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The Newfoundlander.

No. 3,652. St. John's, Monday, April 3, 1865.

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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not limited (Auction-sales and notices which determine themselves excepted) are repeated until ordered in writing to be withdrawn, and are charged for accordingly.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 filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

HOPES REALIZED.—Young woman lamenting in secret, the first grey hairs, those ugly harbingers of decay, MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, never fail to restore grey hair to its youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Every Druggist sells them.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

(*Continued.*)

Hon R. J. PINSENT said he had laid a petition a few days ago upon the table of the house from the Agricultural Society of St. John's, calling attention to the benefits to be derived from sheep raising in the colony. and to the necessity of destroying or rendering harmless the numbers of dogs which have so greatly interfered with the development of this useful branch of social economy amongst the people. The society prayed for the enactment of a measure that would mitigate, if not remove, the great difficulties those labor under who are desirous to rear sheep, but are prevented by the destructive ravages of dogs, and suggested that a tax be placed upon them, as is the custom in the States, of the adoption of some other effectual remedy against the existing evil. He held in his hand a letter from the Stipendiary Magistrate of Harbor Briton, which was short but to the point, adding still further to the catalogue of destructi n which he (Mr. P.) read to the house on a former day, as resulting to the sheep owners of different parts of the colony within the past five years. He would read it to the house:—

Harbor Briton, 9th Feb. 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 22d Dec., which reached me on the 4th ult., respecting me to furnish for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and the Agricultural Society, the number of sheep destroyed by dogs in our district during the last five years. The number in this harbor, and the names of the parties to whom they belonged, I have got, and can rely on the truthfulness of the information.

I wrote to the officer of Customs at English Harbor, to furnish me with the number destroyed in English Harbor, St. Jacques and Beloram. I have not yet received a reply. The island of Sagona is a very fine place to raise sheep on, and the pasture adapted for them, but in consequence of the number of dogs kept, those who have tried it, have been obliged to abandon it.

It is the opinion of all here, that if a tax were placed upon dogs, not one would be kept here or in the above named places.

I have not had the opportunity of seeing any person from Brunett Island to ascertain if any sheep are kept there, the first opportunity I shall make all enquiries and report.

Names of parties and number of sheep each have lost at Harbor Briton:—

Rev. W. K. White.	11 in 1863,	total	30
Samuel Howe, Esq.,	22 in "	"	60
Dr. Drevan,	22	"	22
John Hearn		"	13
John Sansen.	11 in 1864,	"	37
Richard Thompson		"	8
Robert Strickland		"	7
			177

The loss of 52 sheep belonging to the three laborers last named is a very severe one. All their daughters can spin and knit.

A pound of wool will make four pair of gloves, which they can sell at two shillings per pair, making it worth to them eight shillings per pound. The average weight of a fleece when clean is three and a half pounds, equal to twenty-eight shillings for each.

It fortunate, six sheep ought to average ten lambs. In the fall of the year they kill them, they take off the wool by means of roach lime, and each skin will average 1½ lbs. at 8s. per pound equal to 14s. The produce of the wool is 42s. The carcass they can readily dispose of at 7d. per lb. average 28 lbs. each, equal to 16s 4d., making 58s. 4d. Deduct for hay 15s. net 43s. 4d per annum each sheep was worth to those poor men, total loss to them in 5 years £112 6s. 8d.

Since I came here I have had several dogs destroyed If the constables were provided with guns and ammunition, they could occasionally go about the harbor, and every dog found contrary to law shoot them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. BIRKETT, S.M.

To the Hon Colonial Secretary.

