

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

In the Assembly on Monday last the Address in reply to the opening Speech of His Excellency the Governor passed its final stages, and on the day following it was presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

The following was His Excellency's reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable the House of Assembly:

I receive with great satisfaction your cordial address. I have no doubt that you will bestow careful consideration upon the several topics which I have recommended to your notice.

It will at all times be no less a pleasure than my duty to seek your counsel, to strive to win your confidence, and to obtain your co-operation, that when our official connection shall terminate, we may look with mutual satisfaction to our common labors for a great end, permanently to advance the public welfare of the people among whom we live.

I desire to remember that the various classes of Society are interwoven by a web of such subtle character that they never can be wholly separated, and it cannot be the true interest of the community to promote the views of any one section at the expense of injury to others. I am well aware that it is only by careful investigation of the bearing of questions of social importance upon the general good, keeping in mind those disturbing influences which in small societies will vary the operation of the great laws of Political Economy, that the true principles which should govern Legislative action can be ascertained.

And I beg you to be assured that it is in this spirit of impartial enquiry that I have entered upon the new field of duty confided to my discretion.

On yesterday the Receiver General laid his financial statements on the table. They show an increase of Revenue for 1864, the total being somewhat over £104,000; and an increase of the Floating Debt by £14,000, its aggregate now exceeding £36,000.

The following Government Bills then passed their second reading:—Bills to regulate Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to regulate the Office of Coroners—to provide for Wives and Children deserted,—and three Law Bills. After which the House adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

President Lincoln, Jeff. Davis, and the Southern Peace Commissioners, met at Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The Peace Conference lasted several hours, but nothing was accomplished. The rebels would listen to no terms unless their independence were conceded.

The Government will now pursue the war with increased vigor.

The rebel fleet made another attempt to steam down the James River but were again driven back. Sherman is demonstrating against Augusta, Branchville and Charleston.

Gold 215.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,
(THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock,
At the Factory,

The property of the St. Vincent de Paul Society,
(for the benefit of the poor) comprising the following articles, viz.,

30 Dozen Mens' Yarn Hose
10 Ditto ditto ditto Mitts
A lot superior Batting Quilts
AND A FEW
Herring Nets.

Feb. 9. P. HEARN,
Auctioneer.

OLD CENTRAL SCHOOL, WOODEN BUILDING, SITUATE IN FRONT OF THE FACTORY,

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant,

At One o'clock,
The above described Property will be
positively sold on the spot to the
highest bidder.

Terms will be exhibited on the day of sale.
The Premises can be viewed on any previous day on application to Mr. MARRIOTT, at the new brick Central School building, immediately in the rear.

Feb. 6. THEODORE CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

Notices.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of the Catholic Institute will be held in the Upper Room, ORPHAN ASYLUM, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at half-past three o'clock.

Pers desirous of joining the Institute will then have an opportunity of doing so.
(By Order)

Feb. 6. F. BLUNDON,
Secretary.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S, January 30th, 1865.

I HEREBY give notice that, under the provisions of an Act (26 Vic. Cap. 6) passed 25th March, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's," I am authorized to raise by Loan the sum of

Twenty-three Thousand and
Seventy-Six Dollars,

Repayable at the expiration of Twenty-five Years from the issuing thereof, and bearing Interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Tenders for the above amount will be received at my Office until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, from persons willing to lend money for the above period.

The Tenders must express how many Dollars will be given for every One Hundred Dollars.

Interest will not be paid until the Debentures are issued.

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver-General.

Notices.

CONCERT!!

THE ST. JOHN'S AMATEUR MINSTRELS will give their first CONCERT for the season at the FISHERMEN'S HALL on TUESDAY evening next, the 14th inst.

By kind permission of Capt. WRIGHT, the band of the Royal Artillery will be in attendance.
Feb. 9.

LANCASHIRE
Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office: Exchange-Street, Manchester.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Todd, Esq., Chairman.

William H. Bradley, Esq., William Pilkington, Esq.,
John Clegg, Esq., Joseph Schofield, Esq.,
B. Darbyshire, Esq., N. Shelders, Esq.,
Alexander Ewing Esq., James Smith, Esq., Liver-
pool. pool.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq., James Wagstaff, Esq., Lon-
John Knowles, Esq., don.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Edward Wanklyn, Esq.,
Bury. Barton Wood, Esq.,
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.

George Stewart, General Manager.

E. L. JARVIS,

Agent for Newfoundland.

Jan. 30.

