

The Newfoundland.

No. 3,639.

St. John's, Thursday, February 16, 1865.

Printed and Published every Monday and Thursday mornings by EDWARD DALTON SHEA, at his Office in DUCKWORTH STREET—Terms—One Guinea per annum payable in advance.

Advertisements not limited (Auction-sales and notices which determine themselves excepted) are repeated until ordered in writing to be withdrawn, and are charged for accordingly.

This paper is filled, and may be seen, free of charge at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

The House met at 3 o'clock. On motion of Mr. WYATT, pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the address to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. PARSONS.—The question embraced in the section now under consideration, that of confederation. A day is, however, set apart for its consideration, and I would not now anticipate what I shall then have to say on the subject. I rise now merely to reply to an attack made upon me last evening by one of the Delegates to the Quebec convention, the hon member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Shea. The hon gentleman charged me in the face of the country, with inconsistency, because a late issue of the *Patriot* newspaper contained some remarks, in favour of the union of the maritime provinces. And because I repudiated this confederation scheme concocted in secret at Quebec, the hon gentleman assumes that my course is inconsistent. I maintain that I am acting with perfect consistency. There is a marked difference between a Legislative union of the maritime provinces and this project of Confederation. He (Mr. Parsons) would like to be informed by the Premier and the Colonial Secretary by what authority they designated the hon member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Shea, the leader of the opposition, which they did in their communications with the other provinces respecting the appointment of delegates. The liberal party did not recognise that hon member as their leader, especially in such a delegation. In all those embassies in which he had taken part, the hon member had regarded his own interests more than those of the parties who sent him. How could we forget his self-denial in the matter of the Telegraph Company, of which he became the agent? How could we forget his embassy in the matter of Free Trade, which had so much disappointed the expectations of the people? Who could forget his exertions in the matter of the Galway Company, so beneficial to so little advantage to the public, considering how many thousands of pounds it cost? The liberal party would be cautious in entrusting their interests in so vital to the welfare of the people to the hon member. And the result of the conference showed that the selection was not as it ought to be; for it was evident we were sold to the Canadians. A Union on fair terms might be advantageous; but such a one-sided measure as that could never have the sanction of the people of Newfoundland; and he (Mr. Parsons) was satisfied it would be rejected by the house. The hon member had quoted from the *Patriot* his (Mr. Parsons's) opinions respecting the conduct of the government in not taking action on the dispatch of the Duke of Newcastle transmitting the resolutions of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on the subject of a Legislative union of the maritime provinces. Such a union might have something in it calculated to prove beneficial to this colony. At all events, it was worth considering. But we had now before us the results arrived at by the Quebec conference, after sitting so many days with closed doors, and he (Mr. Parsons) said it ought to be rejected by the house, if they were true to the interests of their constituents. I do not believe the people would be adverse to a Confederation based upon principles which would benefit them equally with Canada. But I am sure they will be opposed to the confederation now sought to be effected. What have we to hope from Canada? Has she anything to bestow upon us? Confederation may be all well enough for the neighbouring provinces, but for us who are isolated from them having interests entirely different from theirs, what have we to expect. You talk of onerating our sons. Has not Canada sons too, and will not they be the first to occupy vacant places? Talk of our mines. Canada has mines too, and will she not invest money in them in preference to ours. The fact is, Canada is a troublesome country. She is always in intestine commotion. A great many years have not transpired since she was in rebellion against the British Government. Only the other day her Parliament House was burnt down, and now, day by day between Orangemen and Fenians, she is continually in trouble. She is besides very considerably in debt, with no hope of decreasing it. Her debentures cannot find buyers, save at a discount, and finding it necessary to get out of her financial difficulties she is endeavouring to ally herself to the other colonies, besides she knows this is the only way to prop up her falling credit. Already we find her people aroused and sent forward to protect her frontier. Already we find them in trouble with the United States, and likely to get into war with them. Should such a war come, will we not have to share it, if we are joined with her? We do not want the protection of Canada. She has more than she can do to protect herself. We are safe from aggression if we remain as we are. We have the shields of two nations over us—England and France. As for what the Speaker says about Canada having influenced Britain to withdraw from the Frenon Convention. Canada was as much concerned in that as we were; and as to the bugbear of another Convention to give away our fisheries, we have received the promise of great Britain that nothing of the sort should be done. I hope we have no patry enemies among us willing to sell this country, having the fishermen's interests on their lips, but their own interests in their hearts. The Speaker asks, does he, a native, he likely to sell Newfoundland? Does he forget that a Sir John Smith sold Scotland, and a Castleragh sold Ireland. Does a native might sell us. But the man who would attempt such a thing would be scouted and contemned by the people of the whole country. I would like to know what Mr. March would do with such a man.

Mr. MARCH.—Hang him. Mr. PARSONS.—We must not forget the convention was held with closed doors, and we do not know what secret arrangements were made in reference to taxation and other important matters. As to Union being strength, our Union with Canada would be no Union, and therefore it would have no strength of the bundle of sticks, because we would be but one single stick at the end of the bundle. The speaker dwelt largely upon the glorious future which he says is before us under Confederation. I don't believe in that. At all events, we can afford to wait before joining it, till we see what the other colonies will do, and it would be far better if we first allow them to enter the Confederation and afterwards act upon their experience. The door will be open for us to enter it just as well by and by as now. It is not now we are beginning to appreciate the value of responsible Government, and are we going to give it up just as we understand its value? Look at the lesson set before us by the United States, and let us hesitate before binding ourselves to a similar Confederation of States. The advantages set forth by the supporters of Confederation are more than counterbalanced by one year of war, such as that now going on in the United States. We are asked to give up our revenues, a portion of which only we shall receive in return. To make up the difference we must resort to direct taxation, and

