

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 through; 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. KINGITT 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 interests 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, as 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 was 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 deliberation, 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 a most judicious 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 a dignity and its honor did it to pass unnoticed. The hon member appointed to prepare his Excellency's speech, up that Address; and what of the consideration of the Confederation. 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 opportunity of the Address. quote, when interrupted, run—"The question of Confederation Colonies is one which has been submitted for our consideration the further information with to be furnished, and we assure we shall approach the consideration of the Report of the Delegation refers, impressed with the proposition, and in a special and careful enquiry."

Could anything be imagined assurance of the house to the that the subject should be an *ad hoc* consideration and carried out in a hasty manner in which the with this rash and ill-judged actually handed in on the papers having reference to were laid upon the table, and were printed for the use of the thing but complimentary to the redly, and he (Mr. M.) felt it constructed into a compliment. Hon. the PRESIDENT—The deliberations that it would examine the fully. Now, if the hon member reconsider his proceeding in thought he would, by consensus of the Chamber, be notice from the record book, quite sure that the hon gentleman never would, bring it forward being fully aware of the averment upon the subject.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—It however this discussion is in.

Hon. E. MORRIS—Then we to remain on the minutes?

Hon. R. J. PINSENT rose. He had not expected, when he to postpone his motion, that Morris, would have started, nor so readily have rushed in and unnecessary. It was (Mr. P.) after simply expressing the subject matter of the not desire to postpone it in an appeared to prevail in the Council it would be advisable to allow opportunity for consideration of to any thing approaching a view has received further consideration of the Commercial Society the hon gentleman is so sensitive of the house as he surely it would not have left from him a display of a little has exhibited on this occasion. He (Mr. P.) believed the result that he (Mr. P.) had all spirit towards hon members agree with them: but the as he pointed at to prove that sions did agitate the Chamber man who is now so ready to tion from the honor and dignified prominent part in them. The and he (Mr. P.) did not desist them now. He (Mr. P.) on hon gentleman should hesitate censor to his brother member office that did not suit him, becoming grace. He (Mr. P.) he was delighted to see that he inspired by the infusion of and the house may at least of motion as being the unexpected from that usual insipidity character of our debates. I that the hon gentleman's (Mr. oratorical powers are again that hon gentleman is disappointed (Mr. P.) was prepared to take him in the discussion of this may choose?

Hon. E. MORRIS would man's proceeding, without before the house. If those resolutions and the question disposed of templated by the hon gentleman to compromise the house and

Hon. the PRESIDENT—In of order. Hon. Gentlemen opportunity to discuss the question session.

Hon. N. STABB, in reply to before the house a return of imports for 1863, and the amount thereon, with a comparative amount of duties paid imported to if levied under the Canadian

The house then adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT of Hope.—If there be one degree superior to all others means of preserving or restoring existence is a mocker lowly's twin medicaments. In all diseases they purify the blood, from which most inevitably be renewed. friction, relaxes, penetrates, lating and wholesome influence lying organs. In this way and kidneys, can be effectively, especially if Holloway's taken to aid in the work of pu-

SAFE AND SURE.—You can neither time nor sickness you use Mr. S. A. ALLEN and Zylola's ointment, or Hair equalled for restoring, improving dressing the hair. Every Dr. Dearin, Sole Agent for N

likely to treat us with greater consideration, when she found that our interests were identical with her own; and that we were prepared to share their burdens. It was desirable that the public mind should be thoroughly informed on this great question, at the earliest opportunity, and he (Mr. Shea) therefore did not agree with hon gentlemen when they said that this debate was premature. It was the duty of the Legislature to take up the matter as early as possible. He did not grudge the time that had been spent in its discussion, as he believed it had been turned to very useful account.