THE
Catholic Institute
LECTURES
In the Upper Room of the
ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Feb. 9.—R. J. KENT, Esq.—Subject:—Daniel O'Connell.

Other lectures will be announced in due course.

ADMISSION.

Season Ticket for Lady and Gentleman....5s. 0
Season Ticket to admit One.....2s. 6d.
Single Lecture.....0s. 6d.
Members tickets Free.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at Messrs Graham's, Duffy's and McConnan's.

FRANCIS E. BLUNDON,

Jan. 12.

Secretary.

Athletic Lectures.

THE Annual Course of Lectures at this Institute will commence on MONDAY the 16th January, at the Temperance Hall.

Feb. 13.—D. W. PROWSE, Esq.—Subject—The Life of a Journalist.

Feb. 20.—G. Robinson, Esq., R. N.—Subject—The Overland Route.

Feb. 27.—R. J. Kent, Esq.—Subject—
Others will be announced in due course. Each Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.—Doors open at quarter past seven.

Season Ticket to admit two.....5s. 0d.
Season Ticket to admit one.....2s. 6d.
Admission to single Lecture.....0s. 6d.
Tickets for the course will be furnished to Members of the Institute on payment of their Subscription.

January 5. D. W. PROWSE,
Secretary.

THE
SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
Life Association of Scotland
(FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES)

Have been so framed as to secure to its Policy-holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favour on the following important points:—

Small Outlay by Policy-holder.
Non Liability to Forfeiture.
Freedom from any Extra Charges for Occupation or Place of Residence.
Advance by way of Loan on its Security.
Exemption from the Risks of Partnership.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded Twenty-six Years ago, and has been among the most successful of the Life Assurance Offices.

The Total Sums Assured on Lives Deceased and paid to the Policy-holders, amount to £600,000
The Profits already Distributed in Cash amongst Policy-holders during their life amount to £234,000
The Accumulated Fund Reserved on hand amount to £853,000
And the Gross Annual Income from Premiums and Interest on Investments is upwards of £220,000

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In Class A. by the mode of allocating Profits the Annual Payments required from the Policy-holders are greatly reduced. Each Policy holder thus enjoys, during his own Life, his share of the Surplus of Profits: in fact receiving back, every year, that portion of his Premiums which has been found more than requisite.

In Class B. the Profits are allocated by way of Additions to the Sums Assured.

INCREASING POLICIES

May be effected so as that the Sums Assured shall increase by the lapse of time to double the original amount, without corresponding increase of Premium.

IMMEDIATE ENTITLEMENT on the Profit Scheme will secure ONE ENTIRE YEAR'S BONUS over Later Entrants.

NEWFOUNDLAND BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE.—ST. JOHN'S.

DIRECTORS:

H. K. Dickinson, Esq., Hon. James Cormack.

Robert Grieve, Esq.,

Medical Officer.....W. C. Simms, M.D.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Dec. 5.