I appeal to those who have experienced the blessings of having the water tax gathered at the door, how they will like the idea of other tax gatherers calling upon them to pay a direct tax upon every necessary they use. Under the Confederation the people will have to pay double the amount of taxation they pay now. Canada is thousands upon thousands of pounds in debt, and this is owing to the corruptness of her politicians. Her representatives are elected by the municipalities, and the members of the latter elect those who can pay the highest bribes. Far better for us will it be to remain as we are. All we need is good fisheries. It is all fudge to say that Canada will supply us more cheaply with manufactures. She can only partially supply herself by an immense protective duty. Her object is plain enough. She is endeavouring to build up her manufactures, and looks to her sister Colonies for her markets, but until she is in a position to compete successfully with Britain, she cannot supply us more advantageously than we are now supplied. Will Canada take our fish and oil from us? No, because she can get enough elsewhere. I doubt very much whether Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be disposed to join Canada. They will hesitate before allying themselves with so restless and discontented a people. The letter of Archbishop Connolly has no application whatever to Newfoundland. It is intended only for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and does not affect us in any way. Give us good fisheries, and we shall be perfectly content as we are. We have no Orange or Fenian Societies to disturb us; or if we have them, they do not dare to show themselves; nor have we any other occasion for unhappiness. I trust this will continue to be the case, and that by the kind providence of GOD our country will yet rise from the ruin we are now in.

Mr. RENOUF.—If I consulted my own feelings I would say nothing upon Confederation till the day upon which the subject is to be discussed, but as the delegates have made long speeches, and put forth their arguments. I feel bound to reply to some of their points, I am grateful to find these gentlemen have at length found their tongues. We expected to have heard from them when they first returned, but not one word have they favored us with until yesterday. I would like to know from them why it was we received an invitation to attend the Conference only at the last hour. So late were Canadians in inviting us that they were at last obliged to do so by telegram. The Delegates met at Quebec, thirty-two of them, and with closed doors and in secret session, they attempted to revolutionize the Constitution of the British North American Provinces. Our delegates were not authorized to sign those resolutions. But they had done so, and the results that Mr. Cardwell accepts their signatures as expressing the voice of this Colony, and forward his despatch to the Governor, Mr. Cardwell tells us we can affirm the resolutions now, and work out the details afterwards, and Mr. Brown of Toronto is now in England waiting the arrival of the other delegates to aid in passing a bill through Parliament, so that if we affirm those resolutions, our two delegates will go home immediately upon the rising of the House, and help to bind us permanently to Confederation. That being the case, we must take care that we do not affirm the resolutions until we have gone back to the people and had a general election. Canada is troubled by two great difficulties, one being military, the other constitutional. Her military difficulty is that England threatens to withdraw her troops, and leave Canada to protect herself. This Canada is unable to do, and she wants the other Colonies to help her, either with men or money. Her constitutional difficulty is that Upper and Lower Canada have an equal number of representatives, the consequence of which is that they often come to a dead lock and are really unable to conduct a government through a single term. They want us to help them out of that difficulty also. The speaker said that the taxation argument was mere claptrap. On the contrary it is the very pith and marrow of the whole matter. There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent man that our taxes will be increased, and if so such a fact could not be regarded as claptrap. He talks about the long prices paid by the fishermen for their supplies, but if Canadian merchants came here to-morrow, would they supply our fishermen at lower rates? Our supplying system is precisely similar to the lumbering system of Canada, but I speak knowingly when I say that the lumberers of Canada are charged much longer prices for their goods than our fishermen are. It is said again that Canada manufactures sufficient to supply our wants. If so why does she not do it? Are not our markets as open to her now as they can be under Confederation? If our trade could be carried on as well with Canada as with the United States, no doubt it would be so. But now, I would ask are we going to get a barrel of flour from Canada co-ay. Is not Canada shut up all the winter, and how then can we be supplied by her? And during the summer season, will our merchants allow their vessels returning from Brazil to pass by New York, Boston and Portland, to go to Canada? Surely they will not, Confederation or no Confederation. I mean is it said we shall have a line of steamers to Canada. But what guarantee have we for that, for I see nothing about it in the resolutions? A Company would no inducement to send their steamers here unless they were subsidized, and who is to pay that subsidy? Is it Canada? No certainly not. We have had quite enough of steamship subsidies already. Now upon the question of tariff. We are told that a uniform rate of seven per cent will be adopted. Yet even here Canada will be the gainer while we shall lose. When Dr. Lupper, one of the Nova Scotia delegates, returned to his constituents, what did he tell them? He told them not to receive themselves, for taxation would be increased. Railroads were to be built, which could never be of any benefit to Newfoundland. Other improvements were also to be carried out, but these would not add to our comfort or prosperity. Taxation a claptrap, indeed! Just apply the Canadian tariff to our imports, and what will be the result? Why, that our taxes will be increased £40,000. I have the figures here, and I had that of the application of the Canadian tariff to our imports for the year 1863, it would give a total increase of taxation of £22,200. There would be a decrease on some articles of £11,700, so that the balance of increased taxation would be £33,900. This statement is taken directly from the Customs returns, and must therefore be regarded as correct. What will our fishermen say when they hear that under the Confederation they will have to pay £3,000 more for their mackerel? On tea they will have to pay £2,000 more, over £200 on the single item of blacking alone. Over £7,000 upon boots and shoes. Over 1,000 on their bread.—£1,200 on soap. On leather £2,400. On sealing gun, powder and shot they will have to pay £500 more, and on manufactured goods £2,000. And the question comes up on the 15th I will be in a position to show that the General Government will have a deficiency of \$2,000,000, and this sum they will be compelled to make up by direct taxation. But it is said that Canada will open up a field for our young men, and

