

of the country had been given to him, and in many places the Agriculturalist was precluded from settling on some of the finest lands in the country, because they were in the hands of a private individual, who had obtained possession of them. He perfectly coincided with the wisdom and prudence of the Resolution, which left the constituencies of the country to decide the question. Already we found great change of opinion in the ranks of the anti-confederates. One gentleman, who at the first was opposed to the principle altogether, had now so modified his views as only to object to the details. He (Mr. Barron) would have voted against any Resolution that would have operated to bind the country without appealing to the people. He had only heard the closing remarks of the hon. member for Bonaville, Mr. Wyatt. That hon. gentleman had such an exalted idea of the power and influence of the mercantile body, that he believes that influence will be sufficiently strong to snuff out all those who have had the manly independence of fearlessly speaking their sentiments in opposition to the opinions of the merchants of St. John's, who are not themselves agreed on the measure. That hon. member had indulged in similar remarks before, and he had been very properly snubbed for it. That should have taught him a lesson in modesty. With reference to the suggestion that it would be well to send delegates to England to watch proceedings there, he saw no necessity for it, he would oppose it. The Resolution before the house definitely settled the question until the next session; and he conceived nothing more was required. He had much pleasure in supporting the Resolution.

Mr. PARSONS.—The subject of a Confederation of the British North American Colonies has now been tolerably well discussed by this House; and no doubt the effect of that discussion upon the public mind has been useful, in enabling indifferent persons to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the advantages or disadvantages—the good, or evil—which might result to this country by forming a part of the proposed alliance. Before I proceed farther, however, I should like to inquire how this question has presented itself for our consideration. We are aware that the Legislatures of the neighbouring Provinces deputed each several of their members to attend a Convention held last year at Quebec, to deliberate on the expediency of uniting with the Canadas to form a Colonial Confederation. To this Convention the Executive Government of Newfoundland despatched two gentlemen as Delegates. The Assembly was no party to the appointment. The people, or the representatives of the people, knew nothing of the mission upon which they were sent. It appears, however, that a suite of Resolutions was drawn up as the basis of a constitution for the formation of a new nation to be created by a union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland with the Canadas. These Resolutions were passed in secret, that is, the public were not admitted to the deliberations of the convocation. The Executive Delegates from Newfoundland signed these Resolutions, several of which were only carried by a majority of one, and that one the casting vote of an instrument of Canada, thereby pledging the Government of Newfoundland, whose special plenipotentiaries the Delegates from this colony were, to all the stipulations contained in them. Now, this being the case, how came the Resolutions before the House in the illegitimate shape in which they appear? The act of signing these Resolutions was certainly the act of the Government, whose commissioners the Delegates were, and the transaction should either have been rejected by the Government altogether, or have been laid upon the table of the House as a Government measure. Had the Resolutions at Quebec been agreed to by delegates duly appointed by this house, the matter would have been quite different; then their Report would have come before the house in a constitutional manner, and might be ratified as the act of Deputies rightfully appointed to do certain things on the part of the Assembly. As it is, it is well to disabuse the British Government of any impression it may entertain, that this house recognises, in any way, the proceedings of the Delegates, or that their signatures commit them in the slightest particular to their views; that, therefore, the question is an open one, and that this Legislature is not in a position to come to a conclusion upon it. With these views I heartily support the Resolution before the chair. As to the necessity or expediency of this Colony joining the proposed Confederacy, I am entirely opposed to it, on any plea. It has been urged that we ought to do so, on the score of self-protection. I deny that there is any fear whatever to be apprehended at that point. We have had in all the wars in which Great Britain has been engaged, ample protection from the mother land; and is her strength so decayed, that she cannot still throw the shield of her defence around us, as she has hitherto done? I do not believe it. I have that unswerving confidence in her naval superiority, as to believe that she is as able, and as willing now as ever she was, to protect us against her foes, no matter from what quarter they may come. Surrounded as our rock-girt coasts are by the broad Atlantic, our soil is secure against any invasion which could not be successfully met and rendered abortive by the navy of England. In the name of the people Newfoundland, I therefore repudiate the idea that we shall be more secure against aggression by entering the contemplated Union with Canada, than we are at the present moment, a colony with a million of forty millions of dollars of debt about her neck, whose credit is doubtful at home, and whose debentures are at a discount in the foreign market. Let me now call the attention of the house to the moving causes which operated to induce the Canadians to devise a union with the Maritime Colonies; and I shall quote from a writer seemingly well posted up in Colonial politics:—