Mr. CASEY.—No person who had listened attentively to the observations of hon members who had addressed the house on that subject could fail to notice the anxiety of the supporters of the Confederation to carry that question through the house, notwithstanding the very general feeling against it. They had failed, however, to convince him (Mr. Casey) that the Confederation would be of the slightest benefit to the inhabitants of Newfoundland. He saw nothing whatever staring us in the face but taxation and ruin, if we consented to that proposal. What similarity was there between our pursuits and those of Canada? None whatever. Here we were a little kingdom in ourselves, and if war should arise, we would be protected by the army and navy of Great Britain. Did not Mr. Brown of Toronto state that one of the first objects of the Confederation would be to provide for the military defence of Canada? And did not the delegates, before the conference broke up, consent to the expenditure necessary for that purpose? Where was the means for that? Newfoundland had until lately sufficient to meet her own expenditure, but could not furnish the means of paying troops for the defence of Canada. But we were stricken down, for the time, by bad fisheries. We trusted, however, that Providence would again smile upon us; and with the return of prosperity we would have sufficient revenue for our requirements, and the people themselves would frown down pauperism. After the introduction of Responsible Government, a determined effort should have been made to put down the demoralisation of pauperism. He did not see why so much had been expended of late years. It certainly was not because the people could not do without it. The present Government sent poor relief east, west, north and south, and demoralized the people by their lavish expenditure. Under pretence of relieving the poor, they sent a large quantity of Indian meal to Harbor Grace, where it was not required. Something was said by the hon member for Ferryland, Mr. Shea, about a large sum being expended for the protection of the fisheries. He (Mr. Casey) had read carefully the reports of the persons sent to protect the fisheries, and he could see nothing in them to satisfy him that their services were necessary. But he would like to know, if we were to enter into this confederation, how the Canadian navy was to give us protection? It would take time to form such a navy as would protect the maritime provinces; and where was the money to come from? It was from the navy of Britain that we were to look for protection. The hon member said also that our operative population would benefit by the union. He (Mr. Casey) did not see that. When the question of Free Trade was agitated, the people expected that they would get bread and flour for nothing. But it was found that bread and flour were as dear as before we had the treaty. We were told that when confederation was carried out we were to have a line of steamers from this port to Toronto. He had looked carefully over the papers, and he could see nothing about these steamers. He would like to have something more than mere rumour on that matter. He granted the steamers would be a benefit, if we got them. We were told that the educated youth of the country had not a field here; but that they would have a fine field in Canada after confederation was carried out. But did not our youth proceed to Canada and Australia, and did not many of them do well in these countries, without confederation? The brothers of the hon the Speaker had done so, and he (Mr. Casey) was happy to learn that they had prospered. If the youth of the country could not find employment in their native land to their liking, and had the enterprise to go elsewhere, he (Mr. Casey) would admire them for it. But they certainly did not require confederation to secure success. A great deal of stress was laid upon the letter of Archbishop Connolly. Certainly no person who knew that distinguished prelate, either personally or by reputation, but would pay the greatest attention to his opinions. But it did not follow, because he considered that confederation would benefit Nova Scotia, that it would prove beneficial to Newfoundland. The opinion of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock was also referred to. He (Mr. Casey) did not know what Dr. Mullock's opinions were on the question of confederation, but he did know that hon members were not always so ready to quote the opinions of that gifted prelate in support of their views. Reference had been made to the reception given to Mr. Brown in England, and that Garibaldi was also feted in England; and the Duke of Sutherland sent his yacht for him. But the sensible people of England made the country too hot for him, and he had to retire without the ovation he had anticipated. We were told the local Legislature would still be retained for the management of our local affairs; but would any person tell him that the tendency would not be to do away with the local Legislature altogether? Ten years hence we would have no local legislature in the maritime provinces, if confederation was carried. Then we were told that we would receive \$150,000 a year for our Crown lands and minerals; and ten years hence it might be found that our mineral resources were worth a great deal more. It was not when a geological survey of the country was undertaken, which promised in the opinion of the geologist employed, to show that we had valuable minerals, that we should thus give away our Crown lands and mines, for what, after all, was our own money, for we should not receive by any means as much in the whole as we would be taxed under the tariff of Canada. It was not fair that we should come to any decision on that question this session. The members of the present house were not elected for any such purpose. Confederation was not thought of when they were elected. Let them go to the country, which he (Mr. Casey) hoped would not be until the fall, and let the people say whether they wished for confederation or not. Reference had been made to the sympathy of the other Colonies when the French convention of 1847 came out, and it was stated that the convention was in a great measure defeated through that sympathy. He admitted that we ought to be forever grateful for the sympathy we then experienced; but that was no reason why we should now enter into another convention against our interests. It was said also that such was the anxiety on that question that property was very much depreciated; but property was never so much depreciated as now, owing to a succession of bad fisheries. He (Mr. Casey) denied that the delegates were justified in signing the resolutions drawn up by the Conference. He (Mr. Casey) found that the Daily Telegraph, a good authority, charged the Delegates with acting illegally in that proceeding. That journal said those who formed the Conference at Quebec for the purpose of arranging the terms of a Convention, had no authority for what they did.—The union between England and Ireland had been referred to, and it was stated that Scotchmen went up to England and obtained situations, and that Irishmen went also. But did not history tell us that the Irishmen who did so sold themselves, body and

