

THE ST. JOHN'S DAILY NEWS

And Newfoundland Journal of Commerce.

Truth and Independence.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

New Advertisements—This Day

Not 105.

By Theodore Clift,

20 Bbls. FLOUR, 25 Cheats TEA
40 Ditto Flour, 20 Cheese
30 Hams, 20 Boxes Biscuits
30 Half-bags No. 1 Bread.

On Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

6 Fat Sheep.

March 8.

To-morrow, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

ON THE WHARF OF

Harvey, Tucker & Co.

160 Puns., 40 Tons, and 20 Barrels
BRIGHT MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Landing, ex Alert, from Matanzas.

W. H. MARE, Auctioneer.

(Preparing for the Press.)

A VOLUME OF

LECTURES,

On Literary and Biographical Topics.

BY THE REV. M. HARVEY.

CONTENTS:

Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith. (two Lectures); The Poetry of Geology, Wit and Humor, George Stephenson, Great Cities, Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, Ireland—her History and People, Our Mother-Age, Knowledge is Power, Sydney Smith, Labour, English, Scotch, and Americans; Thomas Hood.
The volume will contain between 300 and 400 pages, and will be handsomely printed and bound. Price, Two Dollars.
Subscribers' names will be received at the Book-stores of Messrs. McCannin, Graham, Chisholm, Dick & Brade and Burton.
Copies will be delivered to subscribers in August or September next.

March 8.

Molasses and Sugar.

10 Hhds. and 30 Barrels
CHOICE BRIGHT SUGAR,
50 Pkts. and 10 Hhds.
MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.
Ex Dart, from Matanzas.

March 8.

P. & T. TESSIER.

The Daily News.

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 8, 1864.

We had supposed that when the House had disposed of the now stale subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the very eager resolutions of hon. members of the opposition, all of which have been adroitly ventilated for some days past, the public would now be spared the infliction of any more gasconade with regard to it, and that the opposition would have given over, with regard to this matter, their old system of whipping the d—l around the bush. Yesterday's *Newfoundlander*, however, is ramméd full of the Reciprocity Treaty. We have, in the first place, nearly four columns of editorial matter upon the subject, and this long affair is supplemented by Mr. Kent's speech of about two columns, additional, delivered on Thursday, upon the subject. Another supplementary journal, in the interests of the opposition, has been occupied very busily on the same subject. In fact, all the tools have been put into the fire, and into requisition, in order to tide the opposition over their recent defeat upon the subject as cleverly as possible—to let them down easily, in fact.

We regret, however, to find that these labors of a laborious opposition, are not as honest, as candid, and as faithful as they ought to be

We always expect to find much twisting and squirming when eels are being subject to the process of skinning. But no eels were ever so slippery or sly as our friends of the opposition, and you are ever sure of them until you get them into your clutches, and keep a firm grip of them.

Now, in one of these opposition papers, the hon. the Speaker is charged with having "garbled" Mr. Shea's statement with regard to the value of our western fisheries. This immaculate paper says:—

"Lastly, the Speaker said that Mr. Shea had urged that our fisheries were worthless and barren, and that being so we had lost nothing by giving them up to the Americans. On this the Speaker, in his peroration, calls upon the hon. member for La Poile, for Fortune Bay, for Ludia and for other districts, to say whether or not their fisheries are worthless and barren. Mr. Shea, however, did not say anything of the kind. What he did say was that, in given our fisheries to the Americans, we had giving them what was practically barren and worthless to them, because they would never avail of them. Mr. Shea was right in assertion, and the speaker was wrong—exceedingly wrong—to put forward a garbled statement, and make hon. members appear to say what they did not say."

Now, we have to remark that the statement contained in the above extract is utterly untrue. Mr. Shea did not qualify his assertions, with regard to our southern and western fisheries in any such way as is here represented. Mr. Shea stated that these fisheries were so utterly barren and worthless that our fishermen were compelled to go to the Labrador, in order to make up their voyage. That is what Mr. Shea actually said, and so eager was he to make out a good case for himself, by his utter denunciation of the concessions we had made to the Americans, that he went much further than a more discreet man would do, and made a statement which every one who has the slightest knowledge of our fisheries, knows to be perfectly ridiculous—so far as the western and southern shores are concerned at all events. Now, why should such assertions as these be made? If men are fairly defeated in argument, and in principle; if they are fairly and honestly, though somewhat severely, beaten with their own weapons, why not at once make the best of a bad job, and candidly "acknowledge the corn."