—That was a useful and instructive letter, and was creditable to the writer, and it contained additional forcible evidence of the absolute necessity of the enactment of preventive measures, if it be desired to protect the interests of the people, assist in promoting their comfort, and reduce that wide-spread pauperism which weighs so heavily upon the resources of the colony. The dogs should either be exterminated altogether, or the present law, which provides that they should be logged, should be rigidly enforced, and thus the sheep-raising interest would be greatly benefitted; because when the dogs are kept logged they are found to be incapable of much mischief. In his (Mr. P's) mind, however, we should not be content with the existing law, and there were means open to the legislature and the government which it would be advisable to adopt, to eradicate an evil which is generally admitted to entail such extensive injury upon the poorer classes of the colony. The subject was attracting much and very general attention in the various out-ports, as well as in St. John's, and he hoped the effect would be to impress upon the government and the legislature the imperative necessity of legislating upon it, in accordance with the prayers of the Agricultural Society's petition. In addition to the suggestions he (Mr. P.) made a few days ago, in speaking to that petition, he would give it as his opinion that in connection with the encouragement of sheep raising the introduction and encouragement of the use of looms for the manufacture of the wool would be found attended with most beneficial results, in the extern dismore especially. Some expense would no doubt attend the establishment of such matters, but in the end it would be found that true economy would be the consequence, and happiness and comfort attend the industry of the people.

Hon N. STABB saw by the reports of proceedings of the lower house that a measure has been introduced there having reference to sheep-raising and the destruction of dogs, and when it comes before this chamber it may be found to meet the views and suggestions of the of the Agricultural Society. It would no doubt be most desirable to promote sheep-farming and diminish or render harmless the numerous dogs which prey so rapaciously upon them, and he (Mr. S.) hoped some plan will be devised to carry on that object.

Hon R. J. PINSENT gave notice "to ask the organ of the Government what steps the Government purposes to take for the encouragement of the Mackerel and Bank Fisheries,—for the improvement of the System of Education,—for the advancement of Agricultural pursuits and the extension of local Steam communication. All which subjects are commended to the favourable attention of the Legislature by His Excellency the Governor in his Speech at the opening of the present Session And also, to lay upon the table of the House any communications, contracts and other documents relating to these several matters—and, not already furnished."

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 23.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Committee of the whole on Postal Bill.

Hon N. STABB moved the house into committee of the whole on this Bill.—Hon R. J. Pinsent in the chair.

After considerable deliberation the committee rose and reported the Bill with some amendments On motion the Report was received, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

SPEECH OF MR. RENOUF.

(Continued.)

federacy. How our people are to find the means to enable them to get away to the great country, they have not yet informed us; or how are we to carry on the business of the country with only the aged and the infirm left behind. Again, how is the money that is to be earned by our people in Canada, and spent there to benefit the country? And will the government here have to provide a maintenance for their families during their absence, and should they not return with golden harvest to gladden their hearts? This is indeed a novel way of making the country prosperous, by depopulating it of its hardy population, which we were so anxious to increase only a few years ago, when we expended £1,000 in bringing emigrants from Boston and Ireland into the country. Then the public works going on in Canada would give employment to our people if they could get there. But how was it when the public works were going on, which created the debt of $64,000,000, that our operatives did not move in that direction for employment? There is no scarcity of labourers in Canada, to meet the demand for their services? In the summer, and during the shipping season, the wants are supplied by thousands of emigrants arriving daily while the navigation is open, from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. Some of our tradesmen and others who were induced to try their fortunes in that country, had to return, and by no means in improved circumstances. If Canada is this great country to give employment to all, is it not a remarkable fact, that of the many who left this country the last four years, they give a preference to the United States, with all the risks appertaining to the time of war? Are there not thousands of Americans in Canada at present, who went there to escape the draft, and whose labour has over supplied the market? The hon Attorney General supports the Cannadian employment argument, by pointing the vast number of Irish reapers who go to England in the harvest season and return with their earnings. But he forgets that the distance is only a few hours' sail, and the passage money not more than a half a crown. Therefore there is no analogy in the two cases. The intercolonial railway, when finished, that is, in the event of a union of the Provinces, may be of large advantages to them, although, even in Canada, there are some, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, who are doubtful of the advantages to be achieved from its completion; and he (Mr. Renouf) would quote from Canadian statistics on this contemplated great undertaking:—