perhaps for our hungry lawyers. But Canada is flooded with lawyers, briefless ones, who are glad to labor on the railroads for a living. It would be no great harm if some of our lawyers were employed in the same respectable way. Canada is as open to our young men now as it possibly can be under Confederation. But even supposing there were offices to be had in Canada, it is likely that our young men would get them in preference to Canadians? What a powerful voice our eight representatives would have among the 196 members in Parliament. Oh, Sir, it cannot be doubted that our young men will have a great chance, backed by the influence of 8 members out of 196. My opinion is we should not hurry this matter. Mr. Shea stated at the Conference that the Confederation could not do without Newfoundland. So I say here. And yet we are to be glad that Canada will make us a gift of £37,500 for our minerals and waste lands. What an idea? Canada, steeped in debt, make us a gift. Do we not give over to her our revenues, and lands, our Constitution, our all, Canada gives us no gift. I will prove to this House and to the country that we give Canada £140,000 a year, and in return we get from her £112,000. We are sold,—our revenues, our lands, our fisheries our constitution, our all—for £112,000 a year. She gives us eighty cents per head on our population, but she will give us no more when our population is doubled, or when our wants are largely increased. The seat of Government is to be at Ottawa, a town further away from us than London, so that the inconvenience we shall have to submit to on this account will not be small. By the 20th section it will be seen that Lower Canada can never have more than 65 members so that in thirty years Upper Canada, by emigration and increase of population, will have a larger representation than Lower Canada and all the maritime provinces combined. But we are told any change will be for the better. When you convince us that it is for the better, we'll go for Confederation. Canada is now heavily in debt. At the Union they owed but £1,000,000, now they owe £16,000,000. Last year they could not sell their debentures at twenty-five per cent discount, while our debentures are at a premium. We have the authority of Mr. Palmer, one of the delegates for saying that there was great difference of opinion at the Conference. The delegates could not get along with their work at all, until a message was sent down to them that the Lieut. Governors should be Colonial appointments. After that every thing went on smoothly. Then it is said there will be no occasion for an army and navy. But president Lincoln has told the British Government that he intends putting six steamships on the Lakes to check the Canada raiders. If he does then Canada must do the same. Canada is a most indefensible country. She has 1400 miles of frontier, and needs troops to protect her from the United States. She looks to the other Colonies to find a portion of these troops for her. Our delegates tell us that a million of dollars is only set down for purposes of Canadian defence. The Nova Brunswick delegates tell their people that two and a half millions will be required. Who are to be believed! It is said that we could not have a militia in this country, because our fishermen were generally absent. But we have a large resident population, who would be liable for militia duty. No one ever dreamt that a draft would have been made in the United States, yet it had been done, and may be done with us.—Let us keep out of the Confederation, and we shall be clear of any such contingency. The 67th section says that all engagements that may, before the Union be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country, shall be assumed by the general Government. So that if Canada assumes a debt of five, ten or twenty millions for defensive purposes, Newfoundland will have to pay her share. I do say that before these resolutions can be affirmed, it is our bounded duty to go back to our constituents, and receive their consent to this measure.

Mr. KENT.—Did not intend now to enter upon the consideration of this subject. But he felt coerced to make a few observations on some of the remarks of which had fallen from the hon member for St. John's west, Mr. Renouf. That hon gentleman had imputed to him (Mr. Kent) an improper and selfish motive for his expression of opinion on this subject. He (Mr. Kent) thought that he would have been the last public man on whom such an imputation would have been cast. If any man had made sacrifices in the 'sustainment of his political opinions he was the man. When he entered the Assembly he was a supporter of the liberal party, although all his interest was the other way, and when he was made Treasurer he recorded on the Journals of the Assembly his intention of not receiving a pension from the government; and when he was Colonial Secretary and premier of the late government he sacrificed his position on account of a disagreement which he had with the then Governor, the late Sir Alexander Bannerman. He (Mr. Kent) hoped that the hon member for St. John's West, Mr. Renouf, would as fairly and honestly assert the rights of the people as he (Mr. Kent) had done. With reference to this proposed Confederation were only called upon at present to affirm the principle. But we had actually been told that we were transferring the government into the hands of the Canadians. That was not the case. It would not be in the hands of the Canadian, but in those of the government. And was it to be supposed that we were going to ally ourselves with an enemy. Was it not a league with a parental government which would watch over our civil interests. He also states that any great public mark that may be undertaken would be entirely for the benefit of Canada, and could not confer any advantage upon us. If extensive railroads were commenced in England were not the Irish navies employed upon them; suppose a rail were made into Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, what fear had we, so long as we were at unity with Great Britain. The balance of power on the continent of America, would be preserved by this Confederation. What does the leader of the Government say in this matter. He says there is no wish to press the question. He merely puts forward the resolutions, and then says after the question have been discussed we will go to the Country on the matter. The hon member, Mr. Parsons, had certainly used an extraordinary argument, and that was that we might rely for protection on the French. Were we to seek the protection of, and were we likely to receive it from a country against our whole encroachments on our shores and fisheries were ever complaining, and to assist when we had to seek the aid of British men-of-war. He (Mr. Kent) had not intended to offer any observations on this question, and he would refrain from doing so now until the 15th when the question was to be freely and amply discussed. He could not however, permit to pass unnoted the improper and uncalled for imputations of a political tyro whose seat in that Assembly was yet hardly warm. He (Mr. Kent) was influenced in this matter by a profound sense of duty, and by nothing else.

Mr. A. SHEA.—It appears that we were having the field day in anticipation. Now nothing was more unfair and irregular than the way in which this debate had been conducted. The delegates had deemed it their duty

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

The House met at 4 o'clock. Hon. N. STABB laid before the house copies of the following documents:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the operation of Colonial Acts for the incorporation of Banking Companies.

Extracts from a Despatch of Captain Hamilton, to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., relative to the Fisheries of this Island.

Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries for the summer of 1864.

Report of the Protector of Fisheries at Cape John—summer of 1864.

Letter from Alexander Murray, Esq., Geological Surveyor, furnishing a sketch of what has been ascertained in Newfoundland during the survey of last summer.

Journal of Protector of Fisheries at Belle Isle in the summer of 1864.

Report of Collector of Revenue at Labrador, 1864.

Report of Judge Sweetland of proceedings of Labrador Court for 1864; together with census return of resident population from Blanc Sablon to Indian Harbor.

Report of Postmaster-General.

Statement of Poor Relief expenditure for 1864.

Correspondence between the Government and certain parties in this town on the subject of the extension of the Steam communication on the South and West of this Island to Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Report of the Cashier of the Saving's Bank.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank, 1864.

Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank, 1864.

Report and General Account of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company to 31st October, 1864.

Account of affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company 30th June, 1864.

Letter and enclosure from the Surveyor General respecting the proposed break-water at Portugal Cove.