"In Nova Scotia Legislature, last spring, resolutions were carried recommending that delegates be appointed to consider the subject of a Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (but not Canada) to be under one Government and Legislature. Similar resolutions were passed in the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and accordingly delegates were appointed by the Provinces named, who, in September, met at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. They were either unable to agree, or did not desire to carry out the instructions of the different legislatures which authorised their appointment. Previously, however, to the meeting of the delegates, a number of leading Canadians arrived at Halifax, upon the invitation of some of the people of that city, and being very well treated there, fell into such love towards that province as the crowd is said to have for the carillon. A few Halifaxians, who imagine that they can control the whole province, seemed ready to sell us for to promise of an intercolonial railroad. The Upper Canadians, a shrewd and calculating people, saw at once that the intercolonial road would be vastly more beneficial to themselves, and, moreover, that if they could get Nova Scotia with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under their control, they would materially help to prop up their tottering credit, and better still, enable them to surmount the troubles and difficulties which, for years, existed between Upper and Lower Canada, and which destroyed the stability of their several successive Governments. What that difficulty was may not be out of place briefly to mention. In 1827 the population of Lower Canada, which was then and is now some 400,000, of this number 525,000, were of French

descent, and professed the Catholic religion. With upwards of five of French to one of British origin, the number of salaried officers held by Frenchmen was only 47, while the fraction (75,000) of British descent held 157 offices of emolument. This, with numerous other grievances, produced the irritation and discontent which resulted in the rebellion of 1837. In 1840, after the rebellion was put down, as if to avoid future difficulty, the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under one government and legislature, both sections having an equal number of representatives in the General Assembly. The population of Lower Canada about the time (by the census of 1844) was 690,892, while that of Upper Canada (in 1842) was but 436,255, and it will be seen that if the principle of representation according to population were then adopted, Lower Canada would have a vast majority in the House of Assembly; but that right was conceded to Lower Canada. Upper Canada possessing an extensive and fertile territory unoccupied, soon attracted a considerable stream of emigration, and rapidly increased in population and wealth, so that now, the population of that part of the country is 1,395,222 against the 1,166,148 of Lower Canada. Upper Canada, therefore, now exceeds Lower Canada in point of population, as much as the latter exceeded the former at the time of the Union. No sooner did the Upper Canadians find themselves considerably stronger in point of numbers than they demanded representation according to population, in the hope that, having obtained that end, the institutions, laws, nationality, and religion of the Lower Canadians would be at their mercy and under their control. George Brown, the arch-bigot of Upper Canada, did not hesitate to declare publicly that this became a public necessity, for the reasons just mentioned, and by indulging in the grossest abuse of everything which inflamed the minds of the people on the one side and the other. The French and the other Catholics of Lower Canada very correctly answered the Upper Canadians to this effect:—At the time of the Union our majority over you was over two hundred thousand, and had the principle of representation by population, which you now seek to establish, been then conceded to us, we would long have had a large majority in the House of Assembly, and our political status would have been better than it is. That privilege was denied us, and you entered the Union with the understanding that we were to continue to have an equal number of representatives. We both had to agree to it under an Imperial enactment, and it is now part of the constitution of our country. While we had a majority you claimed and received an equality of representation and the rule which was applied to you then should equally apply to us now. With your hereditary hatred of our laws, our institutions, and what is dearer to us, our religion; with your strong, numerous, and well-organized body of Orangemen and others equally desirous to curtail our rights, if not trample us out of existence, we will not agree to give you the power which will enable you to do so while the constitution and the laws of the country and our own position in the Legislature protect us. We are tired of your company, as we have received nothing but injustice at your hands since the Union. If you are not prepared to carry out the arrangement upon which we became united, let us take steps to sever the connection. Let us again become two separate provinces, each having its own Legislature and Government. We are both powerful, and we may be both prosperous and happy under separate Governments? It will be seen that, in this respect, Lower Canada had both right and justice on her side, but Upper Canada was not content to separate. Leading men continued to agitate the question of representation according to population. Several governments were formed within a limited number of years, but they were destined to rule the country but for brief periods. At last the danger was that no efficient government could be formed, and that Upper Canada would not get the system of representation which she desired. Mr. George Brown, ever watchful to effect the darling object of his life, saw that if the proposed union of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia could be defeated, and a more comprehensive one could be effected, to include Canada, his mission would be complete. And that then Lower Canada as well as the other provinces would be very soon under the absolute control of Upper Canada and that his dear Orangemen would have it all their own way. He came to Charlotte town where it appears that he met more than one sympathiser, and the only union which the delegates were authorized by the different Legislatures to effect was abandoned. Brown got our delegates to follow him to Canada, where they met with a continued ovation; and no doubt every glass of champagne which they swallowed brightened the prospects of Upper Canadian ascendancy, and assured the Toronto Orangemen that they may reasonably expect soon to occupy a position, not only to hiss and insult a Prince of Wales with impunity, but to beard the British Lion in his den if he dares to carry out their behests and trample on the religious feelings and rights of millions of loyal British subjects. To carry the scheme successfully into operation, it became necessary to declare Lower Canada, nominally, a separate province, with the expenses incident to a government and legislature, but without the power which legitimately belong to them; and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had to be thrown into the scale, just in such a manner as was necessary to effect the union and subvert Canadian interests."