"It has been strongly urged by an influential portion of the press of Canada, 1st, That the revenue is already two or three millions less than the current expenditure, and the expense of this undertaking would vastly swell the deficit. 2nd, That besides the loss of the interest on the capital sunk, the road could not pay the working expenses, thereby entailing a heavy additional loss upon the Province. 3rd, That the road is only necessary in winter, and during this season the snow would be required to keep it in running order. 4th, That the freight traffic between Canada and the Lower Provinces is not of a description to pay railroad rates, and would continue to be interchanged almost exclusively by water, as at present. 5th, That judging from past experience in Canada, the construction of such a great work would bring on a repetition of the corruption and jobbery which have already exhausted the public purse. 6th, That the Grand Trunk Line from Richmond to Reviere de Loup would be forced upon the hands of the Province, and an addtional outlay required to maintain this unproductive line. 7th. That as a military road, it might easily be rendered useless, inasmuch as running for a considerable distance along the enemy's frontier, a few squadrons of cavalry could, in a few hours, render it impassible."

The hon member, Mr. Shea stated that we have an interest in the railways and canals of Canada, as they improve the means of supplying us with cheaper provisions. But if we look to the transactions of the past teny years that we have had Free Trade, Canada has taken little or none of our products, only a few thousand barrels of herring from Labrador in the fall of the year. And we have received from her less than from any of the other provinces, although she has the provisions we require for the wants of our people. That universal principle of Commerce, to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market, has strongly operated in limiting our trade relations with Canada, and in giving a preference to the markets of New York Boston &c., where our merchants and Importers could procure better terms and greater facilities. Large shipments of provisions have been constantly making, at all seasons of the year, from the markets of the United States, on consigument here; and how very few indeed have we received from Canada? The reason is apparent to all. At the time of the Free Trade treaty going into operation, hon gentleman, who are now the loudest advocates for Confederation, told the same beautiful stories of grateness and prosperity in store for the country, as the certain results of that measure, that every second shop in Water Street would be stocked with Canadian provisions selling at fabulously low prices, that our deserted outports would again become the marts of busy industry and extensive commerce, by the introduction of new capital, that the railways and canals of the American continent would carry our products to the markets of the far west, that pauperism would flee the land, and be only an evil of the past, with many other grand promises: but to what extent those great things have been realized for the country, the people, who have been asked to accept the latest scheme would be the best judges. Then it was free trade that was to do for the country; now it is Confederation. The results of the former were disappointed expectations; but of the latter, who can say that it may not be our enslavement? There was no free interchange of products between this country and Canada: which has her own fisheries, not only to supply her wants, but to enable her to export largely, and complete with us in foreign markets. If she were a customer for our products, our vessels would return laden with her provisions; but it would never pay to send our vessels in ballast; which could only be in the summer season, up the dangerous and expensive navigation of the St. Lawrence, while we have the facilities of the American markets, where many of our vessels discharge freights, on the return voyage from Brazil and the West Indies. For the past five years our average imports from Canada amounted to only £50,000 a year, while from the United States they were £350,000. Our markets for Canadian products could not be more free under Confederation, than they have been under the Reciprocity treaty; and the same disappointment, would be the probable results.—The intercolonial railway is to be the means of preserving us from starvation in the event of war between England and the United States, according to the views of the hon member, Mr. Shea; but, he (Mr. Renouf) would ask what force would be necessary to protect that exposed line of over 600 miles, in some parts so contiguous to American soil, or what would prevent its being destroyed by a few squadrons of American dragoons, who are so well up to such work? And how long would Canada be able to resist the well disciplined, powerful invading armies of the United States, in the event of such an unfortunate war? We have been further told, that, without this railway, the granaries of Western Canada, although full stored with wheat, could give us supplies. But in the event of a war, it is not difficult to forsee that not a single grain of that wheat would reach the seaboard, over that line, for our supply. In the railways of Spain and Brazil we have positive interest, because those countries are two of the best customers for our fish; and their railroads facilitate the transmission of it to the interior; where, a few years ago, it was hardly known, thereby largely increasing the consumption, and realizing higher prices than formerly. Another false bacon held out to the people, especially our ship carpenters, joiners and labourers, is the establishment of a dock for repairing large disabled ships and steamers, which, it was said, now pass our harbor, owing to the want of such a convenience.