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No. 6,572

St. John's, Wednesday, February 24, 1869.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

[CONTINUED]

Mr. MOGSETT.—The hon, gentleman had made a very lengthy and elaborate speech to show the people that Con'ederation was the best thing for their interest, and that the exportarion of 8.0 new before the 10th of May would be the beginning of the blessines of Contederation. He (Mr. H.) might admit that for an old and everpopulated country, enegration angle the agood thing, but who would assert it with regard to a coll my which had capacities for supporting 3,000,009 of people. If no better argument for Confederation than this could be found, the case must be a had one. From day to day our people are leaving our shores, and going under the Generalmont of the stars and stripes, If this Diminion be what they say, why don't emigrates remain there? Do they do so? No, tary go to the United States. Was the Dominion independent? Why,14 or 15 B.ll , passed 1st year, hal been ignored by the Imperial Government.

Hon. Mr. S.—I heard of one.

Mr. Hogsztr could name them. The fact was that the Yankees would have us before the good times spoken of would aver arrive.

Mr. RENOUF.—There was no evidence before the House that the people were in favour confederation. In fact all the evidence pointed of the contrary. Hon. members representing Outports had ample opportanity during the past five years to have got up petitions in favour of it, had the people approved of it? We might be assured that there would have been some effort made to prepare these petitions. The hon member, Mr. Pinsent, Lad lately visited his district, and read them a lectore on Confederation. Had he been authorised by the people to sustain it? If we look at the mother country we find that in all great measures the public mind was always consulted, and that legislation was controlled by it. Some three years ago a petition had been presented by Mr. W. att against Confederation. He (Mr. R.) had the honor of presenting one of a similar character, and with a similar object, from the District of Placentia. Last year he had been entrusted with one from the monster meeting which had been held in the Fishermen's Hall. Surely, t.em, if the people were in favour of it, where was the evidence that would prove that the Government was correct and the opposition wrong. If the people viewed the matter in the same light that we are told, how is it that that opinion is not expressed by any potition before this House of the minds. But we want something more than mere assertion—something more than mere assertion—something more tangethe, while there existed before this Houss the many positive assurances and evidence that the people did not desire us to take any action upon the important question. The hon. Attornoy General, when he went to Burin in 1865, lodd the electors that his individual views inclined to the principle of Confederation, and upon these terms, and not to have head sixed and deceived them as he did. (Here he was idented to the principle in 1865, whereas, in 1864

years. It that be the case, how comes the increase years. It that be the case, how comes the increase of the tariff of 1333, 1337, and 1863? Surely if the expenditure was less there was no reason to increase the tariff. They ask where are our means of giving employment? The public gave to them the largest revenue any Government here ever had, yet where was there any evidence that that revenue as was applied for the benefit of the people? Lest the people exercise their legitimate authority, and return men who will carry out the wishes of the people, and with similar means the people would be made contented and happy.

The hon, gentleman concluded a lengthy speech by stating that he wall some further remarks to make, which he would reserve for another occasion.

The hon. Colonial Scentarr would wish to make an observation with regard to the fuel of the Lunatic A-ylum, to the expens: of which the hon, member Mr. Kenout had adverted. If the hin, mem her would refer to the journals for 1863, he would find that the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for that year is £20. less than the cost of tuel for the years of coal, a considerable quantity of which remained on hand for 1863, thus lessening the expenses of that year.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

ored to discuss the principle and to bind the country. Such was not the case. It would bat a breach of faith to attempt it, and those with a stement of the principle will come, when the vill and that the dy of reakening will come, when the will assuredly bring them to account for their faithlessnew. He (Mr. L.) would have no reason to four masting his constitution of Confederation and its term should but the would have no reason to four masting his constitution of Confederation and its term should but the would be happy to carry out their desires to the best of his ability until then be would yote against both, unless it were made a condition that unless the popula, adopted them they should not be half to bind the country. He did not regard legitairy action on such a matter as mere lip service or proformal work. After passing resolutions as proposed, the question would become one of min, not of measures. Bally the conduct of the Gworament with regard to this matter was safflient to excite suspicion in the mind, of horset man. Way have they not long ago com down with the proposed terms? Way dy they keep them back? Why herall the very shad w of Cafeddration with such speeches as had been heard? Why not in these speeches and had been heard? Why not in these speeches and had been heard? Why not in these speeches and with facts instead of theories? He tought the mandedment before the orbit was a very proper one, and would give it his support, for the reasons which he had already expressed. To these reasons and that opinion he would allere. He had given his opinion as shortly as he could. It is would, so far as the passing the passing the principle or terms of Confederation, because the matter should first be baid before the people, who have best what was for their own interest.

Mr. Prows had much pleasure in listening to the hone, and learned member who hat just sooken, though he (Mr. P.) differed with his views. He (Mr. P.) considered that the bring leaves of the manufer for Harbor Main had been the being be a sup