Thus it will be seen that this Confederation has been suggested purely for the benefit of Upper Canada. But lest the House should doubt the conclusions of the writer I have quoted, I will give him members' extracts from a Despatch transmitted to Nova Scotia by the Canadian Government, and which will be found recorded in the Journal of the Assembly of the former province for 1859. This Despatch is signed by G. E. Cartier, John Ross, and A. T. Galt, then in the Canadian Government.

(To be continued.)

EVERYTHING IN SEASON. That grey hairs are honorable in old age is a proverbial matter; but are they so in youth? Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World-Hair Restorer and Zylobalsam, or Hair Dressing, are suited to both young and old, they restore grey hair to its youthful color, giving the roots the natural nourishment. They renew, preserve and increase the growth. Every Druggist sells them. J. J. Dearin, Sole Agent for Newfoundland, to whom all orders must be addressed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A sergeant in the Royal Artillery, writes, on December 12th, 1852, from Poonamattie, Madras Presidency, that his right leg, from the ankle to the calf, was a quagmire of disease and corruption; that he was on the hospital roll for twelve months, without any improvement in his case; that he, as a forlorn hope, resolved to try Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills. These soon gave ease, expelled the humors from the limb, healed the apparently incurable sore, and restored him to sound health. Soldiers and sailors are earnestly recommended to have recourse to these invaluable medicaments for curing old wounds, sores, or ulcers—more particularly when they have arisen from imprudence and seem incurable.

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Willmer and Smith's European Times, April 1.)

A great and unexpected calamity has overtaken the flourishing town of Birmingham. One of the oldest, and, in the judgment of a large portion of the inhabitants, one of the most staple provincial banks—has closed its doors, never to re-open them, failed to the extent of a million sterling; and this has occurred at a time when the tendency to gloomy apprehensions in the Money Market is greater than it has been for several years past—greater than the gloom in the very depth of the Crimean war, ten years ago, or in the midst of the Indian mutiny. An incident like this, occurring at such a time, produces infinitely more mischief than it would have caused when the funds were steadier, and men's minds less oppressed by considerations about the future. One of the partners in this unfortunate establishment—it dates as far back as the last century—was well known as a prominent member of what is called the Exeter-hall School of Theology, whose annual motion about the Government grant to Maynooth generally emptied the House of Commons. But the uneasiness caused by the failure of the Bank has been a little lessened by the announcement that the assets are likely to amount to ten or twelve shillings in the pound.