—We have at present, a floating dock capable of taking up vessels of considerable size, that may be disabled and make our harbor, and it has afforded to those vessels, as well as to our own shipping, great facilities for repairs. When Mr. Newman brought the matter of his large dock, by Bill, before this house, two years ago, it was presented in such a questionable form as could procure it no support; and it was very doubtful as to the number of large distressed steamers, on a yearly average, that would have necessity to use it, and also that its object was to take up large and small vessels; and thus interfere with the vested rights of the present Floating Dock Company. The roads leading to Placentia and Trepassey, the electoral district of the hon member, Mr. Shea, were to receive the market attention of the Confederate Government; also the Northern Mail route to Twillingate and Fogo, the electoral district of the hon member, Mr. Whiteway, another pro-confederate. Hear that, ye men of Placentia, St. Mary's, Trepassey, Twilingate and Fogo; what the General Government would do for you, if, next election, you would only throw up your caps, and go in for Confederation. Our roads would still have to remain under the management of the local government; and should the next ministry be unfortunately permeated with, and adopt the very anti-civilized idea, that roads don't pay how the fond hopes which the hon member is anxious to raise in the breasts of the innocent outharbor people will be disappointed. An army for the defence of the Confederated provinces, we have been told, would consist merely of militia and volunteers in the several provinces, the total expense of which was set down at $1,000,000. The hon Mr. Smith, of New Brunswick, estimates it at $2,500,000, which is nearer the mark; and we find, by information received by lost Mail, that the equipment of the Militia of Canada alone, this year, up to the 1st of May next, will amount to $1,000,000, in anticipation of trouble with the United States, owing to the encouragement given to raiders into the union from Canada. It was also said that a militia was not applicable to the pursuits of our people, being engaged in the fishery. Yet we could not forget the great excitement which prevailed in 1843, when a militia Bill was introduced to the Assembly, and would have been carried but for the determined stand made against it by the people, when it was withdrawn. The General Government, under Confederation, will have the power of passing the militia Bill, without consulting our Assembly, or the wishes of the people; and in the event of an emergency, would demand our quota of men and money, to fight the battles of a country in whose quarrel we had not the slightest interest. Who would have thought, five years ago, that a military conscription, such as exists in countries under despotic rule, would have been resorted to in the United States, that country whose proud boast was freedom, and whose motto was liberty? Does not our humanity shudder at the hundreds of thousands of her sons, drafted against their will, from their homes and pursuits, who have perished on the battle field, in prison and by disease? In the presence of a troublesome neighbour, such as the United States would be to Canada, and more especially after the present war is over, she will always require to maintain an expensive Military Establishment, the cost of which would be immense; and our proportion we would have to bear. This is one of her principal difficulties, which she is anxious that we and the other Provinces should share the burden of. The chief argument used by the delegates in the neighbouring provinces in favor of confederation, is the necessity for union, and natural protection and defence against aggression from their Republican neighbour. But what protection or defence could Canada give us? She would require it all for her own indefensible, straggling 1400 miles of frontier territory, without any resources to fall back on, save a wilderness. Our natural defence and protection must be a naval one; and that we shall receive, not from a union with Canada, but from our present connection with that glorious empire on whose dominions the sun never sets, and under the ægis, "whose flag has braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," we shall be free from all invaders. Our merchants have been accused by the Delegates of selfishness in their opposition to this scheme; and the argument was, that they have been always opposed to everything tending to the improvement of the country. Admitting that such was the fact; do we not also find that some of the strongest advocates in this house for that great change, for instances, the hon the Speaker, and the Attorney General, have also in their day been the deadly opponents of progress, from representative institutions, responsible