So much then for the immaculate supplementary paper. Now for our old friend the *Newfoundlander*. Any one who turns to that journal will at once see how dishonestly ingenious the whole returns are put on this important topic. In Mr. Kent's speech, as there reported, we have the exports quoted from 1850 to 1863—as regards their values only, not as regards their quantities. Of course not. That would not do. These returns are divided by Mr. Kent into three separate periods.—1st—the period of five years antecedent to the Reciprocity Treaty; 2d,—the first period of five years, (from 1853 to 1859) of the enactment of the Reciprocity Treaty; and, 3d—the period of four years from 1860 to 1863—up to the latest returns furnished. Now, what are the facts? The first period, from 1850 to 1853, shows an average exportation, on the five years, of £226,428 per annum,—a period when our fish was not worth half the price it brings now, and our other produce was proportionately low in the United States. The second period, from 53 to 59,—shows an average annual export of £305,443—a period when the exports were trebled, in order to test the capacity of the American markets, under the action of the Reciprocity Treaty; and when, consequently, low prices in the States ruled the markets.—The third period, from 1860 to 1863, shows an annual average of £464,494—a period when our exports were more than three times less, than in the preceding period, and much less than in the first period, but sent in at largely advanced rates, double those of preceding years. Now, it was admitted even by the opposition, at last, though they fought as hard as they could against the admission—that the Reciprocity Treaty was not, at all events, the parent of our present high produce prices: but they were compelled to admit it at last. The hon. Attorney General and the Speaker both settled this matter for them to their thorough satisfaction. Why, then, take only the value returns of these

exports? Why not take the quantities?—They were before them on the paper. Or if they were not candid and honest enough to give more than one side of the case, why give the most unflattering and indefinite side of it?—Why give the side which was of least value in an argument of this kind.—Were they treated so? Did not the Attorney General and the Speaker, give them every advantage that was possible to be found for them in the course of their arguments? Of course they did—as honest and candid men would be bound to do. We regard the manner in which these returns have been quoted by Mr. Kent, as damatory of the arguments of the opposition; and any honorable and candid man, were the case submitted to him for adjudication—would at once say:—These men are in error, by these returns, and they have been wicked enough to attempt to suppress the evidence of their error, and to give only that which works *apparently* in their favor, but which, on inspection, is directly subversive of their argument.

Well, we had intended to give these returns at length to-day; but unfortunately we have not been able to lay our hands upon them. We shall do so to-morrow, however; and as speedily afterwards as possible we shall publish our report of the Speaker's observations on the subject, which put the whole matter, in our value estimation, perfectly at rest, and settles the so-called popular Reciprocity Treaty, beyond the shadow of question.

Anything more monstrous or absurd than the manner in which this Reciprocity Treaty, and the resolutions with regard to it, have been popped into the House, has never yet, possibly, transpired within the walls of a deliberative Assembly. What good was to be effected by them?—here were we, parties to a Treaty, in which the British and United States Governments were the high contracting parties. In this treaty we had only a joint interest with our sister colonies—*quorum pars pro fui*: we being the parties of smallest account in the calculations of both nations. Notice of the near expiry of the treaty has been given by one power to the other, with a suggestion for its modification in favor of the American Government in certain particulars, which do not come into the category of our treaty relations. What do we do?—We spring forward with impetuous haste, to inform both sides that although we have already been cheated out of one-half our rights under its operation, we are nevertheless, quite satisfied to renew the same obligations in consideration of the performance of the other half on the part of our friends.—What is the result? The American Government at once says—"Look at the position of Newfoundland with regard to this Treaty, if you wish to see the advantages derived from it by your transatlantic dependencies. Here is a colony by which it was thought on all sides no advantage whatever could be derived by the Treaty.—Even Newfoundland is anxious to renew it under the adverse circumstances in which we are placed with regard to our obligation. Surely, you cannot fail to regard this movement as a strong argument in favor of conceding the points we seek." A precious pretty spectacle we shall be in the eyes of our fellow-colonists and of the British Government. Any man capable of conceiving and adopting such resolutions as Mr. Kent's party placed in his hands, to submit to the Legislature on this subject, is unfit to represent the patriotic district in the country. It is no excuse for such a proceeding that it emanates from mere motives of vanity and self-glorification, because these are the sentiments that inspire and animate blockheads: without vanity and self-glorification they would have nothing to carry them through the world. Nor is it any excuse to say that the movement was predicated upon an apathetic indifference of others to the Treaty, which might prove fatal to its continuance: because that would only be the assertion of rogues. Any man of common sense knows full well that if the Treaty is abrogated we shall lose our interest in it: and that if it is continued we shall retain our interest in it, with such additional value to it as we may acquire in view of our

present disadvantages. The adoption of Mr. Kent's resolutions would bar us from seeking any additional advantages, and might possibly result in depriving us of what little still we now hold.

