

THE ST. JOHN'S DAILY NEWS,

And Newfoundland Journal of Commerce.

Truth and Independence.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

New Advertisements—This Day.

Sales by Auction.

This Day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

By Theodore Clift,

25 Quarters Prime Fresh BEES
31 Ditto ditto ditto Veal
31 Prime Turkeys, 50 lbs. Sausages
50 Hams, 1 Box Eggs
50 Boxes Biscuits, 20 Cheese.
March 26.

This Day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

By George F. Bown,

10 Pieces Fresh PORK
20 Turkeys, 40 Rabbits
20 Fowls, 100 lbs. Sausages
20 Barrels Tunnot Hay Seed—without reserve
20 Bags No. 1 & 2 Bread, 40 Hams
10 Packages Tobacco—10's
5 Boxes Pipes, 10 Barrels Apples.
March 26.

Notices.

For Boston Direct.

THE BRIGANTINE

"Ten Sisters,"

Captain Donnelly.

Will sail for the above port on or about the 1st April. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, or to

HARVEY, TUCKER & CO.

March 25

A MEETING of those favorable to the establishment of a

SHEEP FARM,

on the Joint Stock principle, will be held on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, in the COMMITTEE ROOM, Commercial Buildings.
March 26.

The Daily News.

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 26, 1864.

(From Thursday's Newfoundland.)

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR GOVERNMENT.—The *Courier* finds the following paragraph in a late paper. If the news only prove true our "reformers" will surely rejoice, for the way will be clear for them again to lay the taxes on flour, and other American exports, and bar our produce from the markets of the United States: "Canadian papers state that they have information from Washington to the effect that the Reciprocity Treaty is doomed, that there is every disposition in the American Government to withdraw all commercial advantages from the provinces."

"Good news for our Government," is it? Well, perhaps it is,—and the Government may have an opportunity by-and-by of acting more fairly, and more honestly with regard to exports from countries which take more of our produce than the United States do, by releasing some of them from the heavy taxation which they are now subject to, in order to favor the United States, which take little or nothing of our exports.

As to "bar"-ring our produce from the United States, the *Newfoundlander* may rest easy on that score. What-*ver* the United States government may do to effect that object, it cannot take a more effectual method to accomplish it than the *anti*-"reformers" did a few years ago, when they proposed an export tax on our fish and oil. Does the *Newfoundlander* remember that, eh? He's a pretty fellow to talk about barring the exportation of our produce, isn't he? Is it any wonder he and his colleagues urged the people to salt down the cods' heads, tails, and entrails, when these ill-*used* wretches proposed such a scheme as that? That was "bar"-ring our exports with a vengeance, wasn't it? Why, if our American cousins wanted to use us

up, they couldn't have suggested anything more effectual. But they didn't. And the *Newfoundlander* and his colleagues did. And why? Was it because they couldn't make any more money out of us? Was it because they had not got plunder enough? Were the revenues of the country already not large enough for their insatiable maws—their fathomless pockets—their greedy necessities? but they must tax us twice over—tax what we bought and tax what we sold, into the bargain. What a precious pretty mess these useless creatures would have made of it, if they hadn't been brought up with a round turn. "Bar"-ring our exports indeed! Why, the whole country would have been barred, if they hadn't been literally kicked about their business.

Our exports to the United States are about one-third—they may be less—than our imports; and in order to meet this deficiency we have to put differential duties upon imports from other countries, which take three times as much from us. Suppose these less favored countries were to retaliate upon us, and subject our produce to a trifle more duty than we pay now, as a set-off. Is the thing unlikely?—Nay, is it not as good as threatened already. Who, then, would have the credit of "bar"-ring our exports but the *Newfoundlander* and his friends? Have they not devised every possible measure conceivable by their wrongheaded conduct to effect this.

And so, if the Treaty is done away with, the "reformers" will be responsible for it, will they? Couldn't the *Newfoundlander* lay it to account of "the man in the moon?" To be sure he could—and he would, too,—if he hadn't any body else to charge with it.—Balzac's ass was wise in his day; we wish we could say as much for the one of the *Newfoundlander*.

We beg to call the attention of our Agricultural Society friends to the notice in another column upon the recently-mooted matter of a Sheep-Farm. The meeting is called for Monday next, when they may expect to have some interesting information presented.