of Mr. Bennett, had hitherto shown no desire to engage in mining operations. And was it not as well that our mines should be worked with Canadian capital, as with British or American? And hitherto but little of either had come. And if we could induce Canadian capitalists to come their enterprise would not fail to prove advantageous to our people. While if they did not come, we would be no worse off than at present. The sum of \$150,000 a year which we were to receive for our Crown lands was almost a free gift. Again, some hon members were constantly speaking about providing employment for our people, and about establishing factories. Factories, to be conducted economically, should be established by private enterprise, and the best means to encourage them was to provide an extended market for their products. Now the Confederation would provide four millions of consumers, a number which was rapidly increasing; and with our extensive water power and cheap labour we could offer inducements to enterprising capitalists to establish manufactures, once free access to the British American market was opened up by the Confederation. We had a large consuming population in the Island for whom everything had to be imported. If Confederation was carried out it would be the means of depriving some of our local politicians of the position they had occupied for some years past; and we all know how difficult it was for small politicians to give up that from which they derived a certain local importance. They knew how difficult it was for those who traded on the passions and prejudices of the people to submit to an arrangement by which their occupations would be gone. They did not like the prospect of it, and therefore they pretended great zeal for the interests of the people, our fisheries, the militia that is to be, and increased taxation, while all the time they regard their own private interests, for which they are ready to sacrifice the best interests of the country. Our House of Assembly would be much reduced in importance, and ought also to be considerably reduced in numbers. Subjects of much less importance would occupy the attention of the House than we are accustomed to deal with, and he (the Speaker) would be much less important than he had been for some years past. But we ought all to regard the public good, and not private and personal considerations. Another beneficial result of Confederation would be that the ascription of feeling which had marked our political contests would be done away with. For a long time past there had been a constant struggle for power between the two religious parties into which our population is divided, and election after election was sought to be carried in certain districts by means which we all deplored. With Confederation the effort would be to return to the federal House of Commons the ablest men, and those who possessed the greatest share of public confidence, irrespective of creed. Did hon. gentlemen wish to see election riots again? Confederation would bring larger questions to occupy the attention of politicians. There were parties in this community who traded on their piety, and when they wanted a relative provided for they claimed an appointment for him, not on account of his fitness, but said—"it is our right as a religious community." Was that the way to promote the efficiency of the public service? When we were told of the giving away of our Crown lands it appeared to be forgotten that we gave the Telegraph Company fifty square miles of land for the express purpose of having them settled; and the Company, as far as he (the Speaker) knew, had been unable to induce a single person to settle on these lands; and now we annual subsidy to the only party likely to get them settled. But we were told they were giving the Canadians the power to tax us at their pleasure. The power of taxation was necessarily conceded to the General Parliament, in which there would be representatives from all the colonies. Was it to be supposed that the other Provinces were so much in love with taxation that in order to draw a large revenue from Newfoundland they would tax themselves heavily? There would be a uniform tariff for the whole Confederation and all would pay alike. But some said there ought to be a stipulation that certain should not be required to contribute over a certain amount. The result of that would almost certainly be that as population advanced, and the General Parliament was in a condition to reduce the tariff, we would still be called on for our stipulated amount, much in excess of what we would be required to pay under the new tariff. There was much unreasonable clamour on the subject of taxation, as if wealthy and populous Canada desired to get this impoverished Colony to squeeze out of us the means of augmenting her own large revenue. The very same parties who said this were those who opposed the establishment of constitutional government here. When a local Legislature was granted after considerable opposition it was contended that the House of Assembly had no power of taxation, and the then Chief Justice lost his office for having declared that our local Parliament had no power of taxation. With responsible government we had no reason to apprehend that the federal administration would propose a high tariff, for no people were in love with being taxed higher than was absolutely necessary. And when he spoke of responsible government, he must admit that he had opposed its introduction here, and he lost his office for it. But he would not now go back to the days of irresponsibility. Who would go back to the times preceding 1832? See what advances the country had made since, notwithstanding many disasters. But he was satisfied that under confederation we would find such progress as no person at present contemplated. Allied to an extensive, populous and prosperous country, and enjoying frequent communication by steam, we would be relieved from that isolation which had so long retarded our progress, and then if our import duties should be somewhat higher than now, we would have more means of paying them. One word more on a subject on which there was a good deal of misapprehension. It was said there had been a concession to other Provinces which we did not get, by which these Provinces would be relieved from the necessity of having recourse to direct taxation. The misapprehension arose from the construction of the following section of the resolutions of the conference defining the power of the General Parliament to make laws for "the imposition or regulation of duties of Customs on Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Saw lumber, and of Coal and other Minerals." It was inferred from this that it might be contemplated to impose an export duty on our fish and oil, and that the Delegates from this colony should have stipulated for their exemption from export duty. But the other Provinces had numerous other exports besides the articles exempted; and the reason why these were especially named was because Nova Scotia and New Brunswick now collect export duties on them, which they are entitled to retain, as part of their territorial revenue. In New Brunswick the timber exported is cut on the Crown lands, which are to be retained by the Province, and as a matter of convenience, the government of that province, about twenty years ago, discontinued the collection of stampage, substituting for it an export duty on timber. In the same way in Nova Scotia the Government collect the Royalty on Coal and other minerals by an export duty payable at the Custom-house; and the stipulation referred to merely provided that these provinces should retain that revenue which rightly belonged to them. But as to imposing an export duty on fish and

