

New Advertisements.

ON SALE.

30,000 Pine BOARD
20,000 Spruce Do
30,000 Hemlock Do
Aug 31
T. N. MOLLOY & Co.

ON SALE.

200,000 Pine
LATHS.
Au 31
T. N. MOLLOY & Co.

Sydney COAL,

Now Landing, Ex "Kate," Palfrey. Master,
from Sydney, and for sale at the wharf of
J. & R. KENT.
Aug. 31. 2i.

ON SALE.

35 Barrels Prime Mess
Aug 31
T. N. MOLLOY & Co.

The Morning Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

A Convention of Delegates from the several British American Colonies will meet at Quebec on the 14th September, we believe at the instance of the Imperial Government, to determine upon a basis for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, a basis, of course, acceptable to that country. This Colony is vitally interested in such renewal, and we are therefore glad to understand that the Hon. A. Shea has accepted an invitation from His Excellency the Governor to represent Newfoundland in the Convention, which will be composed of two delegates from Canada and one from each of the other Colonies. No man in the Island better understands how necessary to our interests is the permanent continuance of this Treaty than does Mr. Shea, and none is better acquainted with the subject in its general bearings as respects ourselves. It is true that this colony can have no modifications to make or even to suggest in the Treaty—these must come almost entirely from Canada; still, it is essential that we should take part in the Conference. We hope the result of the deliberations will be more satisfactory to us than were those of the Confederation Conference.

Mr. Shea will proceed, either by the St. Lawrence, hourly expected, or by the Halifax steamer next week.

It this connection an article copied elsewhere in our paper to-day, headed "The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty," will not be without interest.

On Friday last the two Medals presented by the officers of No 3 Rifle Company were fired for by some of the members of the Company with the following result:

1st prize Medal won by F. W. Bowden, scoring 41 points.

2nd prize won by Robt. Down, scoring 40 points.

The following are the scores of the first 10 the ranges being 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range.

	200.	300.	400.	500.	Total.
F. W. Bowden	11	14	9	7	41
Robt. Down	9	10	8	13	40
M. Devanni	13	7	5	10	35
Geo. Dicks	12	6	8	5	31
J. T. Carnell	10	6	3	8	28
J. E. Hughes	14	5	8	0	27
Joseph Smith	13	3	5	5	24
Henry Heath	8	8	5	2	23
W. Lacy	10	0	4	8	22
Alex. Jocelyn	4	3	6	5	18
Lt. T. W. Stabb	12	11	16	12	51
Ensign N. S. Stabb	12	6	11	4	33

The following is a copy of and the reply to a requisition recently forwarded by some of the Electors of the District of Fogo and Twillingate to Mr. Chas. Duder, inviting him to become a Candidate for their suffrages at the approaching Elections. It will be seen that Mr. Duder feels himself compelled to decline, which, we think, is to be regretted, since it is very desirable there should be a partial change in the representation of that District, while the Ways and Means Committee of the lower House would certainly be benefited.

REQUISITION:

MR. CHARLES DUDER,
SIR—As the time is drawing nigh when a General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly in this Island will take place, We, the inhabitants of Green Bay, having a knowledge of your character, from an acquaintance of twelve years, (ten of which were spent in this place,) and knowing that you could not fail to gain a thorough knowledge of its wants, both as regards the fisheries and agriculture, and being assured that you will exert yourself for the general benefit of the country, and for this District particularly, think that in returning you as our representative, our confidence will not be misplaced. We therefore solicit you to offer yourself as a Candidate for this district at the next elections, and pledge ourselves to give you our support and vote.

(Signed by over 200 persons.)

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN—In acknowledging your very kind and flattering request that I would allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election, I sincerely regret that I am compelled to decline the honor you would do me. Business considerations alone prevent its acceptance by me. Nevertheless, I thank you most sincerely for this gratifying proof of your confidence, and beg that you will accept my warmest acknowledgments.

I am, gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant.

CHARLES DUDER.

St. John's, Aug. 28th 1865.

(From the Standard of yesterday.)

