

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, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
5-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

M A Y 2 5 T H.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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., (mor.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mor.)
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
\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
acted 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 TOBACCOES,

Wholesale,

9 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—£300,000 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 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.

Montreal, 5th April, 1866.

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 trans-
acted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without re-
ference 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, up stairs.

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, up stairs. 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, JUNE 8, 1866.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

IT is extremely difficult to arrive at the actually true state of the affairs on the subject of the late Fenian raid. It appears that on Friday, the 1st instant, a large body of them crossed the upper end of the Niagara River, below Black Rock, from the American side, and made a lodgment on the Canada Frontier. A volunteer force, the "Queen's Own," from Toronto, under command of Colonel Booker, was immediately despatched to the scene of invasion. Not far from Ridgeway they came upon the advanced guard of the Fenians, and chased them three miles, when they were attacked by a large body of the enemy between Ridgeway and Stevensville. A severe engagement took place. The firing lasted about an hour, and the volunteers being outnumbered, were forced to retire for support to Port Colborne, having a number of their men killed and wounded. The Fenians did not attempt to follow them.

Another fight took place at Fort Erie—so called, though the Fort is a thing of the past,—between them and the command under Major Dennis. His little band fought gallantly, but were overpowered, and those who did not escape fell into the hands of the Fenians, where they remained till the latter made good their retreat between two and half-past two on Saturday morning, and hastily re-embarked for Buffalo. A large number of them were captured by the U. S. war steamer "Michigan," after they got into American waters, and will, no doubt, be demanded by our Government under the Ashburton Treaty as robbers and murderers. The next day, Col. Peacock, in command of the 16th and 47th Regulars, made his appearance on the ground, but the Fenians had retreated, as already noticed. It is stated that about fifty of the marauders have been taken prisoners and placed in the Toronto jail, where they will be tried as robbers and murderers by the laws of the country. Not being belligerents, they do not come under the jurisdiction of military law. Thus ended the Fort Erie affair.

The following is the amended official list of killed and wounded in the "Queen's Own" Rifles:—Head Ensign McEachern, No. 5; Privates Tempest, No. 9; Mewburn, No. 9; M. Defries, No. 3; Alderson, No. 7; McKenzie, No. 9; J. B. Rutherford, No. 6; Paul, No. 9; Kingsford, No. 9; Vandersmissen, No. 9; Patterson, No. 9; Color-Sergeant McHardy, No. 10; Private White, No. 10; Sergeant Foster, No. 7; Private B. Robinson, No. 8; Ensign Fahey, No. 1; Captain J. B. Boustead, No. 3; Lieut. Beaven, No. 8; Privates Winter, No. 3; C. Sugasden, No. 4; L. Bell, No. 5; E. Copp, No. 5; Lieut. W. C. Campbell, No. 6; Corporal Paul Robbison, No. 6; Private Oulster, No. 1; Sergeant Matheson, No. 2; Corporal Lakey, No. 2; Privates W. Thompson, No. 2; A. Muir, No. 10.

CHAS. T. GILMOR, Major.

It appears from the despatches received from other directions, that gatherings of Fenians are taking place at several other points, threatening Brookville, Pres-

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axles, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,

MOCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE 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 Assurance Company of London, England.

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

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cott, St. Albans, Malone, Cornwall and Newport, and other places on the frontiers of Lower Canada. The Government and military authorities have moved with the greatest energy, and have already ample forces to repel invasion in any direction threatened. The greatest and most patriotic enthusiasm has been evinced by the volunteer forces of Canada in every part of the country. They have turned out with an alacrity and spirit deserving of all praise, and are gone to the front at a moment's warning, ready to meet the invader. These brave men, always ready, deserve well of their country, and have the confidence and good wishes of the Government and people of the Province. There never was, in any cause, a more unanimous and united people than the Canadians in the present emergency. Look where we may, nothing is to be found but one grand and loyal demonstration for the honor of the country, and the integrity of the British possessions. All are burning to avenge the outrages of the marauders who have polluted the soil and wantonly murdered brother soldiers. The business with these Fenians may be a short affair, and we trust it will. They occupy a position at enmity with civilization. The Government of the United States has been compromised by them, and is doing its duty at present. Yet there may still be some fighting to be done, and in the still uncertain condition of affairs, it appears to be a very proper time for the Irish people of Canada to publicly express their condemnation of the Fenian outrages. That organization may count upon an amount of sympathy in Canada which is not in existence, and it may lead them to further excesses, or, in the absence of a public expression by the Irish people of the Province, enable the leaders to deceive their dupes. Nothing is easier than to deceive the members of their organization by false reports with regard to the amount of sympathy to be expected in the Provinces, and it appears very proper that a public expression by the Irish people of Canada should take place about this time. We call attention to the following from the New York Times, showing the estimation in which the Fenian Brotherhood are held in the United States by the Government organ,—and, no doubt, by the law-abiding people generally.

"Some portion of Mr. Sweeney's followers have crossed into the neighboring provinces with what has the appearance of a belligerent purpose. In doing so they have not only broken the laws of the United States, but they have defied the power of the United States Government. Whatever design they may have conceived of liberating Ireland by attacking a harmless colony, one-third of whose inhabitants are peaceable and industrious Irish settlers, these raiders have begun their work of liberating Ireland by contemning the authority of the Government of the United States. The question of what fate is in store for such of them as cross the frontier-line, is one which will be settled promptly and finally by the British military authorities. They have as much chance of making a lodgment in Canada as in the moon. The British authorities have not only kept thoroughly well advised as to every movement of these invaders, but they know precisely the estimate we put upon their lives. They know that most of them are heroes of the stamp of those who bravely led the retreat at Bull Run, who helped to make up the great army of bounty-jumpers who, when they cease to be stipendiaries of the War Department, usually draw their rations from the Commissioners of Corrections, who are the curse of American Society, and a perpetual, social and political scourge upon the American people.

"If two or three thousand of these vagabonds get within the clutches of Gen. Napier, let us beg of him not to spare them on our account. The more the merrier. They would be lying and stealing here, if they were not raiding there."