We have an advertisement in another column, to which we call the attention of our readers. It has reference to the forthcoming publication of a volume of Lectures on Literary and Biographical topics, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Harvey of Free St. Andrew's Church. We are not yet in a position to speak more advisedly with regard to it, as we expect to be in a short time. We can only say now that we have little doubt the work will be a valuable compendium of all that will be found interesting and instructive, upon the different topics which it will embrace.

Rev. Mr. Pedley's lecture before the Athenæum last evening, was a very brilliant and faithful résumé of the events of the past year, put together in the most attractive and interesting style.—A very large audience was present, and no doubt fully appreciated the rev. gentleman's lecture.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Mr. Daily News.—There seems considerable hub-bub about the Water Company, and the rates levied for the defraying of working expenses and interest. It is not without reason that there are grumblers. The unequal levy of the tax is enough to drive one out of the country. Why should all one's earnings go to secure the property of the rich, to provide a few salaries, or to give water to those who can't pay for it?

The Government is liable for the interest on the cost, and hence it is incumbent on the Government of the day to "stand by the Company" but beyond this the present Government has nothing to do with the Water Company, and certainly cannot be taxed, with any participation in the extravagances attending the work. The thing is wholly the affair of the able financiers whose tax and waste is ten to add now this same tax is too big for the treasury and too expensive to keep.

There is something unusual in the manner the late "root-ers" refer to this Company. They remind me of a story I once heard related, I think, by the father of figures, Mr. John Simon's better-half was often tempting Providence and trying to Simon's philosophy. His son consulted him, and his common cause against the woman whose offspring he was. "Aweel, Jamie, what think ye o' your mither this morning? Is she no a heavy handfu' to anybody to hae let alone your mither? 'Tis no a pity, father, said Jamie, that ye didna take Jenny Trams when ye had her in your offe? siccan a mither she would hae been! 'Ou ay, Jamie, but what mean ye, ye ken, if it had been ordered that she should be it might hae been better.' 'Weel, says father, an' it is sae we maun just jock, and let the wif gang by; but really I think we hae happened ill on her.' 'Jenny Trams' comes up and makes these financiers den their kin and kin. They main just jock and gie the urchin over to the Goppy's or any ither silly body who will ken how to hide we her, and put up wi her claverin'. It is evident who has "happened ill on her." Not these who fingered the disbursements, but those who are charge to assume the heavy responsibility of working out a measure burdened with such enormous cost and expenses.

GLASGOW BANK, 23rd Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Mr. Editor.—We hope that you will insert this, in your valuable paper, that the discerning public of the "metropolis" may see the advantages that we, the inhabitants of the western part of the island, derive from the splendid steam mail communication recently established.

...hated by us as the harbinger of better days; only, alas! to end in dire disappointment.

We have had the privilege of receiving one mail since the first of December, bringing news not quite so remote as the battle of Bull Run. If we were living in the deserts of Africa we might expect to get the mails as regularly, unless the caravan should be buried in a sand storm. Our courier has been over to Lamaline only about one month, waiting for the mail, but no signs as yet of our "flighty steamer."

FAIR PLAY & Co.

Eighth General Assembly.

Monday, March 7, 1864.

Mr. E. D. SINGA presented a petition from inhabitants of Cape Broyle and Briggs, for grant to complete the main line of road.

Mr. KAYNACH presented a petition from the inhabitants of Outer Cove and Middle Cove, praying for a grant to enable them to build a bridge over Pyno river.

Dr. WYSTER presented two petitions from inhabitants of Grates Cove for grant for roads. At present the children and residents on the road in question were unable to get either to school or to church. The second petition complained that the road from Grates Cove to Daniel's Cove is in a very dangerous state.

Dr. WYSTER also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Hunts Harbour, Old Parliam, Grates Cove, Bay-de-Verd, Island Cove, and Northern Bay, complaining that they were now compelled to go a distance of 90 miles, back and forth, to Harbor Grace, for the execution of their writs, and praying the appointment of a person authorized to serve writs, residing near the Commissioner's office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from inhabitants of Bonavista, on subject of roads. One of the roads in question, he remarked, should properly be kept in repair out of the Light House fund.

Mr. CASEY thought the Blackhead road should also be kept in repair from the same fund.