soul, to the British Government? The result of the union between England and Ireland was most disastrous to Ireland, and such would be the effect with regard to that Confederation, if carried into effect. Newfoundlanders not yet in being would curse the day that their country was made over to Canada.—Need he (Mr. Casey) go one step further to show the results of this Confederation, if entered into? In the other provinces, where there might be some benefit derived from Confederation, there was much opposition by many, and by some of the most influential of the newspapers. (Here the hon member read several extracts from Canada and Nova Scotia newspapers.) These were the organs of public opinion in the neighbouring provinces, and they showed any thing but unanimity of sentiment in favour of the proposed union. Many of the leading citizens of Halifax were also opposed to it, although if any city would benefit by it, it must be Halifax, which was to be the colonial terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway. He (Mr. Casey) would say again that it was not competent for the present House of Assembly to dispose of that question, and hon members ought not to consent to it, if they had the interest of the country at heart.

Mr. RENOUF.—Hon members stated that we would have a larger revenue under confederation than we have now. But we would also have much heavier taxation. By a return prepared at the Custom-house, and of which, therefore, the accuracy would not be questioned, it was shown that the Canadian tariff, applied to our imports, would give a revenue of £140,000 a year, while all we would receive under confederation was £132,000, and no increase for the future, whatever the increase of our population might be. And for this we would be required to give them our Custom-houses, Government houses, our Crown lands, with all our valuable mineral resources, and the power to make laws, for the Governor General could disallow any Act passed here. Now, he (Mr. Renouf) would ask hon members, were we to sell our country for £132,000 a year? For his part he would not do so. We could wait and see what Providence would do for us. We did not yet know what our resources are. Our minerals are not yet developed. He regretted that the late government did not institute a geological survey when they had an abundant revenue. Could Canada do more to settle our Crown lands and develop our mineral resources than Newfoundland could do? We could have a thorough geological survey, if we should borrow the money for the purpose, and if valuable minerals were discovered, there would be no difficulty in forming a Company prepared to work them. Mines must be worked by private enterprise and private capital. Government could not do it to advantage no matter what their means might be. We were told that Mr. Galt had no desire to raise the tariff; and who was Mr. Galt? He was but one man, and he could not speak for a central government not yet in existence. He might promise that it would not be increased; but promises made under such circumstances were not reliable. We know it was promised to Ireland, when the union was carried, that Catholic emancipation would follow, and it was not until twenty-eight years after, that it was carried in the Imperial Parliament. Could we have any confidence, considering what the expenditure of the Federal Government must inevitably be, that Mr. Galt's promises would be better kept? He (Mr. Renouf) hoped every hon member of the house would exercise his unbiased judgment in that matter, and not suffer himself to be influenced by the supporters of Confederation on either side of the house, to believe that the cry of taxation was a shadow. The question of taxation was no shadow, but was a substance, and one which would come home to every elector in the Colony. The people of Newfoundland were not less intelligent than those of other countries, and were not to be misled by mere professions of economy, which the slightest reflection must show them could not be realized. Then we were told that we would not be called upon to furnish a militia. The object of the conference at Quebec was a military convention, and not commercial; and if Federation were carried out, England would say—"You have now the resources of a great country; provide for your own defence. So long as you were struggling colonies we defended you, but now you are able to do for yourselves." Now the existing tariff of Canada would add £40,577 to our Customs revenue. But that tariff would only allow a million of dollars for military, and nothing for naval expenditure. He (Mr. Renouf) would be prepared to show, when the question came up for discussion on the 15th, that the Federal government would require two millions of dollars