The distress amongst the cotton operatives in Lancashire is still considerable. The number relieved by the unions on the 4th March, the time when the last returns were made up, was 100,322. In the corresponding week of 1864, the number was 138,432; as compared with the working population the number then relieved amounted to seven per cent., and at present the number is five per cent. Local charity was largely employed then, and is still, to aid the poor. One fact came out which bears a painful significance, namely, that out of four men in the cotton districts who are said to be "able-bodied," only one is fit to work at a hill side or on public works. A statement like this shows the enervating effect of the mills on the physical system of those who labour in them.

The Queen of Spain was really in earnest in offering to present the magnificent domains of the Crown to the nation, for the purpose, as far as possible, of relieving the public credit. Such conduct, it must be confessed, is very unusual amongst crowned heads; but it must be remembered that the Queen's mother is one of the richest women in Europe. Has this fortunate parent been consulted about the excess of liberality, or has the reigning Sovereign come to the decision by her own generous impulses? The latter, we believe, will turn out to be the fact.

Prussia, by her selfishness in the affair of the Duchies, has disgusted the two great empires of Austria and Russia, and the trio of royal brothers appear likely to quarrel, like so many housebreakers, over the division of the ill-obtained booty. Austria, being the pet of Federal Germany, has emphatically protested against the proposed arrangement, which is quite irreconcilable with the creation of a really independent Federal German State; and Russia has a grievance of her own in the shape of a pledge, the violation of which by Prussia is said to have caused intense disgust at St. Petersburg. It is now declared that the Autocrat of the North was induced to wink at the dismemberment of Denmark by the offer that when the war was over, certain frontier districts in the Grand Duchy of Posen should be ceded to him, but Prussia having overreached Austria, is now equally unmindful of her pledge to the Russian Bear. Good faith has not always been the characteristic of Princes, and this is a remarkable proof of their want of faith in each other.

There has been no debate in the House of Commons, for several years, which will excite more general attention on the western shores of the Atlantic than the one which occurred in that assembly on the evening of the 13th inst. It related to Canada and its defenses; but it opened up still greater questions—our relations with Federal America and the policy which England is bound to pursue with regard to the latter country. In this debate the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, took part; so did Lord Palmerston; so also did Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the last Conservative Government; and so did Mr. Disraeli, the Conservative leader of the Tory party in the Lower Chamber. However much these gentlemen may usually differ on the great public questions of the day, nothing could exceed the expressed desire of one and all to preserve, if we can, amicable relations with the Government of which President Lincoln is the accepted chief. But there were other speakers—Mr. Foster, a rising member of the Radical party, Mr. Bright, its head—and several others. Here, then, were the representatives of Whigism, as personified in the existing Government; of Toryism, as we may expect to find it reflected in the Government that is to come; and of the thinking men and astute politicians, who, agreeing with neither, consider strong common sense and worldly wisdom to be very efficient substitutes for the craft of statesmanship. These eminent men, with scarcely an exception, wish for the continuance of peace, and can see no cause why peace should not be preserved, if reason, and not passion rules the hour.

The Owl says that the Empress Eugenie has addressed a letter to the Queen Sovereigns of Europe, proposing that without distinction of creed all shall join at once for the purpose of effecting a suitable restoration of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which is now in a state of utter despoil.

The Dublin people expect a great influx of visitors to their International Exhibition this year. It is said that, following the example of the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, with his wife, the Princess Clothilde, will visit the city, and Prince Humbert, of Italy, with Prince Oscar, of Sweden, are also mentioned in the probable list of visitors.