We are pleased to learn that a second Volunteer Rifle Company is in course of formation here, and that our public spirited townsman, W. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., has ordered at his own expense full suits for sixty men. We hope soon to see them on the march, headed by, we presume, Mr. D. as their Captain.

An inquest was held on the 23d inst., before J. Peters, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, on the body of William Fromage, of Rose Blanche fisherman, who was found floating in the water near the premises of Messrs. Walker & Ross, when the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The proceedings at the Convention recently held at Detroit were more surprising, though happily less important, than the resolution which was ultimately carried. No one who knew how intimately the trade of the Western States had become interwoven with the commerce of Canada, since the establishment of the partial freedom of intercourse secured by the Reciprocity Treaty, could doubt what the local sentiment on that subject must be at Detroit. Commercially, the region where the Convention met belongs to the Canadian system. Its natural high road to the ocean is by the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the improvement of this system of water communication, by the enlargement and extension of the connecting canals, is the one grand object of the aspirations of the Western farmers. The interchange of produce with their Canadian neighbours must have weighed much with some members of the Convention, and the fishing privileges also conceded by the treaty in question would be estimated not less highly by an American citizen looking to the general interests of his country, and desirous of promoting to the utmost commercial prosperity and friendly intercourse. All these considerations could not fail to create in the commercial classes of the United States a strong desire to preserve the advantages which they have enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty. Something of the same feeling was to be expected also on the Canadian side. It is true that the treaty, like most other settlements between this country and the United States, has been stigmatized as a capitulation. In a very narrow sense, perhaps it was so, just as truly as the more recent Commercial Treaty with France might be so turned; for, in both these arrangements, the con-

cessions made by Great Britain were far more considerable than those which she received. But it is well understood here, and is beginning to be understood in Canada, that the concessions themselves are a benefit to those who make no less than to those who receive them, and that a reciprocity treaty in which the reciprocity was all on one side might nevertheless be extremely beneficial even to the party which seemed to reap no direct advantage from it. The opinions of the leading colonial authorities were frankly expressed and ably supported at the Convention, but the meeting was essentially American, and American citizens alone voted on the final resolution. For the colonists, the question was simply whether comparative Free-trade was worth purchasing by admitting their neighbours to share on equal terms in the traffic of the St. Lawrence and in the fisheries of Newfoundland. For the United States, the question was simpler still. They had only to decide whether they would accept the boon of Free-trade, coupled with the additional gift of the free use of one of the most splendid navigable rivers and the most prolific fishery in the world. It would have been strange, indeed, if traders as shrewd as the merchant of the United States had hesitated much on such a matter, and the resolution very emphatically declares in what direction the commercial views of the Americans are pointing. The Convention agreed to ask for a treaty which should give to the United States the free use of the St. Lawrence and the other rivers of the British territories, which should provide for the opening of the navigation to sea-going ships by the enlargement of the canals, and should include the whole of British North America in a new Reciprocity Treaty, "to be based on the principles just and equitable to all parties with reference to the financial condition of the United States." The implied doubt, whether the United States can afford to be just and equitable in the present state of their finances, is perhaps not very serious, and will readily be excused by any one who takes the trouble to add up their accumulated liabilities. The qualification was probably introduced to disarm the anticipated objection that the Government was not in a position to indulge in such luxuries as Free-trade and reciprocity treaties. It seems clear enough that the Western farmers knew very well what they wanted, and meant to convey to the President their desire to obtain, on any feasible terms, the benefit of water-transit for ocean-going ships through the rivers and canals of Canada, in preference to the more costly route by rail and canal which connects those settlements with the port of New York.