more than the Canadian tariff would produce. And how was that to be raised? Why by raising the tariff; by imposing additional burdens upon the people. He did not desire to see the matter passed so hastily. He saw no occasion to force this question, as it was of the utmost importance that the matter should be fully investigated, and placed in all its aspects before the country. He (Mr. Renouf) disclaimed saying anything against the merchants of Newfoundland. He always had the greatest respect for them, and considered their interest identical with those of the fishermen. So it would appear that our joining in this Confederation was an injury to be attributed to the Hon the Attorney General, and that it was through his influence that we were not left out in the cold. But what right had the hon the Attorney General to take upon himself so great a responsibility! Where, he (Mr. Renouf) would ask, was the official dispatch to the Governor General of Canada? Had that been burked? It seemed to him that our delegates had received a paper's invitation, for there had evidently been no desire or intention to ask Newfoundland at first. Our delegates say that they did not commit us. He (Mr. Renouf) agreed with the opinion of the hon member, Mr. Glen, that they had. They signed that Report on behalf of this country, and had it been possible for them to have bound us they would have done so. And yet they were invested with no authority from this Legislature. They were not the delegates of the people, and did not represent their wishes or ours, nor did they even conserve the interest of this Colony. The wily Canadians were too much for them. They saw what a capital opportunity it was for them to get hold of us, and endeavoured to relieve themselves of the difficulties that were pressing them down. It was taken for granted in Canada that our delegates represented the feelings of the people of this Island. But they say they only bound themselves. Who, he (Mr. Renouf) would ask, would have to pay their expenses? He presumed the country would pay the piper, and that we should very soon hear something about it in this House. Our position was very different from that of the other provinces. We had no large body of agricultural settlers here as they had. In the other Colonies gentlemen sold out of the Army and Navy; purchased estates and settled down to the cultivation of the soil; and thus a good society was formed. Here it was far different. The merchant, as soon as he had made a fortune, left the country and enjoyed his wealth elsewhere. Our isolation was complete, and if we entered this Confederation it would be just the same. Besides, would not Canada have the benefit of our taxation? And what good were we to receive in return? Could we receive our flour and provisions from Canada? During six months of the year the navigation of the St. Lawrence was stopped by a barrier of ice that could never be removed. Would there be a cheaper mode of conveyance

after we were confederated than now? Then it had been said that our tradespeople and operatives could go to Canada and during a great part of the year receive large wages, and return here in comfort to their families. This was certainly very nice in theory, but he doubted if it could be practically realised. Would not these people have to pay their passages, and would not that swallow up the greater part of their earnings? Besides, were the operative population better paid in Canada than they are here? Certainly not. As regarded the cod fishery, Canada has her own, and could supply her own wants; and therefore there would be no market for our fish there. What increased population could Confederation bestow upon the people of this Colony? If Canada possesses such great resources, how was it that in the great exodus that took place here lately, not one in every hundred went to Canada? If she offered so fine a field for our educated young men, how was it that none of them faced there? But if this Confederation were passed, he (Mr. Renouf) supposed that all the Canadian offices would be filled by Newfoundlanders. Did hon gentlemen really desire to impose upon this house and the country by such clap-net. But after all, supposing that the sons of our wealthy people were really benefited, what was to become of the sons of the fishermen and the tradesmen? But these delegates well knew that if this question was passed this session they would be well rewarded for it. Most likely they would have an audience of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and then it would be—Rise, Sir Frederick B. T. Carter—Rise, Sir Ambrose Shea." This would be the result. But this question should not be affirmed this session. The people were the judges, and to them it should be submitted.