SURVEYOR GENERAL said the circumstances of the two roads were entirely different. The Blackhead road was one much frequented, but this road led only to the light-house, and had no inhabitants residing upon it.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that he would on tomorrow move an address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the report of Captain Hamilton, on the Labrador fisheries, be laid on the table of the House.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—COMMITTEE ON LOTTERY BILL.

The House then, pursuant to order of day, went into Committee of the Whole on the Lottery Bill.—Mr Evans in the chair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL states that the object of the bill had already been fully explained at its second reading. If any suggestions were offered by hon members, he would be glad to hear them, Messrs Talbot, Casey, and Renoul were opposed to the bill in toto. The people of this colony were not in the habit of making their money on lotteries. In other countries, it was otherwise, and there such measures might be necessary. Here we have nothing of the kind, except such few amusements as might be had at Messrs Lach's and Chancy & Heath's Co., at Christmas. There was no inducement even for the people to go at random into better speculations, under Mr LaRue's operations here. The people only put in a shilling or so to get their barrel of flour or pork. And surely there was nothing wrong in that. Such legislation was idle—it was a mere mockery. In Canada and the States, where it is carried to an extent which induced robbery and swindling, such measures might be well enough. But here there was nothing of the kind, and you were only fighting with shadows.

Mr. March thought differently. He thought the Bill was creditable to the government, and that it required an honest government to bring in such a measure. He alluded to the wickedness perpetrated here last spring, and thought it was high time to stop it. It was nonsense

to talk of the measure as a useless one: on the contrary it was a credit to the government.

Mr. RENOUL did not agree with Mr. March; the bill was not a credit to the government. He thought that in many cases "rallies" were got up as matters of charity, and it was wrong to interfere with them.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The hon. member (Mr Renoul) was not in order in opposing this bill in Committee; the principles of bills was always opposed on second reading—not in Committee. Beside it will be remembered that the late government were very anxious to put down these schemes, to so great an extent had they been carried. The hon gentleman complains that we are going to do away with his games of whist and five-and-forty, but there is really nothing in the bill to prevent them. He may go on and play five-and-forty, and drink as much grog, and sit up as late at night as he pleases—though I don't mean to say he does these things. But even the late government entertained the very same opinion with regard to these matters as we do.

Mr. SINGA thought that the bill was too sweeping. It would do a way with bazaars, and many real innocent affairs of the kind.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL was not aware that there was any connection between bazaars and lotteries; and he was not disposed to interfere with any really innocent method of more rapidly disposing of Christmas cakes, &c. There would be no objection to inserting a clause at the end of the bill giving a discretionary power of the magistrates for issuing licences which would cover any such cases as those suggested. He thought that the adopting of following clause would meet the difficulty:—

And it shall be lawful for the magistrates, during any seasons of general festivity and other special occasions, to license and permit the holding of cake, bazaar, and other lotteries, of a character which shall be regarded as unobjectionable upon condition as they may consider necessary for the preservation of order and propriety.

The bill was then reported from the Committee, with other amendments, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

SEWERAGE BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Sewerage Bill.—Mr. Borke in the chair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL stated that the bill had now been before the House for some time, and he should be glad if any suggestions which would render it as perfect as possible.

Mr. CASEY objected that according to the provision of the section a party would be compelled to carry a drain from his building perhaps to the distance of two or three streets.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL explained that the operations of the bill would not probably be carried out for some time—but parties should certainly be required to carry his drain to the centre of the street, so that it might reach the main drain when built.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruption, boil, and carbuncle, is safely stopped in its destructive career by the timely application of this healing Ointment. It arrests unhealthy, and substitutes healthy action, thus curing the inflamed, irritable, and spreading diseases affecting the skin. Holloway's Ointment has gained an imperishable fame for its facility in healing old inflammatory sores about the shins and ancles, and for bad legs, and old wounds it cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered breasts and abscesses. When the complaint has been of long continuance, Holloway's Pills will expedite recovery, if taken in those doses which act as alteratives on the stomach, and tonics on the constitution.

THREE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL WARFARE! With Great Loss of Life to the Enemy. IMAGINE THE DESTRUCTION! 51,516 Boxes Woodill's Worm Lozenges sold in 1863!

What is the reason of this Great Sale? Because when properly used they never fail. Those who use them are confident that they contain no mercury, or anything injurious. Those who once use them, will use nothing else. They are eagerly taken by children. They are used and prescribed by the Profession. PATENTED, JAN., 1862. A. H. WOODILL, City-Drug Store, Halifax J. J. DEARIN, Agent, Medical Hall, St. John's. Feb 18.