Documents respecting the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, including the Report of the Delegates to the Quebec conference, and the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Address of condolence to the family of the late hon Dr. Rochford.

Hon. E. MORRIS said he regretted to be obliged to observe that since hon members assembled here last session their number had been reduced by the removal from amongst them of their late hon brother member, Doctor Rochford—a man truly honorable and respectable, and esteemed by every member of this house. His connection with the Legislative Council was a long one, and during the whole course of an honorable career, both as a legislator and in his high professional character, his gentlemanly deportment and conciliatory manner had earned for him the esteem of his brother members as well as of the general community.

In accordance with the notice he had given on the first day of the session, he begged to request the concurrence of the Council to the following Resolutions:—

Resolved.—That the Legislative Council hereby records its deep regret for the recent demise of the late Hon. Doctor Rochford, an event which has deprived the Council of an esteemed and truly amiable member, and the community of professional gentleman who during a long course of practice, had acquired the confidence of the public, and whose character throughout, both in public and private life, was unimpeachable.

Resolved.—That the Council deeply sympathizes with the family of the late hon. Dr. Rochford in their affliction for his loss; and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them in token of their sympathy.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER cordially agreed with the sentiments of the honorable mover of the resolutions, and begged to second the motion for their adoption.

Hon. N. STABB.—We can only regret that we are so frequently called upon to take part in similar melancholy proceedings. Nearly every session the Council has to deplore the death of a brother member, six or seven having been removed by the hand of death within a very few years. It would no doubt be gratifying to the surviving members of the late hon Doctor Rochford's family to receive this deserved recognition of the high esteem and appreciation in which he was held by his brother members of the Legislative Council. He heartily supported the proposition.

The resolutions were then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

On motion of hon. R. J. PINSENT, the following gentlemen were appointed a select committee on the printing and contingencies of the house:—Honorables K. J. FUSSET, E. MORRIS, and P. G. TESSIER.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT gave notice that on Monday next, he would move the adoption of the following resolutions:—

First.—That for Newfoundland to enter into a Confederation of the British North American Colonies, upon the terms proposed in the Report of the Quebec Conference, would be detrimental to the best interests of this Colony, and ought to be resisted.

Second.—That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, embodying the views of the Legislative Council upon this subject, with their reasons for the adoption of these views.

Third.—That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to draft the said Address.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask the hon the organ of the Government to sit on the table of the house a return showing the value of the imports for 1863, and the amount of duties collected thereon,—particularly the principal articles of merchandise; with a comparative statement showing the amount of duties said imports would have been liable to be levied under the Canadian tariff of 1864, with the increase and decrease thereon.

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock on Monday next.

Notices.

Mothers!! Mothers!!!

procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. This valuable prescription of one of the best and nurses in the United States; it for thirty years with never failing success by millions of mothers and children. It is the best and surest remedy for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children arising from teething or any other causes for use will accompany each genuine unless the fac-simile of Currier's the outside wrapper. Price only 25 Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Office, New York, and 205 High Holborn London.

W. S. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for children, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, reducing all inflammation of the bowels, and all the bowels. Depend upon it, more rest to yourselves, and relief and comfort to your children. We have put up and sold this Syrup for thirty years, and can say, in confidence that we have never been able to say a word in its praise—never has it failed in a single cure, when timely used. Never instance of dissatisfaction by any one of the contrary, all speak delightedly of it, and speak in terms of commendation of its effects and medical virtues. We state "what we do now," after thirty years, and pledge our reputation for the infant is suffering from pain and distress, and will be found in fifteen or twenty drops of this Syrup is administered. Full directions accompany each bottle. None the fac-simile of Currier and Perkins, the outside wrapper. Sold by Drug Dealers, and Principal Office, 48 Drug Store, 205 High Holborn, England. Price 25 per bottle.

is an extract from a letter written by me, Pastor of the Pierpont-street Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Courier," O., and speaks volumes in praise of the medicine. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.—"We were in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Now we never said a word in its praise before in our life, but we say to your readers that this is no word tried it, and know it to be all probably one of the most successful, really, because it is one of the best for readers who have babies can't do without a supply."

J. DEARIN, St. John's, Agent for Newfoundland.

ROENIX FIRE Insurance Company.

Street and Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED 1782

SHARES AND DIRECTORS.

- Esq. Kirkwood D. Hodg on Esq.
- James Horne,
- William J. Lancaster,
- J. H. D. M. A. Esq.
- J. H. M. A. Esq. M. P.
- John Timothy Oxley Esq.
- G. H. St. John Esq.
- Matthew Shaw,
- B. Whiting,
- Francis Wilson,

SECRETARIES

WILLIAM HARRIS ESQ.

THOMAS WILLIAM LITTLE ESQ.

THE FIRE OFFICE is confidently recommended to the public for the almost unlimited amount of business which it claims upon it, as well as for the almost unlimited amount of business which it claims upon it, as well as for the almost unlimited amount of business which it claims upon it.

THE OFFICE has carried on an extensive business for upwards of seventy years, and has paid to the Government for Great Britain and Ireland exceed £1,000,000 per annum.

Life Insurance are undertaken by the COMPANY on almost every description of business at a moderate rate, and may be known on application to the Office, in St. John's, where policies are issued.

W. & G. RENDELL,

Agents for Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ONE MILLION STERLING.

Policy of Assuring before 25th May 1863.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Advantage of this year's entry to the policy must be lodged at the Office of the Company, or with one of the Agents.

THE BONUS will be allocated at the end of 1864 to Policies opened before the end of the Present Year.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Governor.

HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Agents in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Walter Grieve, Esq., Merchant.

Sam Henry Mare, Esq.

Frederick J. Wyatt.