The question that the section be adopted was then put and carried. The remaining sections of the address were then read seriatim and adopted, and the Committee rose and the Chairman reported the address without amendment.

On motion of Mr. WYATT the address was then read a third time and passed—to be presented to his Excellency the Governor by Mr. Speaker and the whole house.

The SPEAKER informed the House that his Excellency would receive the address at three o'clock tomorrow.

The hon ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in Bills for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in this Colony—For regulating the appointment of Coroners—For the banishment of Criminal Offenders—For the maintenance of deserted wives and children—For the recovery of forfeited recognizances, and for the amendment of the law of Interpleader. The House then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

THE NOBLEST AMBITION.—It has been well remarked by an American poet, that "no gift however beautiful—no success, however brilliant—should be placed above the skill and talents which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow-creature." Judged by this rule, Professor Holloway, of whom the world has heard so much during the last twenty years, occupies a high position. His life seems to have been devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and his desire to benefit his fellow-creatures appears to have been seconded by an amount of natural talent and acquired skill seldom combined in one individual. The practical result of this combination has been the production of two remedies known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, which, if any value can be attached to human testimony, have left all other devices of science far behind in the great work of relieving pain, strengthening the constitution and prolonging life.

In bilious disorders especially, the Pills have been wonderfully efficacious, and for that reason, they are most important medicines in the country, where bilious fever and all the varieties of liver complaint are unfortunately so common. We learn from persons subject to bilious attacks in the Spring and Fall, who have resorted to these Pills as a preventive, that they have never failed to save them from such periodical affliction; while we have also the strongest possible testimony in their favour from individuals who have taken them in the worst stages of liver disease. Long before we had an opportunity to judge of their value from home testimony, the medical journals and the daily press of Europe had referred to them in terms of praise. It gives us pleasure to say that our own experience confirms and verifies the statements derived from foreign sources. Not being conversant with the pathology of medical science, we cannot enter into a learned exposition of the *modus operandi* of Holloway's Pills in bilious cases, but shall rest content with saying, that under the influence of the remedy the skin and the whites of the eyes soon lose their yellow tinge, the pain in the right side disappears, the appetite returns, the digestion improves, and the physical strength of the invalid is restored. Professor Holloway, who has made physiology and pathology his study for a quarter of a century, has given scientific whys and wherefores for their curative effects; we simply state that they fulfil the promises of the inventor—a fact that has never been questioned, we believe, by those who have given them a fair trial.—Washington Commonwealth.

SAFE AND SURE.—You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time nor sickness can blench your hair, if you use Mr. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zyloalolum, or Hair Dressing. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair. Every Druggist sells them. J. J. Dearia, Sole Agent for Newfoundland.

The Newfoundlanders

ST. JOHN'S: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

It is probable that the Attorney General's resolution on the question of Colonial Union will come under consideration in the Assembly to-day. Under all the circumstances we think this resolution embodies a wise and judicious course. The idea, however erroneous, that it was contemplated to press the matter of Confederation to a precipitate issue, had tended to disturb many minds; and in this unsettled state, vague apprehension of a sort of possible and impossible mischiefs seemed to have usurped the place of dispassionate inquiry. Those who permitted themselves to be thus influenced have been for the time rendered incapable of anything like correct appreciation of a matter which only presented to them causes of alarm; and even were it practicable, the attempt to carry the measure against such a feeling would have been an act of great rashness, involving special injustice to the object itself. We have already shown that no such proceeding was intended by the friends of Confederation, and that the attribution of this course to them was a