The Retreat of the Danes.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Flensburg, February 10, says:—

The departure of the mail interrupted the account I had begun to give you of the road from Schleswig to this place as it yesterday appeared. It was impossible to follow it without feeling pity for the unfortunate soldiers, exposed to all the hardships and sufferings of war at a season which renders them doubly painful. The rigour of the weather will have contributed to the death of many, and assuredly, if the campaign were to last much longer, the hospitals would be full of sick as well as of wounded. As a mere picture, however, the appearance of the road yesterday was interesting enough, filled as it was during the greater part of its extent with trains of vehicles, groups of soldiers, both infantry and cavalry, led horses, carts with sick men, &c., the whole including every variety of military costume to be found in the Prussian and Austrian armies, and innumerable studies in which Veret would have delighted. At Sanddoby, a hamlet about seven miles from Flensburg, we came to the beginning of the battle-field of Saturday last. It extended past the hamlet of Oversee, close to a little lake or marsh, to Bischow, less than three miles from Flensburg. The chief fighting, however, was by Oversee. The point at which the Danes made their most stubborn stand struck the eye at once. The road rose into a short but rather steep hill, and close up to it on each side came a small wood, considerably more dense on the one hand than on the other, but on both sides affording excellent cover for infantry. It was quite obvious that by filling this wood with riflemen and placing artillery on the brow of the road between them, with a battalion or two under cover on the open ground in rear for the protection of the guns, the progress of a pursuing enemy might be made particularly unpleasant, and probably for a time successfully checked. The Danes availed themselves of the

advantage of the ground, and there was hard fighting at this point. The misfortune of fighting in retreat is that the best and most defensible positions must after a short time be abandoned by their defenders, often in exchange for others most dangerous and exposed. And so the Danes retreated, fighting like brave men, as their adversaries freely admit, and suffering not a little loss, but also inflicting a good deal of damage upon their gallant and eager pursuers. A squadron of Hungarian hussars charged along the road and suffered heavily; the Austrian infantry made frequent use of the bayonet. The road and adjacent fields bore conclusive signs of a sharp contest. We were told as we came along that corpses were still numerous there, but I saw only one or two, besides the carcasses of several horses. Peasants were making their way about the field accompanied by soldiers, and doubtless they had been occupied with the work of interment. In the distance one saw solitary figures busily engaged with something which the snow concealed from us. Probably they were manujers rifling dead bodies. On all sides lay shakos, knapsacks, pouch-belts, and other articles of military equipment; here lay a bayonet, or the barrel or stock of a rifle, protruding from the snow. We met a great many peasants carrying away arms. What had become of the wounded? Had all been taken away? If not, it was new too late to attend to them; their sufferings were over. Among yonder trees, where the snow lies deep between, and under these huge drifts many a poor fellow may have groaned his last, unaided and despairing, and tortured by the dreadful thirst consequent on wounds. It is probable that many have done so. Of some we know who, when found after long exposure, were so frost-bitten as to hulk the wound received in fight their least misfortune. Owing to the hurried nature of the late movement, to the running character of the fight between Smedeby and Bischow, and especially to the fresh and heavy layers of snow with which the ground has been continuously over-spread, it is to be feared that many a wounded man was left to die, and will be found only when thaw comes.

Since writing the above I have received trustworthy information, calculated slightly to modify some of the details lately sent to you, and positively to confirm others. The Danish retreat, although attended with much suffering and exhaustion, and some actual loss must be looked upon as highly successful. They had to abandon their ship guns and other heavy ordnance mounted at the Dannewerke and at places on the Schlei, and they lost a couple of field-guns at Oversee or in the neighbourhood, but their loss in prisoners is overstated at a thousand—a number which I believe to include Schleswig soldiers, who rather gave themselves up than were taken. The fight at Oversee was most creditable to both parties engaged. The Danes were three regiments, probably about 5000 men, and were attacked by a smaller number of Austrians, but had the disadvantage of fighting in retreat, which was some set-off against their superiority of numbers. The Austrians were the 9th battalion of Rifles, a corps of high repute in their service, and the regiment of the King of the Belgians, whose commander, the Prince of Wurtemberg, was severely wounded. I have just seen the 9th battalion marching through Flensburg, and a very smart and efficient corps they looked, with the pride of victory plainly to be read in their countenances. They lost very heavily. The action would, probably, have been worse for the Danes but for the impetuosity of the Austrian soldiers, who were not to be restrained. Had they protracted the fight, some Prussians, who were hurrying up, might have taken share in it, the position was not difficult to turn, and the Danish loss would have been greater. But the Austrians rushed at it, and having driven the Danes before them, were themselves unable to continue the pursuit effectively up to Flensburg, owing to the fatigue of a long march on slippery roads, and of a fight which extended over about four English miles.