government, &c? But now their views have changed; they confess their political sins and solicit absolution, on their sinners conversion. The latent fire of patriotism, which has been so long smothered in their bosoms, is now suddenly kindled, never more to be extinguished,—and is to be the future guide of their once benighted minds;—and those who differ from them in the speculative benefits to be achieved under Confederation, are, to their minds, actuated by other motives than the public good. He (Mr. Renouf) would give the Delegates and hon gentlemen the full credit to which they were entitled for patriotism; nor would he be inclined to take an uncharitable view of things. Yet the fact is very significant that one of the Delegates, the Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, wrote a letter over his own signature, in which he refers to the generalship practiced at the Conference, where the business was progressing very slowly until it received a wonderful impulse, so soon as the decision was arrived at, that the General Government would have the appointment of local Governors, as well as Judges. A great deal has been said about Canadian capital working our mines, which are now lying dormant, owing to our want of means. But all that Canada could do, would be to explore and survey, which could be done by our own government, when, if the prospects were good, capital would be invited to work them; and it was to be regretted that no attention had been given to this important affair in times of prosperity. It however appears, that the capital that is to come from Canada to work our mines and give employment to the people, cannot be found to work their own. He (Mr. Renouf) would quote from a Confederation document styled the "Resources of Canada," which said "The mineral wealth of Canada is almost fabulous, and only awaits the introduction of British and American capital to astonish the world. The Acton copper mine in Lower Canada is among the richest in the world. Although the operations of the present proprietors have been partially paralysed by attempts to do so much. The Lake Superior copper has become already famous for the extent of the deposit and the value of the ore, while Lake Superior and St. Maurice iron need only to be mentioned to arrest the attention of practical miners. The iron deposits of lake Superior country are believed to be inexhaustible. The gold diggings of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers, in the Eastern townships, have turned out well, within the last two years. Americans have taken large tracts of land there, and a new company has been formed in New York with a capital of five millions of dollars, to operate on the Chaudiere." Those who expect so much benefit and increased employment for the people to result from Canada having possession of our minerals and waste lands, should pondon seriously over the extract from the "Resources of Canada," and they cannot fail to understand by whom clap-trap is resorted to, to prop up a scheme which has so few real merits of its own to sustain it before the light of public examination and enquiry. The hon Attorney General says we are asked to join a great empire. which it certainly will be in fifty years time, a rather long time to look forward to, with the possibility of being swallowed up by the United States before three years are at an end. We should have no desire to separate from the empire which now protects us, to become a fragment of a would-be empire, torn asunder by political fractions, and unable to meet her financial engagements. The hon Attorney General admits that the general government would have the power to tax us directly when any occasion arose to render it necessary, for the protection of the whole. There can be no doubt, then, that the necessities of this grand empire would immediately commence, on the laying the foundation of her protection from aggression on the part of her American neighbour. And here would be the beginning of the many necessities incidental to extended territory. We have been reminded that England is anxious to rid herself of the military expense of the colonies; and that she would look coldly upon us if we would not enter that Confederation on present terms. It was an absurdity to think for one moment that the handful of troops who occupy our garrison was the sore point with England. No. It is the large number of troops, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry, which Canada requires for her defence, and who are scattered over such an extent of country, that it would render it impossible for them to combine for the defence of any particular point attacked by the enemy, that England feels alarmed at, in view of the immense standing army which the Republic would maintain. at the termination of the present war. England reminded Canada, a few months ago, that she must prepare herself to take the burden of a large effective military organization, owing to the unfriendly and warlike feeling manifested towards her by the people of the United States; and not without great provocation. There is not the slightest evidence to show that England. although anxious she may feel for this union, will coerce us into it upon such unfair terms as are contained in the Resolutions, which are not based on justice and equality, so far as Newfoundland is concerned. Another great inducement