mere trick, for obvious purposes, of those who wished it ill. But the plain and simple resolution now before us terminates all anxiety and trickery too, as far as this subject is concerned; and the certainty that the country will have abundant time for the fullest investigation, will, we do trust, dispose all thinking men to take it up with a calm fixed purpose to get at its real merits. Those who desire this end should guard against the error, so fatal to just conclusions, of singling out any one particular feature of a scheme which may strike them as faulty, and on this fragmentary evidence, deciding against the whole. Neither will it do to seize upon any cant "cry" such, for example, as that of increased taxes—at once to make up one's mind that this cry is true because some people bawl it lustily; or that if not devoid of truth, it necessarily represents increased evils without a particle of compensation. All such modes of regarding the subject are utterly fallacious, and of course can lead to nothing but the most perverse, ignorant misconceptions. If we are in earnest in wishing to estimate correctly its bearings upon our interests, we must view the question as a whole, and inquire by careful and unbiased examination whether all that it is proposed to us to relinquish in the way of local control and local revenue, will not be fully compensated for in the material and social advantages to arise to our people from close connection with our prosperous and progressive neighbours, and by the pecuniary contributions guaranteed to us in lieu of our present receipts. It is only by this abstract mode of analysing the case, and by dismissing the delusions of class crochets and prejudices, that our people can ever hope to possess themselves of the sort of information reliable for their guidance; and to this end time and leisure will now no doubt contribute the aid of their important agencies.

REPORT OF THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 17th FEBRUARY, 1865.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, 17th February, 1865.

The fifty-ninth Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society was held this day, Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, President, in the chair.

The Rev. David O'Donnell proposed by T.S. Dwyer, Esq., seconded by Michael Rice, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Society:—

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot, members of the Society, viz.,

Mr. Patrick Kelly, proposed by Mr. Walter Irwin, seconded by Mr. William Dounay.

Captain Philip Cleary, proposed by Mr. M. Birney, seconded by John Casey, Esq., M.H.A.

Mr. James Kavanagh, proposed by Mr. John Walsh, seconded by Mr. William Dounay.

The minutes of the last quarterly and intervening meetings having been read over and confirmed, the roll was called, and the sum of £51 17s. 3d. was collected.

The Treasurer reported the gross amount expended during the year for Teachers' salaries, improvements, repairs, &c., as £465 16s. 8d., and the gross receipts from all sources at £637 19s. 9d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Society of £172 3s. 1d.

The Chairman of the School then laid his report of the condition of the Schools and industrial department upon the table, which, upon motion of John V. Nugent, Esq., seconded by Patrick Brazill, Esq., was received and adopted. The report is as follows:—

Report of the Orphan Asylum School Committee for the year ending 17th February, 1865.

Your Committee in presenting their usual Annual Report of the Department committed to their care, regret they cannot congratulate the Society upon any improvement whatever in the Schools during the last year, the attendance being only the same in number and frequently very irregular.

Your Committee have given the subject their earnest attention, and have endeavoured by every possible means to ascertain any advantages such as the Institution holds forth are not gladly availed of by those for whose benefit such a large sum is annually expended, but have failed to discover the cause. It is, however, believed, and expressed by many, that owing to the late disastrous fisheries, and the poverty consequent thereon, children are not in a condition to attend school, the want of necessary clothing, &c., being the general answer to all enquiries on the subject.

It has been stated also that much indifference exists to the advantages of education amongst the class for whose benefit the Schools were established, and such certainly appears to be the case to a great extent; but when your Committee look back to those years when the Schools were presided over by the Christian Brothers, they find the number of children in attendance to be more than the building could well accommodate, the roll presenting a list of over six hundred names. From this it would naturally appear that could the Society again secure the services of a community of some religious teaching order, the Schools would again be filled.

Your Committee do not question the ability of the present Teachers in referring to the years when the Christian Brothers had the care of those Departments, but they do so to show the confidence which our community then had, and no doubt would again have, in the advantages to be gained by having such men, not alone in acquiring a superior education, but whose influence would tend so much to improve and fix the morals of the rising generation.

The Teacher of the Upper School, Mr. Thomas McGrath, in November last tendered his resignation, which was laid before a meeting of your Committee by the hon. the President, when it was decided that such resignation be received and Mr. McGrath duly notified thereof. His letter and the reply of the Committee are now laid upon the table. Under these circumstances your Committee would respectfully suggest that the pupils in the upper be removed to the lower school under the care of Brother Francis Grace until such time as the Society can make other satisfactory arrangements, or be enabled to carry out their desire of procuring teachers of the Order of the Christian Brothers, in endeavouring to accomplish which His Lordship the Patron of the Society is kindly using his strong influence.