I have heard some of the Prussian staff officers speak with generous enthusiasm of the brilliant behaviour of the Austrians, and rejoice at their having had this opportunity of displaying their excellent military qualities. At the affair of Oberzell, on the 3rd, their conduct was equally distinguished, and a regiment of Poles behaved in a way to excite the admiration of all who witnessed it. At that affair Marshal Wrangel and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, and one of the staff had his horse shot under him. The Prince and Marshal are still both in Flensburg, the head-quarters not having moved forward early this morning, as was last evening expected. A regiment of cavalry, about 600 strong, marched out last night, showing chiefly, and other corps have moved so and fro, but there is no indication of an immediate resumption of operations. Indeed, it appears doubtful whether the campaign be not at an end as far as fighting goes. Matters at the present moment stand as follows:—The Danes are in Alsen and at Duppel on the mainland. If any portion of them has gone northward into Jutland it would be able to get away by sea, if pursued thither, which at present appears improbable. The Danish works at Duppel are formidably strong. To attack them it will be necessary to wait the arrival of siege guns and other materials of war. But to take them, when these come up, a heavy loss must necessarily be incurred. Is this worth incurring to obtain possession of Alsen, which probably might be invaded if the work on the mainland were taken, since the Alsen Sound is in one place only about 250 yards across? We are told that Schleswig is occupied by the Austro-Prussians as a national guarantee for the fulfilment of Denmark's engagements, but that guarantee would not be strengthened by the occupation of Alsen. And if this island must be taken, then ought it to be equally necessary to take the other Schleswig islands. The season is not unfavorable for military operations against such works as those at Duppel; the troops would be likely to suffer greatly from exposure as well as from the enemy's fire, and the probable loss would be out of proportion to the possible advantage. I think, then, that I am justified in believing on the strength of information obtained up here, that fighting, if not over, will be at least suspended for a time. Meanwhile the quarrel will perhaps again get into the hands of those combatants who fight with pen and ink, instead of with swords and rifles.

Public Documents.

[COPY.]

Extracts from Captain Hamilton's Report to the Admiral and Governor, relative to the Fisheries, 1863.

H. M. Ship *Venerable*, St. John's Newfoundland, September 30, 1863.

Sir,—The season for the fisheries being over, it is with much pleasure I am able to announce to your Excellency, that there has been a great improvement over the past two summers. I have visited the Labrador coast, from Bradors to North West River, at the head of Hamilton Inlet, or Gros Water Bay, as it is more commonly called by the fishermen, and I think the catch of Cod will average 100 quintals a man. The catch of Salmon has been very large, particularly at Chateau and Sandwich Bays: in the latter 1500 fishes were caught, principally in Eagle River, where 84,000 lbs. have been preserved fresh. Messrs. Hunt have also established two other posts for preserving at Paradise, and Divers Island, and next year they intend commencing at Cape St. Francis. It is a valuable branch of the fisheries, giving much more employment than simply catching and picking the fish, so, during the winter, the fishermen are employed making tinware, and other men making boxes, and preparing firewood for the boilers; they also make at Eagle River, large quantities of tinware, which is much sought after by the Newfoundlanders who fish in the vicinity, as being far superior to anything of the sort they can get at St. John's.

The resident population from Seal Island to Cape Harrison cannot be less than 1000: they

appear very anxious to have a clergyman amongst them: the greater number are English or Newfoundlanders, except in Hamilton Inlet, where there are perhaps 150 or 200 Esquimaux, or half breeds.

