

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

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

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

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

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

The question that the section be adopted was then put and carried.

The remaining sections of the address were then read seriatim and adopted, and the Committee rose and the Chairman reported the address without amendment.

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

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

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

The House then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

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

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

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

## The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

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

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

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

ORPHAN ASYLUM,  
17th February, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ence O'Brien & Co., who do this as on former occasions. Your Committee have much to thank the Ball held in the Soc last under the patronage of tended, and after paying all e- able surplus which was voted stalls at the late Bazaar in aid now in course of erection, an £20 1s. 4d. was handed over for that purpose.

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

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

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

WILL

HEN

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

Report of Chairman of Com ending 17th February, 1865

I beg leave to report that placed in the hands of the C distribution was, in accorda the Society, expended in the was distributed to such obo- accredited tickets of the mem

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

MICH

The President then said th consideration was the vote for lated the Society on its pre- dition, and having their att of repairs, &c., which existed grounds of the Society, sug- of giving to the utmost exten the relief of the great distress

isted, they should yet be guid Society, and that as it appa those best acquainted with th not in the present instance vo tant course should be adopted, by J. V. Nugent, Esq., sec Esq., M.H.A., and

Resolved.—That the sum of placed in the hands of the Cu or Charity, to be distributed resolution passed at the last a

After which the report of t was by the President sub mitted, on a vote of 20 in fau by Michael Stafford, Esq., rec report is as follows:—

Report of the President and Irish Society for the year en

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

The first important procedu our last report, was its celebr Day. Many of your members the occasion, subscribed the and Twenty-nine Pounds as the cost of the pla s of the now in course of erection, a on that day in procession, a together with a short addre Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, w- pointment, at the foot of the chapel at River-head, from reply to the address, thanki sentiments which it expres- pursue as a "magnificent don visited the Chantry at River- attended the Sacred Ceremon evening a considerable num gue's dined at the Orphan A

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

On the 26th June the Socie Mechanic and Total Abstinu the hand of St. Bonaventura's cession to be present at the l of St. Patrick's Church, whi ed by His Lordship Dr. Mullo occasion to many thousands a

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

A special meeting was held prepare an address to Chief Ju then asked to leave the count was decided that as it was pro would soon retire altogether, he be premature at that meeting the President was authorized this purpose when his retire place and transmit a suitable

The Society has gratefully tinued liberal assistance of the Semols and Industrial Depart The building is still insured rance Company for £1200.

The report of the Chairma O. A. S. school will be found tion regarding that Departmen the Treasurer will exhibit the finances showing the revenue £637 19s. 9d., and the expen

Six new members were adu and four of our associates we of death—all esteemed and Fogarty, Patrick Finn, John

The late John Little, Esq., corded in the list of our depa for many years a prominent n and for several of the last y Vice-President. He had en Society by his unceasing atten by irreproachable and exem, a and a citizen, and on the part pectfully tender to his fami with them in their sorrow for