The School Fees for the year amount to £2 13s. 9d. The Report of the Industrial Department now laid upon the table, shows a falling off in the amount of work done in comparison with late years. This is wholly attributable to the failure of the fisheries, there being very little demand for nets or net-mending. However, although the Department has not been able to realize its expenses, the balance to its debit is trifling.

The Committee have also to report that what new nets were made during the past year have been purchased at the current market value by Messrs. Laur-

ence O'Brien & Co., who do this as on former occasions. Your Committee have much to thank the Ball held in the Soc that under the patronage of tended, and after paying all e able surplus which was voted stall at the late Bazaar in aid now in course of erection, an £20 ls. 4d. was handed over for that purpose.

It was the intention of you ther improve the ground of other and a better description those already planted, but th to carry out their wishes, bu mend that object to the atten

The stone wall and paling e the eastward of the building tion, and your Committee w be rebuilt the coming season attention to the eastward end lery in front. The tower al a small sum will be required

The property of the Societ schools is insured in the sum Respectfully submitted on

WILLIAM HEN

The Chairman of Charity t which, upon motion of M s seconded by John Casey, Esq and adopted. The report is

Report of Chairman of Com ending 17th February, 1865

I beg leave to report that t placed in the hands of the C distribution was, in accorda the Society, expended in the was distributed to such o'ject a-credited tickets of the mem

Annexed is a statement of ture, particulars of which w book of the committee now o series of any member wishin

MICHAEL

The President then said th consideration was the vote for lated the Society on its pres- dition, and having their att- of repairs, &c., which existed grounds of the Society, sug- of giving to the utmost exten the relief of the great distress ised, they should yet be guid Society, and that as it appa those best acquainted with th- not in the present instance v- that course should be adopte- by J. V. Nugent, Esq., sec- Esq., M.H.A., and

Resolved.—That the sum of placed in the hands of the Cu of Charity, to be distributed resolution passed at the last c- After which the report of t- was by the Presid- sub mite- tium, on a 20th of Jan V. by Michael Stafford, Esq., rec- report is as follows:—

Report of the President and Irish Society for the year en-

We beg in the first place t upon the attainment of this

The first important procu- our last report, was its celebr Day. Many of your mem- the occasion, sub-cribed the and Twenty-nine Pounds as the cost of the pla s of the now in course of erection, a- on that day in procession, an- together with a short addre- Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, w- pointment, at the foot of the chapel at River-head, from reply to the address, thank- sentiments which it expres- pursue as a "magnificent don- visited the Ch-venant at Liver- through the town to the attended the Sacred Ceremon- evening a considerable num- guests dined at the Orphan A-

On the 29th of March a b- the Society, was held in our which were applied by the co- in aid of the Bazaar for St. P-

On the 26th June the Societ- Mechanic and Total Abstine- the hand of St. Bonaventura's- session to be present at the l- of St. Patrick's Church, which ed by His Lordship Dr. Mullo- occasion to many thousands e-

On the 26th November a s- to consider the condition of t- of which is contained in the- and Committee of the O. A. S- to refer the Society. At t- formally voted the use of the Building to the use of the U- its course of lectures.

A special meeting was held prepare an address to Chief Ju- then about to leave the coun- was decided that as it wa- pro- would soon retire altogether, h- be premature at that meetin- the President was authorize- this purpose when his retire- place and transmit a suitable

The Society has gratefully t- tinued liberal assistance of the Seno- and Industrial Depart- The building is still insure- rance Company for £1200.

The report of the Chairma- O. A. S. school will be found tion regarding that Departme- the Treasurer will exhibit the finances showing the revenue £637 19s. 9s., and the expen- Six new members were adu- and four of our associates we- of death—all esteemed and Fogarty, Patrick Finn, John L-

The late John Little, Esq., corded in the list of our depar- for many years a prominent m- and for several of the last ye- Vice-President. He had es- Society by his unceasing atten- by irreproachable and exem- and a citizen, and on the part- perfectly tender to his family with them in their sorrow for