THE NEW CARDINAL.—I am enabled to state that there is no truth whatever in a paragraph which has been going the round of the papers with reference to the episcopal and other arrangements which have to be made in consequence of the death of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. All predictions on the point are idle, as the chapter which met to select three names to be forwarded to Rome from which the Supreme Pontiff might, if so minded, select a successor to Cardinal Wiseman, were all solemnly sworn to secrecy, and it is quite impossible for outsiders to learn the facts. I may state, however, as in some degree connected with the subject, though not in any way with the duties or functions of the Chapter of Westminster, that the Hon and Rev Mr. Talbot will, in all probability, be raised to the dignity of a Cardinal Prince of the Church. The hon and rev gentleman (who is brother of the popular Lord Talbot de Malahide) has long held a high official appointment at the Court of Rome. He is also the personal friend of his Holiness the Pope, who has the most perfect reliance in his judgment and general knowledge of affairs at Rome. His elevation to the Cardinalate will be hailed with satisfaction not only in Rome, where his learning and amiability have endeared him to all classes, but also in the United Kingdom, where his erudition and piety are well known.—*Freeman's London Correspondent.*

LATE FROM AMERICA.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 9, 9 P.M.

To MAJ. GEN. DIX:—This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.

4.40 P.M., April 9th.

To HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General.

April 7th, 1865.

R. E. LEE, commanding C. S. A.—General,—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,

Your obedt servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

April 7th.

General,—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

(Signed)

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 8th, 1865.

To GEN. R. E. LEE, Com. C. S. Armies:—General,—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received.—In reply, I should say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers, or any officer you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

April 9, 1865.

General,—I received at a late hour your note of today in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A.M. to-morrow, on the Old Stage Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, Gen. C. S. A.

April 9.—To Gen. LEE, commanding Confederate States armies.—General,—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace the meeting proposed for 10 A.M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life I subscribe myself.

Very respectfully,

Your obedt servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

APRIL 9, 1865.

General,—I received your note of this morning in the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your Obd. Servt.,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding the U. S. Armies.

APRIL 9th, 1865.

Gen. Lee, Commanding Confederate Armies:—Your note this morning (11.50 A.M.) received in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting your notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. General.

APPROXIMATE COURT HOUSE,

April 9th, 1865.

GEN. R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.:—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. Officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their command. The arms, artillery and public property to be paraded and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their

private horses or baggage, and man will be allowed not to be disturbed by the long as they observe the force where they may remain. (Signed)

HEADQUARTERS

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. C.

States Army:

General,—I have received the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed substantially the same as the 8th inst., they are designated the proper official into effect.

Very respectfully,

Your

Thanks to

Wash

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Thanks be to the Almighty with which he has this day lent armies under your command and of the Government of the United States, their been deserved and will be brave and gallant officers all time. (Signed)

Order for

Wash

Ordered.—That a salute headquarters of every Army of the United States, and at the Point on the receipt of the of the surrender of Gen. of Northern Virginia to the army under his command, execution of this order. (Signed)

A private letter from Union of the Colonies, country is strongly in favor carried, the Colonies will suspicion, and their credit present uncertainty of the price of all Colonial investments, with money at the There is no reason to doubt securities may be look

The New

ST. JO

THURSDAY, A

It has for some time become amongst us that a Government by men chosen from either was not that species of ad leading interests of the con served and promoted.

those parties is, under ordin sure to be too near an eq hope to either of a fair wor lar branch of the Legislatu condition of the success of and efforts of both sides are val contentions for power as al interests than in the pro importance to the commun form the first care and busi must also be admitted that with any of those great p larger and more advanced c conceivable diversities of op demand distinct party orga narrow, our interests as a co much identified, to afford a which make the platform b result of this condition of the ences on public questions personal and class divi more injurious to society by of the sectarian ingredient, of late come to prevail to a more thinking portion of the been freely urged in favor Coalition Government, or the ment men from both a public affairs. The retireme GENERAL from the Govern for testing the experiment and we are glad to say that man who succeeds Mr. Ho and leader of the Governme the favourable occasion and of his opponents in this en Mr. KENT have agreed to tr vacant seats in the Execu office, the latter taking the c Mr. E. D. SHEA, also on accepted the office of Fin arrangements are, of cou of the General Election to t

We cannot at this moze details to prove the fitness of it seems to us that, with position of parties, the adjust It remains to be seen h regard it; but assuming th great majority of our men of are a correct index of generai rangement will receive a hear lieve we can confidently stat been well received, nor is th that the approaching Elect they may effect, will at all ev that practical and progressi isting circumstances, such a formed can alone have the po