OF THE COMPANY.

of the Company, £130,000

is divided Profits on two occasions—

once in 1864, and once in 1865.

opened in 1847, has been increased

in five years; next division in 1860.

is established in any part of the world where it is established.

before the matter came to be fully discussed, to place it before the public in a proper light so that no one might be taken at a disadvantage. Was it right that hon gentlemen should endeavor to prejudice the public mind in the way in which they had tried to do. They come in here with garbled statements—statements entirely incorrect and in that not a shadow of foundation, for assertion, and omit to mention the all fishery interests, such as lines, twines, nets, &c., were admitted duty free. They tell us that we should have called a public meeting. But there was no objection by them on their return to go before the public. He (Mr. Shea) was responsible to no one but his constituency for his conduct; he was not appointed by the public, and he did not see how any injury could have resulted by reason of their not calling a public meeting. We had no desire to force the matter this; we wanted the fullest investigation and we rightly deemed that the proper place for that investigation was this House, where face to face, and before the public the matter could be carefully and boldly enquired into. The public had nothing to do with what the delegates said at the Conference. They had to do with their Acts and nothing more. He insisted that some hon members had been there to witness the proceedings of that Conference; it would have done them good, they would have witnessed an exhibition of high tones, feeling and patriotism, for which they would have been utterly unprepared. What other cause could have been adopted than the one pursued. These Resolutions would have been only waste paper without the signatures of the Delegates to authenticate them. Then we were to receive no manufactures from Canada because Canada imported largely from England herself. The argument was a false and unfounded one. As well might you say that we can't import from England because England imports largely from France. He (Mr. Shea) knew of a manufactory at Toronto which actually imported chairs to England. Canada was great and rich in all the elements of material prosperity. It was a bad thing to see money so easily obtained here. It was an evidence of the unfortunate state of the country. We had great accumulations of idle money and a deal of pauperism. When he (Mr. Shea) was in Canada he had been ashamed to be compelled to state that we spent £20,000 in poor relief. We know pauperism to be incident to all places, but it was not paid out of the public money as it was done here. Had we not the extreme wealth at one end and pauperism at the other, and was a state things which hon gentlemen would desire to perpetuate. The hon gentleman continued at great length, replying to each argument put forward by the hon member Mr. Renouf.

On motion of Mr. Wyatt, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress. To sit again on Monday.

The House then adjourned until Monday at three o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 6. The House met at three o'clock. Mr. WYATT presented a petition from George Bridle, Gaoler at Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Mr. WYATT, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would express a hope that its prayer would be favourably considered by the house. The petitioner's salary was altogether inadequate.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL supported the prayer of the petition. It was only a few years ago that he (Sur. Gen.) succeeded in securing the petitioner any salary as gaoler, although he had long discharged the duties. It was the smallest salary of any gaoler in the Island. He trusted he would be put on the same footing as the other outport gaolers.

Order that the petition lie on the table. Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Jacob Bradbury, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for compensation for damage done to his house by lightning in August last.

Mr. PARSONS, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said the destruction of property by lightning was of rare occurrence in this country. In this instance the property which the petitioner had accumulated by years of industry was suddenly destroyed by a visitation of providence. He (Mr. Parsons) trusted the house would make him some allowance, to enable him to retrieve his loss.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table. Mr. PARSONS also presented petitions from James Brown and others, of Torbay, and from Jacob Bradbury and others, of the same place, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads in these localities.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table. On motion of Mr. WYATT, pursuant to order of the day, the house resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the address in reply to his Excellency's speech, Mr. KINGSTON in the chair.

Mr. E. D. SHEA said he had listened with a good deal of attention to the observations of the gentlemen who differed from him on the subject of confederation, as he was desirous of discovering what their objections were, and whether they had any weight, that he might modify the opinions he had already formed, if he found himself in any degree mistaken. But he had heard nothing to induce him to modify his views. In saying that, he did not attribute to these hon. members any lack of zeal and energy in the discussion of that question. They had laboured hard to find arguments in support of their views, only it appeared to him that they expended so much labour in the endeavour to make the worse appear the better reason. He (Mr. Shea) believed the more that question was discussed, the more would public opinion be influenced in its favour. He had observed a good deal of inconsistency in the observations of hon members in opposition to that measure. They asserted at one time that Canada desired to get hold of us that she might victimise us for her own ends, and then that Canada thought of us at the eleventh hour. If the latter assertion was the correct one, it showed how really indifferent Canada was whether we joined in the confederation or not. Then it had been urged that the securities of Canada are depressed, while ours are at a premium, from which it was inferred Canada is not in a sound financial condition. But it did not follow, because money was in demand in a country, and the rate of interest high, that it was not in a prosperous condition. The very reverse was frequently the case. It by no means indicated a sound state of the money market, that the rate of interest was low. What was the present state of the labour market in this colony? Why 400 able bodied men were at present employed by the Board of Works at 6s a week, paid in provisions. Why was that? Because there was no demand for labour; and the same rule which applied to labour applied with equal force to the state of the money market. Then the hon. member for St. John's East, Mr. PARSONS, told us not to be anxious about our defence from foreign aggression, for England and France had such a deep interest in the protection of this country, that they would see to our defence. He (Mr. Shea) did not see how we could have much confidence in the protection of France. It seemed to him to be somewhat like the lamb relying on the wolf for protection. We paid a large sum annually for the protection of our fisheries against French encroachments, and why should we do this, if the French felt such a deep interest in us? And a few years ago we were in great excitement on account of a convention between England and France on the subject of our Fisheries, by which our inter-