Messrs Hunt have a branch establishment in Davis' Inlet, about 120 miles beyond Cape Harrison, and the Hudson's Bay Company one at Kypococke, 70 miles beyond it, where they trade with the Esquimaux for seal skins, oil and salmon. The Hudson's Bay Company have posts at Rigollette and North West River, in Hamilton Inlet, and also posts in the interior, about 300 miles; from these they bring the furs collected from the Neocopi Indians down to North West River every year. Numbers of seals are caught every spring, at the upper part of the Inlet, by the residents and Mountaineer Indians, the latter, at other times, live in the mountains on each side of the Inlet, occasionally visiting the ports to barter skins for ammunition, &c.

In this Bay both the Kayack of the Esquimaux, and the birch-bark canoe of the Indian, are to be found.

The Hudson's Bay Company employ Orkney men, and Messrs Hunt, West of England men; many of them remain out when their period of service has expired, and being steady and sober, are valuable settlers.

Cod and Caplin were plentiful in Sandwich Bay this season: none had visited it for the last 9 or 10 years, and that branch of the fishery had been quite given up.

There has been little sickness, this year, along the coast, attributable, probably, to the summer having been so much drier than during the last two seasons.

It is also with much pleasure I have to inform your Excellency, that I have not had occasion to act in my Magisterial capacity this summer, nor have I heard of any disorderly conduct, or any disputes about herring being barred.

I have no new remarks to offer on the Labrador coast, beyond what I have already done the two past seasons.

The resident English population on the French Shore is rapidly increasing. Lieut Cosse who has been six years on the coast, estimated it at 3000 from Cape Bay to Cape Norman, and from what I have heard, I do not think it can be less than 7 or 800 from there to Cape St. John's. About 1000 in the district of St. George's Bay have the benefit of the Magistrate and Clergyman residing at Sandy Point, the remainder are without any law to which they can appeal. From St. John's Island to Cape Norman the Clergyman at Forteau on the Labrador Shore visits yearly: those on the N. E. Shore depend entirely on a visit from the Bishop on his periodical tour to the Labrador, for all religious ordinances. I am not aware of the proportion of the different religions.

The great want on the French Shore is having no competent authority to adjudicate in the disputes between the fishermen of the two nations, and also, in the misunderstanding between the English themselves.

Very few of the fishing boats on this coast have their names painted on their sterns, hence the difficulty of identifying offenders amongst the hundreds that put into the French harbors on their way to the Labrador. It is with great pleasure I have to inform your Excellency, that all the English residents on the French Shore stated they were treated with great consideration and kindness by the French Naval Officers, nor had they any serious complaint to make against the Fishing Captains.

I have &c.,
(Signed,) R. VESSEY HAMILTON,
Captain and Senior Officer,
Newfoundland.

His Excellency Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, Newfoundland.

St. John's, October 5, 1863.

P. S.—In reply to Your Excellency's question, I beg to inform you I heard of no forcible opposition to the Collection of Revenue. The Agents, under instructions from the Merchants, made considerable difficulties, taking care, however, to keep within the law. Considering it was the first attempt for many years to raise a revenue on the Labrador coast—it has been very successful, both with Merchants establishments, and trading vessels.

(Signed,) R. VESSEY HAMILTON.

Med.

On Wednesday evening last, after a short and painful illness, Mary Ann Power, aged 43 years. Her funeral will take place this evening at half-past 3 o'clock, friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Vessels Cleared from Greenspond for the Seal Fishery, Spring of 1864.

Supplied by Brooking & Co.		
	Tons.	Men.
Helen Lavinia, R. Dick	114	63
Selah Hutton, T. Osborne	84	48
Dolphin, W. Bemister	40	20
Ice King, W. Kuce	100	43
By W. Cox & Co.		
Terra Nova, G. Davis	137	60
Superior, T. Gibbons	73	40
By J. & W. Stewart.		
Lilla Dale, E. Green	93	40
George, J. Pond	137	60
Bunadooy, D. Burry	55	28
Oban, S. Winsor	129	60
By K. McLea & Sons.		
Rebecca, W. Spurrel	96	44
By Baine, Johnston & Co.		
Balclutha, G. Dick	117	55
Barbara, B. Keave, Jr.	162	66
Telegraph, B. Keave, Sr.	72	33
By P. Rogerson & Son.		
Ebenezer, G. Humphries	59	38
Corfe Mullen, B. Carter	78	38
By McBride & Kerr.		
Mary Ann, J. Turner	51	27
	1597	637

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruption, boil, and carbuncle, is safely stopped in its destructive course 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 ankles, 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,
Feb 18. Medical Hall, St. John's

Notices.