FOR CHARTER. The last-sailing Schooner "BRILLIANT," Capt. STANTON, will take a Charter, either for Boston or West India. For particulars apply to T. L. GOSSETT, March 7.

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS!

Hot Coffee and Tea!!

The inhabitants of St. John's, and of the Outports particularly, are informed that three rooms, where Coffee, Tea, and other Refreshments may be had at a moderate charge, have been opened at the Establishments of

MR. MAILS, (Opposite Messrs. P. & L. Tessier's upper premises.)

MESSRS. CHANCEY & HEATH, (Opposite Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co.)

MR. MATTHEWS, (Opposite Messrs. L. O'Brien & Co.)

The above refreshment rooms have been opened at the suggestion of the Sons of Temperance with a view to the comfort and convenience of persons visiting St. John's from the Outports. March 7, 1864

TO BE LET FROM THE 1st MAY NEXT.

The Brick House

adjoining the West end of the COMMERCIAL BUILDING. Comprising large Kitchen, Celler, Bathroom, Dining Room, Parlour, Drawing Room, Bed Room, and 4 large Attic Bed Rooms, in excellent order, possession may be had on the 28th of April next.

Also, In the New Building nearly opposite, West of the Free St. Andrews Church. On the ground floor, Double or Single Office, on the second floor a fine spacious Room of easy access suitable for a Library, Reading Room or private Lecture Room. Dimensions—10 feet by 27 feet, with the open space of the same dimensions over. For particular, a view of the premises or to treat for the same please apply to

FREDERICK R. PAGE, Auctioneer and Auctioneer, March 7. 21w 1m. (Day Book.)

EX HON. 20 QUARTER-CASKS

LISBON WINE.

N. STABB & SONS. March 4. 2w.

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CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceeds £1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000.

Special advantages granted by the Company.

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Two per cent per annum on the sum assured, the largest bonus ever continuously declared by any company on all its participating Policies.

JOB, BROTHERS & CO., Feb 27 Agent.

ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

(Continued.) March 7—Rev. C. Pedley—Subject: The events of the year 1863.

March 14—M. J. O'Mara, Esq.—Subject: Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

March 21—Rev. D. MacRae—Subject: Recent discoveries bearing on the Antiquity of Man.

Others will be announced in due course. Each Lecture to commence punctually at 5 o'clock. Doors open at half-past 7. Tickets for the course will be furnished to members of the Institute on payment of the annual subscription:—

Double Ticket to admit Lady and Gentleman 5s Single do do do one 2s 6d Admission to single Lecture 6d

D. W. PROWSE, Feb 4 (Courier.) Secretary

ICE TOWLINES.

1—7 Inch, 120 Fathoms Long 2—6 1/2 ditto ditto 10—4, 4 1/2, and 5 Inch WARPS. Feb 23. P. & L. TESSIER.

ON SALE. Engine E. M. DODD, Feb 13. P. & L. TESSIER.

Notices.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company of London and Liverpool.

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INSURANCE against loss or damage by fire on every description, of property effect at moderate rates. Bonuses given to Policy Holders at stated intervals. Promptness and liberality in settlement of claims. Losses arising from lightning and explosion of gas, made good.

LIFE COMPANY.

In consequence of the great success experienced by the Fire Company, the Directors determined to establish a Life Company, under a different deed and with a separate capital. The advantage, therefore, of keeping the capital of each Company distinct is secured, whilst a more benefit is obtained by a unity of interest, and by the great saving of expense in consequence of the business of the two Companies being conducted in the same offices, and, as far as practicable, by the same management, and the same machinery of Agents.

The Agency of this Company will be conducted by JOHN B. DELLEY, Esq., during my absence from St. John's, at the office of the Company, Corner Hunter's Cove, Water Street.

POLICIES UNCHALLENGEABLE.

Except in cases of palpable fraud.

Medical Adviser—Dr. James N. Frawley.

MATTHEW H. WARREN, General Agent for Newfoundland.

Dec. 8

ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT:

Either £500 or £600.

As it may suit the applicant. Approved Freehold security only taken.

Interest at the usual rate.

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WANTED FOR INVESTMENT

£150 Currency,

And a FEW SMALL SUMS on the best Security.

Feb 2. FRED. B. PAGE.

Buckwheat.

Fresh Ground BUCKWHEAT.

Just received and on hand by

Jas 4. MACLE

ON SALE

By the Subscribers,

50 BARRELS

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In good order.

Per Glass, from Boston

Jas 13. P & L TESSIER

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