oil as a fiscal measure, he (the Speaker) was satisfied no statesman would ever venture to have recourse to it. It would be as reasonable to propose an export duty on flour, which was largely exported from Canada, the effect of which would be to reduce the price of wheat to the farmers of the province, which would deprive any ministry of public confidence and support. He (the Speaker) had no desire by any act of his to hasten the decision of the question; and he was satisfied, the more the question was considered, the more numerous its supporters would become. He believed also that there was no desire on the part of the government to press the matter, for in the Governor's speech it was not prominently put forward, but came up towards its close. When he (the Speaker) and his colleague returned from the conference? there was no attempt made on their part to influence public opinion. They did not call meetings. They said they would attempt to influence no man but that when the government convened the Legislature they would be prepared to go into the whole question. The report of the convention had been assailed through the press, and not a single argument was brought forward against it. It was said that the Delegates were influenced by pecuniary motives, that they were to go to the Federal Legislature as Councilors, with £1,000 a year for life. There was not one word of truth in the statement. Whoever went up, would get \$6 a day for his services during the session, and his travelling expenses. For his (the Speaker's) own part, he intended to remain in this island all the days of his life; and expected no benefit from the Confederation except so far as it would promote the general prosperity, in which he expected to participate. But he did say that it would open up a prospect for the youth of the country, which in his younger days he could not have anticipated. He said further, that when the fishermen of the country came to understand it, without whose consent it would not be fair the measure should be passed, they would heartily thank the Delegates for what they had done for them.

Mr. GLEN said there were some points in the speech of the Speaker which he thought it necessary to remark briefly upon. One of those points was that under the Confederation his children and those of others would be benefited, by having a large field in which to exercise their abilities. But he does not tell us how the children of the fishermen are to be benefited. What matters the benefit which may accrue to the few, if the great bulk of the fishermen of the country, who make up its real wealth, are not benefited.

I cannot say however that our young men will be any better off under Confederation than they are now. Canada is as open to them now as it ever can be. There is nothing whatever to prevent them going there. He is not saying that the resolutions we have given away our fisheries is not true. I say we have given them away. You cannot make a single law in reference to them without the consent of the Federal Parliament. You have no control over them whatever. Is not this giving them away? And to whom do you give them? To Canada, a country which is continually in hot water. She has once rebelled against Britain, and may do so again. But recently she had again been in difficulty and is at this moment at loggerheads with the United States. And is this the country with which we are asked to ally ourselves, and to whom we are to give up our fisheries? I am satisfied the people will never consent to any thing of the sort. The Speaker

scouts the idea of a militia in this country, but the thing is too serious to be treated in that way. If we adopt the resolutions of the Quebec Conference, we place in the hands of Canada the power to do just as they please with us. Should any difficulty arise between that Colony and the United States, we may depend upon it we shall have to pay our share of the expense either in men or money. It is true that our militia could not be removed from the Island, but just as the Canadians might adopt the system of drafting, just as had been done in the United States? There is nothing to prevent their doing so, and it was idle to say they would not. Why should they spare us, and send their own people to the frontier? The best way to secure ourselves against any such contingency is to keep out of the Confederation altogether. In reference to the placing a tax upon our exports, it was the duty of the delegates to protect us against any such tax. By the resolutions, the exports of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick are protected, while our fish and oil are liable to be taxed. I should like to know what our delegates were thinking about when they assent to such a clause as that? Did they suppose the people of this country would ever agree to such a thing? And of this country would ever agree to such a thing? And of this country would ever agree to such a thing?

As for Canada supplying us with manufactures at a cheaper rate than we get them now, the statement is preposterous. Canada cannot manufacture sufficient for her own wants, and it was therefore morally impossible that she could supply us. Besides, they are unable to compete with British manufactures, having, in 1863, imported \$16,000,000 of British manufactures, and exported about £600,000 worth. So that the idea of their supplying us with manufactures at a cheaper rate than we get them now is all nonsense. Then they tell us we shall have no extra taxation. I say we must have it. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. When the expense of an army and navy are considered, when you remember the immense public works to be carried on, such as railroads, canals and other improvements, and for which we shall have to pay our proportion, our taxes must go up to twenty or twenty-five per cent. In asserting the contrary you are only trying to mystify and humbug the people. You want us to affirm those resolutions, and afterwards, when all the mischief is done, go to the country. My opinion is we had better go to the country first, and let the people affirm the resolutions if they like. Let us know exactly what you do want. Put a resolution in black and white before the House, so that we may see what you wish us to do. Then we will be prepared to vote upon it. But I am not willing to give away the country yet. Even in the figures attached to your late report you have attempted to deceive us. You have got down two sums of £500 each for the Receiver General. First you put down £500 for that official, and then you put down the Custom House expenditure of £6,600 besides, which includes that same £500. Do you mean to have two Receivers General? Do you better take back your report and amend it. Whether you do or not I will never consent to have those resolutions affirmed until we go to a general election and give the people an opportunity to express their opinions.
(To be continued.)