CONCERT!
The St. John's Amateur Minstrels
INTEND GIVING
FOUR CONCERTS
IN EASTER WEEK—viz:
MONDAY and TUESDAY at the MASONIC HALL,
And THURSDAY and FRIDAY
AT THE
Fishermen's Hall,
Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes.
Tickets 1s. 3d.; Reserved Seats 2s. 6d.; to be had with Programmes at the Bookstores.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8, precisely.
Stewards will be in attendance.
March 23.

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.)
MESSES. 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

New Advertisements.
ON SALE.
By Theodore Clift,
100 M. Cedar SHINGLES
A few M. Seasoned Clapboard
100 Fish Boxes
12 M. Pressed and Common Brick
5 Hhds. Plastering Hair.
March 22.

ON SALE.
By Theodore Clift,
BEEF, MUTTON, TURKEYS, GEESE
FOWLS, DUCKS, RABBITS, SAUSAGES
In prime order ex Merila, from Halifax.
ALSO,
Bread, Nos. 1 & 2
Very Choice Retailing Tobacco, Mast Hoops
Hay Seed, Apples, Hams.
March 22. G. F. BOWN.

FOR SALE
By Theodore Clift,
100 Fish Boxes.
March 19
(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's Great Cities; Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations; Ireland—her History and her 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. McCosman, Graham, Chisholm, Dicks & Brace, and Burton.
Copies will be delivered to subscribers in August or September next.
March 8

WANTED by a young Man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, a SITUATION in a Dry Goods Establishment. Good reference can be obtained. Apply at the office of *Daily News*.
Marc. 10.

ATHENÆUM LECTURES.
AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.
(Concluded.)
March 28—Lieut. Prother, R.A.—Subject: "Apples and Pears."
April 4—Col. McCrea, R.A.—Subject —
Each Lecture to commence punctually at 8 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,
March 2 (Nodr., Courier.) Secretary.

Molasses and Sugar.
10 Hhds. and 30 Barrels
CHOICE BRIGHT SUGAR
50 Puns, and 14 Hhds.
MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.
Ex Dart, from Matanzas,
March 8 P. & L. TESSIER.

Bridge's Stout Porter.
Ex Three Sisters, from London;
50 Barrels containing 3 dozen each
Bottled Porter,
ALSO,
70 Barrels and Half-Barrels COAL TAR.
March 11 P. & L. TESSIER.

St. Jago Rum.
30 PUNGEONS HIGH PROOF
Fine Flavored Rum.
Ex Eliza.
Feb 23 P. & L. TESSIER

FOR SALE.
THAT very superior 30 acre FARM, on the Old Placentia Road, opposite the Entrance Gate to Mount Pearl, belonging to JOHN RYAN; bounded—North by the said Road, East by John Lester, South by George Cawnd, and West by a Branch road to Bay Bulls road. Comprising a DW-LEING HOUSE, BARN and HOUSING, for 12 Head Cattle; 17 acres are under superior Cultivation and 3 acres of Valuable Bog; 300 loads of Manure are on the premises which may be taken by the purchaser at a fair value.
For further particulars or terms, Apply to
F. R. PAGE,
Feb 23. Estate Age

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The Royal INSURANCE COMPANY.
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON
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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Moderate Premiums, undoubted security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses by Fire from Lightning made good, also loss and damage by Explosion of Gas.
LIFE.
Large participation in profits: undoubted security.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by Company.
Bonuses declared every five years—1855 and 1860.
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.

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FIRE CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
LIFE CAPITAL—£100,000.
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Head Office—73 and 74 King W. E.O.
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INSURANCE against loss or damage by fire on every description of Property effected 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 mutual 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. BULLY, 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. Fraser.
MATTHEW H. WARREN,
General Agent for Newfoundland.
Dec. 8

Free Stone.
THE SUBSCRIBER will supply any quantity of FREE STONE, of any dimensions, for Buildings, Hearths, Flags, &c., deliverable at this Port or at Wallace, Nova Scotia.
G. F. BOWN
Feb 26