ests were sacrificed to France; and now the hon. member told us to rely upon the protection of France. Again, it was said that while the supporters of confederation spoke of the openings in Canada for their children, they had no regard to the interests of the fishermen's children. If we regarded the present state of our operative population, they would appear to have the deepest interest in that question. What had our legislation been for several years past, but unsuccessful efforts to raise the labouring classes from their depressed condition? And what had we accomplished but to join with the Receiver General in Jeremiah's over the distressed state of the country, without being able to strike out anything to relieve the general distress? We have now come to such a state of depression that we can proceed no further, and it was our solemn duty to consider whether this proposed confederation offered any means of relieving the people. No matter that the feelings of those whose interests were involved in this discussion were excited against the measure, still it was our duty to enter earnestly into its consideration. It looked to him as a providential interposition that these calamities had come upon us, as if to force us to look beyond precarious fisheries with the view of finding some means of relieving the general distress; and that federation seemed to meet the case. What was the state of the country at present? Why a third of our population are not half fed. What did we see in our streets? Those who once were in comfortable circumstances reduced to the deepest penury, suffering from that which blanches the cheek, palsies the limbs, and makes the young suddenly old. And we were told to rely upon our fisheries to remedy this. We had relied upon them from year to year, and our circumstances were becoming worse. Some years we had good fisheries, but the good was not so much to the fishermen as to the capitalists who realized fortunes out of the fisheries and then left the country. He (Mr. Shea) did not blame them for leaving a country in which there was such frequent and deep destitution. He merely referred to the fact and system, if system it might be called. Our fisheries at their best were only sufficient to keep the heads of the labouring people over water for the season in which they were productive, experience had shown they left to the sons of toil no permanent fruit. Again, they had not kept pace with the progress of population, and that was the difficulty we had to meet. We want other employment for our people besides the fisheries. Would confederation give such employment? He (Mr. Shea) believed it would. One of its first results would be a line of weekly steamers between this port and one in Canada. These steamers must cause an increase of trade, which would give increased employment; and anything that gave increased employment must benefit the people generally. It would also put an end to our isolation, and with increased intercourse would come the opening up of new resources and an increase of our trade. It was said that we wished to drive the people from the country. No such thing. We wish to make the country worth their living in; to provide employment for the labouring classes, and so to promote their comfort as to make the country worth calling their home. What do we find now? That many of our best fishermen and mechanics are fleeing the country. The only part of the country from which we did not at present hear the wail of distress, was that where a market was created by reciprocity with the United States; and in the prospect of the free trade treaty being abrogated, it belied us to endeavour to secure a new vent for our exports in lieu of that trade. The only means by which we could see our pauperism put an end to was by providing increased employment for our people, and extended markets for our produce. Could we retain our people permanently if they could better their circumstances by leaving the country? Large numbers were leaving, and many of those who remained did so because they had not the means of going away. If the Government were to charter two or three vessels to carry emigrants to Canada or Nova Scotia, they would have applications from more than they could accommodate. Again, with regard to the educated classes. There was no field for many of them here; and under confederation they would find a fine field in such a growing community as that of Canada. But it was said why not go there now? They would be regarded only as aliens. But with confederation of the Provinces we would become one people, and with our representatives in both houses of the Federal Legislature, they would have influential friends whose aid they would be entitled to rely upon to forward their views. A further effect of confederation would be to allay those asperities of religious and political differences, which were the bane of small communities. Our public men would have larger questions to grapple with, and in the choice of representatives to the federal parliament, talent and integrity would be regarded more than creed or faction. But it was said by hon gentlemen beside him that confederation might suit the other colonies, but that it was unsuitable for us. They say that Archbishop Connolly's letter had no reference to our circumstances, and was unsuitable for Newfoundland, although it might be very well for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If these gentlemen were at liberty to quote Nova Scotia newspapers of little or no influence, got up merely to set forth the views of interested parties opposed to confederation, why might not we quote the opinions of so distinguished and talented a Prelate as Archbishop Connolly? And if confederation would benefit Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, why would it not also benefit us? But he (Mr. Shea) maintained, it would benefit us still more. These countries were prosperous now, while we were the reverse. We had the same need of protection that they had, and we had the same necessities of our people besides. And if the opinions of Archbishop Connolly were not to be quoted here, what would hon gentlemen say to the opinions of Dr. Mullock? They could not say that they were not applicable to our circumstances, and he was most favourable to confederation.

Mr. CASBY—You have no right to introduce the name of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock here.

Mr. SHEA—His opinion is already published, and he has no objection to his name being mentioned as eminently favourable to confederation; but hon gentlemen might not be desirous to hear it. Besides, did not all history prove the beneficial results of union in promoting social order and general prosperity? Did not the prosperity of England date from its union into one monarchy? And had not Scotland prospered since her union with England. Was not the prosperity of France, Switzerland, Germany and the United States also largely promoted by their respective unions? What would be the result to us of the union now under consideration? Why, we should be brought into close intercourse with four millions of people who had made much greater progress than we had done, and who were in a highly prosperous condition. And would it be asserted that we should not benefit largely by such intercourse? Reference had been made to the probable withdrawal of the troops by England, if we should enter into this confederation. What authority had hon gentlemen for that? He (Mr. Shea) maintained that it was all the other way. By entering into the confederation we would ensure

the continuance of the troops, for there was no desire on the part of the Imperial Government to withdraw them, if we only evinced a wish to adopt such measures as would aid in the defence of England, try. Did we not know that the people of England, of all parties, looked favourably on confederation, as that which would raise us into national importance? It was a foregone conclusion with the Imperial Government, as was evident from Mr. Cardwell's dispatch. What was the reception of Mr. Brown the other day, when he went home from Canada? He was visited and feted by the highest in the land, by many to whom he was previously unknown, and who would have been unacquainted with him for a long time to come, had he not represented the idea of Confederation. Now he (Mr. Shea) would ask, what condition we should be in if we remain in our isolation, and a French convention were again to be entered into? Would we be in a condition to claim the assistance of the confederated provinces? Or could we unaided successfully oppose the influence of France with the Imperial Government? These were serious considerations. They were considerations which we could not afford lightly to dismiss. His (Mr. Shea's) belief was that the question of Confederation would sooner or later be forced upon us. We might stave it off for a time. But the tendency of the age was for the union of small states into larger ones. It was said we proposed to give up our self government. We gave up nothing worth retaining. Self-government was the best system we could have, but it would not make up for short fisheries and a starving population. We would still have self-government on a larger scale, for we were to have a voice in the General Government and Legislature of the union in proportion to our population, while our local government for merely local affairs was to be as much our own as now. We were told that we gave up our fisheries to be legislated for by Canada. But the fisheries were still to be under local control, by a special stipulation, while their protection would be effectually carried out under the General Government. It was said we gave up our Crown lands and mines. We merely gave up the right of legislating for them, in return for a valuable consideration. We received £37,500 a year for them. Much had been said about mineral wealth; but of what value were our mines, while they were not worked? And were it not well known that we had neither capital nor enterprise to work them? And when we were offered such a valuable consideration for them by parties who had both capital and enterprise, would it not be folly to decline such an advantageous offer? Could it be doubted that the Federal Government, which proposed to pay such a price for our Crown lands and mines, would be induced to improve them, in order to have a return for their outlay?