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.—Nature's own diadem and title a dignity is to-day the coveted treasure of every person, as it was in olden times the pride of Abimelech and the strength of Samson. It is the duty of all to cultivate the hair. You can do it and preserve it through life by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wonderful Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them. J. J. Dearin Sole Agent or Newfoundland, to whom all orders must be addressed.

It was a treaty, which, if carried out, one great country, extending from the Pacific, in whose onward course would participate, and whose glory would be the inheritance of your children, not to be with Canada alone, but also and New Brunswick. These countries prosperous than we are, for it must be at the lowest point of depression to talk of the 600,000 sets, or we are to have this spring. Would all fishery reestablish our prosperity? Would we retain their isolation. Did 7, two years after the establishment of a convention, when a convention was France, giving away our best fishing in a few hours after the Convention here, property was depreciated 40 did we do then? Did we condemn the New Brunswick, and Canada? No, we appointed a committee of the hon. John's Bist, Mr. Kent, and himself proceeded to these provinces, whose members would now condemn, and warmest sympathy and cooperation invention, which, if carried into effect, conferred our most valuable fisheries to that was the result? Out came the Colonial Minister, announcing on was withdrawn. Hon. members ever again have such a convention, any know? Was not the influence of Mr. Downings Street now as then? Our proceedings vigilantly watched by the French Emperor? And would we, if we persisted in it, give the desired endeavouring to obtain from the British what it has long been his policy to opposing the convention of 1857 should at were we to do? Would we send to the Provinces? If we did, they would say—"We assisted you once, and when we proposed a federation which would the protection of your interests in all you refuse to become parties to it. You not yourselves." But the union was the plea of increased taxation. Could any recollect when, a few years ago, the opposition to this confederation was an export duty on fish and oil? And forward, as the professed friend of the union on the plea of increased taxation. And how much would they be taxed? 2, 3, or 4 per cent over the present are they not sufficiently taxed already? Give their supplies at an advance of not the fishermen at present get four free, under the reciprocity treaty, and reduction in their accounts in consequence must bear in mind that a notice has abrogate the reciprocity treaty, and old lose our free trade with the other could not expect, if we refused to join ration, that the other provinces would mission of our produce duty free. But federation, not only the products of the agriculture, but also the manufactures provinces would pass duty free from one Now, Canada, New Brunswick, and were extensive in manufacturing, and required by our fishermen were these provinces at a cheaper rate. Let be carried out, and food and clothing here would be brought in duty-free from other provinces. Again, they should confederation on account of their children. regard for them? What future was young men brought up in this country? was to engage in commercial pursuits, to get his training? How were we to le education for many of our sons, and one which were annually made from us must go to another country, and go to go to, with the British provinces fragments? To the United States? of patriotism dictated that they should the British flag. Supposing they now, who were they to apply to? But if of the same country, they would find were, and if we were careful in their would be such as would make them as was the number to which our uted us. Our young men could apply ers, whose interest would on made available their views. Look at Scotland, for instance, many went from Scotland, and on application members in the Imperial Parliament, ents, which enabled them by the proper talents to rise to eminence? And he was aware that many young men who England from Ireland, were equally such the influence of the Irish members, be the same under this convention, same time, the recommendation of our s, to whom they might be known, or tions, would be influential in procuring our young men in mercantile establishments abundance of room in the neighbourhood for all our young men who might yment here, for hundreds of years to were we not in a state of the deepest And what would raise us from it so union with the neighbouring provinces? ve heard the wish expressed for years with these provinces? And now when opportunity, many amongst us would e. The financial arrangements entered e a better revenue than we had on the last ten years, securing sufficient means ervice, so much complained of, as being provided for. We would also be provided eam communication at the expense of overnment, as well as steam communication, which, no doubt, would induce capitalists, and stimulate enterprise, eputation, which, while it would benefit was not, perhaps, desired by some. t might be the means of reducing profits, would promote employment must prove e working classes. It was said they ay the Crown lands and the minerals. From the clamour raised by some his subject, one would imagine that ere to send down a number of vessels and snovels to carry away the land. It aer arduous task to take away the rocks e to take away even Chain rock, and as who was to attempt its removal? But ant? What had we been wishing for e not want our wild lands improved? it? Was it not well to induce the people g to pay so handsomely for them, to imas to repay them for their outlay? We to get a handsome sum for the surren- gwa lands, and we also knew that e productive of revenue a large expenditure ed in surveys, and the working of hich would be all for our benefit, while e no interference with local enter- ands were as available to us as to any of the Confederation, and local capital- facilities than those who came from a t our own capital, is, with the exception