With the advantages of the treaty so well understood, one is tempted to ask, with some surprise, why the notice to determine it should ever have been given. The theory that this decisive step was taken in mere pique at the proceedings of Southern refugees in Canada would scarcely do justice to the views entertained at Washington. The discussions at Detroit are very instructive in bringing out the real springs of American policy in this matter. Those who represented the Government were as adverse to the treaty as the farmers and merchants were favorable to it, and they were at no pains to disguise their motives. They did not deny that such a footing of free intercourse as the treaty had established was one of the most desirable things in the world between themselves and a neighbour State which happened to command the river-highway and the fisheries which were so earnestly desired by the United States; but they strongly objected to look upon Canada as a neighbour at all, or in any other light than a destined portion of the monster republic. With that remarkable taste which is so often displayed by Transatlantic officials, Mr. Potter, the Consul-General in Canada of the Washington Government, opposed the renewal of the treaty on the neighbourly ground that, by withholding it, it would be easy to force Canada, and perhaps also the Maritime Provinces, into annexation within the short term of two years. By this policy it was argued that the United States would get for nothing more than all that the treaty would give them, while, at the same time, they would secure a serviceable partner in the little business of paying off their debt. The official policy which was thus avowed as a reason for not entering into a new treaty may not unreasonably be supposed to have dictated the notice by which the existing treaty was so suddenly put an end to. It is a common creed in the Northern States that Canada is ready to drop at any moment into the hand of her Republican neighbour; and the gentle device of hastening the union by starving her into submission is not a new idea among the politicians of Washington. Mr. Potter, it seems, found one citizen of Montreal, a Mr. Wood, prepared to back up his annexation scheme; but it was soon apparent how far

being inhabited. To our great joy—our indescribable joy—we did behold the humble dwelling of a fisherman not far off; and we managed to reach it, but in such an exhausted state, that we at once sank down before the fire, unable to stand.

In this humble abode we remained three weeks, being kindly cared for by the fisherman and his family; and then, having pretty well recovered, we managed to hail a passing vessel, and got passage to St. John's, where we duly arrived, the only living men, as we believed, of the forty-seven who had sailed the month before full of lusty life and ardent hopes.

"Captain Wright," said I, when we had once more got back to his old quarters, where I had first met him, "you know my opinion of good brandy and seal-killing, but you don't know my opinion of you. I'll tell you. You're a good fellow, and I'm another. We've ate together, drank together, slept together, got obfuscated together, sailed together, been shipwrecked together, and saved together. and if that don't make us sort of related, then I don't understand the philosophy of affluities. Well, without circumbention, you have lost all, and I haven't—didn't bring it into this infernal, seal-murdering region—and now, if you'll go with me to Boston, and give up all thoughts of this cursed business, I'll see that you have a fine start in the merchant service."

"You are very kind and generous!" replied the captain, with tears in his eyes.

"You're another!" said I.

"Mr. Smith," said the captain, "I can't express my feelings—I accept your offer—let's take another drink!"

We did so.

The next day we left the country for a more congenial climate, and I am happy to say we found it.

E. B.

Auction Sale.

This Day, (THURSDAY,) at one o'clock,
IN THE

Commercial Sale-Room,

500 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
40 Do Bright Muscovad Sugar
W. H. MARE,
Aug. 31 Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

The New Clipper Schooner

Robert J. Leonard,

FLEWELLING, Master;

Has room for Freight and superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.
Apply to

THOS. N. MOLLOY & Co.,

Aug 31.

ON SALE,

100 Tons Spruce

Scantling.

Aug 31
T. N. MOLLOY & Co.

ST. JOHN'S

Dye Works.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of St. John's and the Outports that they have opened a

Cleaning & Dyeing

ESTABLISHMENT

In his town, and trust by good workmanship, combined with moderate charges, to merit their patronage and support.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Scarfs, Damasks, Robes and Window Curtains of every description; Velvet and other Mattes, Table Cover, Carpets, Sheathings, Lace Falls, Merino and Coburg Dresses, Ribbons, &c., cleaned or dyed; and every process conducted with the above business executed in the best possible manner, at the shortest notice with punctuality and dispatch.

Blacks dyed for Mourning twice a week.
Gentlemen's Clothes cleaned or dyed.
Blacks extracted and dyed to various colors.

P. M. FORD & AM.
JOHN F. ROBINSON.

N.B.—All orders left at the Receiving Room, 193, Duckworth Street, or at the Works No. 12 George Street, (off Queen Street), will meet with prompt attention.
Aug 31.