Mr. Renouf.—We would not receive as much from the Federal government as we would be called upon to pay. Our Customs duties would amount to £140,000 a year, while we would only receive altogether £112,000.

Mr. E. D. SHEA.—The hon member assumed that the present Canadian tariff would be retained by the Federal Government. Now we had the assurance of Lord Monck, as well as of Mr. Galt that the Canadian tariff would not be that of the Confederation, but a reduced tariff. Our present revenue, for years past, had been only from £90,000 to £100,000, and we were to receive £112,000. But supposing we should have the Canadian tariff, it did not follow that the revenue should increase in accordance with the increased duties levied. Assuming that we are paying 13 per cent now, and that the duties should be raised to 15 per cent, what was that compared with what our people are suffering now? We were suffering taxation in its worst shape, the taxation of pauperism. As to an increase from 13 to 15 per cent, what was that, if the country were rendered sufficiently prosperous to bear it? Let us have another year or two of such fisheries as we have had for several years past, and no other resource opened up for the employment of our people, or for the enterprise of our merchants, and what taxation should we be able to pay? Taxation was a relative consideration—it will be heavy or otherwise, according to the ability of our people to endure it. We were now taxed over 13 per cent upon the whole of our duty-paying imports, and what did we get out of it? Only the defraying of our civil expenditure and the support of our poor; and the poor were not half fed, and it could not be otherwise, while we had such inadequate means of relief. And we had also to consider the deterioration, moral and physical, that must result from this perpetuated pauperism—transmitting not alone its inherent debasement and demoralization, but the worst bodily diseases that could afflict a people. We had not had a road grant worth naming for years past; but he must remind the house that under confederation we would have an annual road grant of from £12,000 to £15,000, which would be under the control of the local government and Legislature, and would not be liable as now to be given, withheld or reduced according as we had successful fisheries or the reverse. This itself would be a permanent source of employment for a number of our people, which would not be subject to curtailment at the time they would most require it. He (Mr. Shea) did not know that there would be any increase of taxation. He saw nothing to induce him to believe that there would be any necessity to have any material increase. Hon gentlemen anticipated that we would be under the necessity of having recourse to direct taxation on property in the island. But were not proprietors worse taxed now, in the deprivation of those rents which the depressed circumstances of many of our people rendered them unable to pay? If we should have the Canadian tariff, under confederation, the area of taxation would be narrowed, because we would have a considerable importation of the manufactures of Canada, of woollens, leather and other articles which would come in duty free. Hon members might sneer at that, but we know that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they knew the manufacturing capabilities of Canada better than we do, it was made an argument against confederation that they would be flooded with Canadian manufactures, to the injury of their own. To listen to the objections to confederation urged by some hon members, one would suppose that Newfoundland was urged to come into the confederation because we were so important that they could not get on without us. He (Mr. Shea) did not depreciate our resources. Our fisheries were the most important, the position of the Island also, as the key to the Gulf and to the river St. Lawrence was of great value as a strategic position in the event of war. But the world could, however, get on without us—and so could the confederation. He had lately read some observations in a Canada newspaper, in which it was stated that Newfoundland had made an excellent bargain, but if we were dissatisfied with it, we might remain out of the Confederation. Hon gentlemen said they were dissatisfied with confederation; but if they rejected that, what would they suggest to better the condition of our people?

Mr. CASBY—Better legislation than we had of late years.

Mr. E. D. SHEA.—Would any legislation of ours give food to the people or find them employment? He did not desire to press the final decision of the question this session. Let the constituents, by all

means, be consulted; but before we call on them for their opinions, let hon members express their own; and let the country give the final verdict upon them. He thought that was the right course, and that anything short of it would be a shirking of the question. We were here to deliberate, and not as mere delegates. As to what was the duty of members to their constituents, he would quote the opinion of Burke, whose opinions on constitutional questions were admitted by all parties to be entitled to the greatest weight. Here the hon member quoted from a speech by Burke to his constituents at Bristol, as follows:—"It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him, their opinions high respect, their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above all, to prefer their interests to his own. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays it instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion." It was our duty as representatives to give our constituents the benefit of our judgment; and they would afterwards exercise their judgment upon their representatives, and reject us, if they were not satisfied with our conduct. The question was prejudged by some hon members, and it was our duty to express our deliberate opinion upon it, after that cool and calm consideration which its importance to the country, to its people, and to those who would come after us imperatively demanded. Let no hon member shrink from the responsibility of his position. Let all speak out in the face of the country, and let the constituencies afterwards say whether they will accept or reject the terms of the proposed Confederation.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, February 13.

The House met at 4 o'clock. Hon N. STABB laid on the table of the house the following documents—

Estimate for defraying part of the public expenditure of the colony for 1865.

Statement showing the aggregate amount of the public debt of the colony on the 31st December, 1864, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Financial statement of the affairs of the colony for the year 1865.

Consolidated account current of the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Detailed statement of salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Jailors in the outports.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER presented a petition from the Commercial Society of St. John's, an important and influential body, he said, representing the greater portion of the trading interests of the colony, and entitled to the fullest consideration at the hands of the Legislature. The object of this petition was to pray the Legislature that when the subject of the Confederation of the Colonies comes before it for consideration, it will not take definite action upon the matter until such information shall have been obtained as will clearly demonstrate that it would be to the advantage of Newfoundland to enter into the proposed Colonial Union. He should merely present the Petition, that it be laid upon the table of the house.

ORDER OF THE DAY. Hon. R. J. PINSENT notice to move,—

First.—That for Newfoundland to enter into a Confederation of the British North American Colonies upon the terms proposed in the Report of the Quebec Conference, would be detrimental to the best interests of the colony, and ought to be resisted.

Second.—That a humble Address be presented to her Majesty, embodying the views of the Legislative Council upon this subject, with their reasons for the adoption of those views.

