibited.

The following Circular from the Finance Department has been issued to Collectors of Customs :-

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, 6th December, 1866.

Sin,—The time fixed by Order in Council, for the free admission of fire arms, having expired on the 3-th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the prohibition created by the Imporial Act, against the importation of fire arms, Ac., from a foreign Country, rovies, and you are therefore to govern yourself, from the above mentioned date, by the instructions convoyed to you in my Circular of the 12th January last. Arms and munitions of war imported otherwise than from Great Britain or the British possessions, are to be detained and reported to this Department, to be dealt with as you may be further instructed.

I am. Sir. Ottawa, 6th December, 1866.

I am. Sir. Your obedient servant. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Costoms.

Sale of Mineral Lands.

Notice has been given by the Crown Lands Department that the vacant Public Lands in the townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Lake and Tudor, are offered for sale as mineral lands at \$2 per acre, cash. Applications to purchase to be made to Alfred A. Campbell, Esquire, Crown Land agent, Belleville.

MR. DERBY AND RECIPROCITY.

SEVERAL newspapers speak of Mr. Derby and his recent visit to the Lower Provinces in languages which shows how little they know either of that gentleman himself or the objects of his mission. He has been represented by some as a political emissary seeking to disunite the counsels of the Provinces and defeat Confederation; by others as a mere adventurer without authority to investigate, much less report on any commercial question.

The truth is that Mr. Derby, whose first report on Reciprocity was presented to Congress at the last session by the Secretary of the Treasury, has since its publication received further and express instructions to examine into the feasibility of re-establishing reciprocal relations between the United States and the Provinces, and to report to the Short Congress now in session.

Mr. Derby is not a politician; he is a statist of acknowledged ability, whose opinions are likely to be well founded on hard facts, and to have weight with the commercial community of the United States; especially the New England States.

Experiencing the difficulty, known to all statistical enquirers, of collecting late and accurate information respecting the trade of the Lower Provinces, he took the very natural and proper course of going to Halifax and St. John to seek it. He applied to the proper authorities there, and having attained the object of his visit, returned to Boston, where he lives, with reasonable speed. If he has not yet visted Canada, labsolute protection.

MORLSAND, WATSON 00. . IRON MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

RON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Ables, Powder, Shot, Paints, Olls, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W .S ,

MOCOCK'S CELEBRATED ANEX, EDOK 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 saurance Company of London, England.
Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurace Company of London, England.
Warehouse and Othees, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street,

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

it is no doubt because he has been able to obtain the requisite facts by correspondence. If he should visit us, we trust he will meet with a cordial receptionthat of an earnest enquirer, not a political spy. It may be news to some random writers that Mr. Derby on his way to Halifax fell in with two Canadian ministers, when a discussion was probably had respecting the basis of a new Reciprocity.

This much is certain, that Mr. Derby nover could have said the Maritime Provinces might make a satisfactory treaty were it not for Canada; firstly, because to make such a remark would be indiscreet; secondly, because it would be untrue; and lastly, because we have every reason to believe he thinks a satisfactory arrangement can be come to with Canada. Although we do not ourselves believe the States are yet in a mood to make one, we shall look with much interest for his Report.

Dangerous Counterfeiting.

Some weeks since, it was discovered that a number of spurious notes on the Union Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, were in circulation. These were so well executed that it was difficult to determine whether they were photographic copies, or actually printed from the genuine plates. They were traced to a photographer, well known in Glasgow, of the name of Henry Greatrex. He managed at the time to elude the police, escaped to New York, and was subsequently arrested there.

Counterfeiting has long since attained to a great degree of perfection, and to guard against their notes being copied, bankers have resorted to every means which the skill of engravers could furnish. For a considerable period, the principal protection against counterfeiting was found in the use of paper of a peculiar k. id, specially prepared for bank note purposes, and in the employment of the finest engraving, especially of machine work, the regularity of which it was impossible for hand work to emulate. Subsequently, however, the art of photography came to the aid of the forger, and, with its assistance, he could copy the finest engraving with a perfect accuracy, omitting no detail, however apparently unimportant. To guard against this new danger, the use of colours in the printing of part of the notes was employed, and for a time was successful. Subsequently, the counterfeiting fraternity found means to remove the coloured portions by chemicals, when they were able to photograph the engraved note, and add the colours, usually the denomination of the note, afterwards. To discover a fast colour, which could not be removed by any chemicals, became now the great object, and this was at last successfully accomplished. This fast colour is the green tint which is to be found on most of the notes of our Canadian Banks. It is called the "Patent Green." The patent in British America is the property of the Company which has recently obtained a charter under the title of the "British North American Bank Note Company." It is a most complete safeguard against counterfeiting by means of photography, as it has so far been found impossible to remove it, and no method has yet been discovered by which colours can be photographed; and until this discovery is made, it may be considered an