Third.—That a select committee of this house be appointed to prepare the said Address.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT said, that as the hon gentleman (Mr. TESSIER) has just presented a petition from the Commercial Society, a most important and influential body, upon the same subject and of a similar character to that introduced in his (Mr. P.'s) notice of motion, and as a rule of the house prevents the reading of that petition, or any action being taken on it to-day, he (Mr. P.) would not proceed with his motion, but pass it over for the present. He did not desire that a question of so much momentous concern should be entered into until it had received the fullest consideration before hand; and when we shall have heard this petition read, and more deliberately examined the documents relating to the matter, we may be in a better position to discuss it. There can be no doubt that the feeling of a large majority of the people was opposed to the terms of the proposed confederation, as regards this colony, and he must express his own opinion that they were highly objectionable in many material respects. The motive, then, which prompted him (Mr. P.) to move in the matter was that his view might be expressed by the Council, and the reasons for it made known by address to the Imperial Government. The decision of this house upon such resolutions as he (Mr. P.) had given notice of would not affect the main question of confederation or non-confederation, but would go to point out the salient features of objection to it, in the form in which it has been offered to us. He presumed it would not be denied that this house has an independent right to declare its opinions upon public questions, irrespective of outside influences of any kind, and it was not bound to await the result of action in any quarter. We have no constituencies to consult,—no country to appeal to, to regulate the course of action we should pursue, and are consequently in a position to give an untrammelled opinion on questions of a public character. Hon. members of this house possess considerable stake in the country, and are deeply interested in its present and future welfare; and being unswayed by personal or party motives in their legislative action, it was only just to expect from them a dispassionate consideration of such important subjects as this. However, as the petition just presented confirms what appears to be the general view,—that anything like decisive action upon it should be delayed, he would not press his motion, but await until the matter has received more ample consideration.

Hon. E. MORRIS—Do you mean to let it stand upon the minutes?

Hon. R. PINSENT—Yes, for the present.

Hon. E. MORRIS—It does seem a most extraordinary proceeding. And notwithstanding the hon and learned gentleman's statement, the resolutions on that notice of motion do not in the smallest degree correspond with the petition just presented from the Commercial Society. The merchants' petition was a reasonable, a moderate, and most interesting and marked contrast to the spirit and character of the hon gentleman's notice of motion,—one of the most pre-

sumptuous proceedings he placed before the country. He thought the hon and learned gentleman's notice before objectionable a notice before thought the house would be dignity and its honor did it to pass unnoticed. The hon can't forget that he was chairman appointed to prepare his Excellency the Governor, up that Address; and what of the consideration of the Conf. Hon. R. J. PINSENT—Then chair, and there is no necessity. Hon. E. MORRIS—You are the matter so easily as you in. Hon. the PRESIDENT—I learned gentleman withdrew. Hon. E. MORRIS—No, he intention to pose him, and coming to prove the moderate availing of the shelter of the out of the dilemma into which plunged him by this opportu paragraph of the Address quote, when interrupted, ruc—"The question of Confed- ican Colonies is one which has been submitted for our consid- the further information with to be furnished, and we assu we shall approach the consid- of the Report of the Delegat- Jency refers, impressed with the proposition, and in a sp and careful enquiry."

—Could anything be imagin- assurance of the house to his that the subject should be ap- calin consideration and car- hasty manner in which the h with this rash and ill-judged actually handed in on the san- papers having reference to it were laid upon the table, an- were printed for the use of ho- thing but complimentary to t- redly, and he (Mr. M.) felt t- constructed into a compliment- Governor, after the deliberates that it would examine the qu- fully. Now, if the hon an- reconsider his proceeding in t- thought he would, by consu- corum of the Chamber, be notice from the record book, quite sure that the hon gentl- never would, bring it forwar- being fully aware of the aver- munity upon the subject.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—It- however this discussion is ir- Hon. E. MORRIS—Then w- to remain on the minutes? Hon. R. J. PINSENT rose.

He had not expected, when h- to postpone his motion, that Morris, would have started, nor so readily have rushed in- and unnecessary. It was (Mr. P.) after simply expres- the subject matter of the not- desire to postpone it in co- appeared to prevail in the C- it would be advisable to allo- tunity for consideration of t- to any thing approaching a- view has received further con- station of the Commercial S- the hon gentleman is so sen- dignity of the house as he- surely it would not have l- from him a display of a litt- has exhibited on this occasi- He (Mr. P.) believed the re- show that he (Mr. P.) had al- spirit towards hon men ber- agree with them: but the sa- be pointed at to prove that- sions did agitate the Cham- man who is now so ready to- tion from the honor and dig- prominent part in them. The- and he (Mr. P.) did not des- them now. He (Mr. P.) on- hon gentleman should hesita- censor to his brother membe- office that did not suit him, becoming grace. He (Mr. P- he was delighted to see that- he inspired by the infusion- and the house may at leas- of motion as being the unex- from that usual insipidity- character of our debates. I- that the hon gentleman's (M- oratorical powers are again- that hon gentleman is disp- (Mr. P.) was prepared to tak- him in the discussion of this- may choose?

Hon. E. MORRIS would r- man's proceeding, without be- the house. If those resoluti- and the question disposed of- templated by the hon Gentlem- to compromise the house and-

Hon. the PRESIDENT—In- of order. Hon Gentlemen u- tunity to discuss the questi- session.

Hon. N. STABB, in reply t- before the house a return s- imports for 1863, and the a- thereon, with a comparative- amount of duties said import- to if levied under the Canad-

The house then adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT of Hope.—If there be one de- ledge superior to all others in- means of preserving or res- which existence is a mocke- loway's twin medicaments s- tum. In all diseases they purify the blood, from which most inevitably be renewed. friction, relaxes, penetrates, lating and wholesome influe- lying organs. In this way and kidneys, can be effect- ed, especially if Holloway's taken to aid in the work of pu-

SAFE AND SURE.—You c- neither time nor sickness- you use Mr. S. A. ALLEN- and Zylola's ointment, or Har- equalled for restoring, in d- dressing the hair. Every L- Dearin, Sole Agent for N-