

Hon. R. KENT—It might be done on a much larger scale than it is, and until the dogs are got rid of, we can't expect that branch of industry to prosper much. He regretted the merchants generally did not take as much interest in the encouragement of sheep-raising as the gentleman who is President of the Agricultural Society, and whose signature is attached to that petition; and when we find amongst them so many men of wealth we ought to expect they would undertake the establishment of model farms, if it were only for their amusement and show the poor settlers, by their example, what good might be done by them in the same manner proportionate with their means. When such a state of things comes to pass, he would have some hope for the future of Newfoundland, that there was a chance of raising it from the poverty that too faithfully attends it. With these observations he would support the petition,

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

(Continued.)

Mr. PROWSE.—No man in this house enjoyed an exhibition of this kind more than he (Mr. Prowse); ever when the laugh was against himself, as it was this evening, he had no objection to the serio-comic performance; but he thought it would be very much better suited for other scenes. If the hon member, Mr. March, would only act it elsewhere, for the benefit of the poor, he would do a great service, these bad times. Here it was out of place, and in the discussion of a great subject like the one now before us, most unseemly and improper. The hon member says all we want in the discussion of this question is common sense and honesty; "we want no hungry lawyers." Now he (Mr. P.) quite agreed with the hon gentleman, that all he (Mr. March) wanted was common sense and honesty. He might have those qualities separately, but after this last speech, he certainly could not have them in combination. If he had no common sense, he might honestly believe what he and the Solicitor General said about our being separated from England and joined to Canada alone; but if he has any common understanding, he must see that one of the primary objects of the Conference was to connect us more closely with Great Britain; and that, under confederation, we will be as much an integral portion of the British Empire, or even more so, than the Solicitor General speak, and the great argument that he relies upon is the little influence our eight men would have in the general Parliament. See, says the Solicitor General, how little influence the seven out harbor members have in this house. Why they cannot get the St. John's members to attend to business, and they cannot prevent them adjourning to go to dinners. He (Mr. Prowse) would like to know if there had ever been any complaint made by the Solicitor General on this score, and whether he was not always the first to go to a dinner party himself? What can eight members do? The hon and learned gentleman forgets all the influence Sir William Molesworth and the philosophical radie is exercised in the British House of Commons, though only numbering about a score of gentlemen? But is it one of the results of confederation that small states, like Rhode Island, for instance, are crushed and tyrannized over by large states like New York? Has the small-st Swiss canton the smallest complaint against the larger cantons? And why should we be afraid that Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, should all combine to treat us unfairly? It was very amusing to listen to some of the arguments of hon gentlemen on this question. The hon member, (Mr. March) and the learned Solicitor General describe the wealth and prosperity of this country in the most glowing terms. She is like some fair and beauteous damsel, rich with the spoils of the ocean, with no unseemly rents of pauperism in her bridal attire, her wealth and her beauty have attracted the covetous eyes of that old brickdown, ruined, spenhrift Canada, who wants to inveigle her into Confederation, and then ravish her of all her wealth. Do hon gentlemen know anything about that ruined country, Canada? Why, Sir, these beggarly Canadians have only 18 million dollars worth of agricultural implements, 79 millions dollars of live stock, and over 60 millions invested in railways and canals. Any one hearing these hon gentlemen argue this question, would think that the whole aim and desire of Canada was to squeeze the last drop of blood out of us, and that she was to recruit her ruined finances by grinding us down by oppressive taxation. Now, sir, this is a most unfair way of discussing this question. Canada is not going to tax us. Whatever is done in that way will be done by the General Parliament of the United British North American Provinces. But whatever hon gentlemen say about the Delegates and Canadian politicians, the Delegates had at least the satisfaction of knowing that their report and the proceedings of the conference had the high approval of enlightened British statesmen, of the London Times, which is quite as high an authority on political questions as any of our intelligent newspapers. That conference at Quebec, consisting of some of the ablest men from each of the colonies, acted all through this matter in the most able manner, and thoroughly in the spirit of our constitution. The Delegates first prepared a draft of the new constitution. This draft, contained in their report, was then submitted to the different local Legislatures, where, under the system of party government, it would receive the fullest ventilation; and each colony would discover how its particular interest lay with regard to it. And finally there was the last reference to the Imperial Parliament, where the claims of each colony would be considered, and the reasonableness and justice of such claims decided upon by the enlightened statesmen of England. He (Mr. Prowse) considered that it was a matter of the greatest importance to us that our reasonable and moderate demands were to be decided upon by enlightened statesmen such as England now possesses, by such men as Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, men whose impartiality was above suspicion, and whose political sagacity and forethought was above all praise. One of the great difficulties in answering the objections of the opponents of this great measure was the great diversity and the conflicting character of the arguments they used. One enlightened merchant, an opponent of confederation, says we will be flooded with Canadian manufactures. So also say the opponents of the confederation in Nova Scotia; but the great Nestor of the anticonfederates in this house, Mr. Glen, says so. Canada is a large importer of British goods, and this shows she cannot manufacture enough for herself; and how, then, will she be able to export manufactured goods to us? Now if the hon gentleman's argument were of any weight, any country that imported largely of manufactures could not export them. But unfortunately for his position, England, which exports the largest amount of manufactured articles in the world, also imports manufactures to an enormous extent. France, the largest exporter of light wines, actually imports large quantities of light wines from Hungary and Germany. Don't we ourselves import dried codfish? But the facts as well as the arguments are against hon members. The hon member for Carleton, Mr. Rorke, has samples of Canadian leather as low in price as American, and superior in quality. The produce of the tanvins of Canada now amounts to more than two millions and one half of dollars worth a year.

Canada also manufactures over a million yards of woollen cloth, valued at less than one dollar a yard. She has large iron foundries whose produce is two and a half million dollars worth. Then she exports furniture and boots and shoes to England. She has large manufactures of carriages. Canada has thus been shown to be in a position to export many kinds of manufactures to us to a considerable extent; and whilst labour is so dear there, it will pay them better to send down the leather and woollens not made up, and thus afford a good deal of employment to our unfortunate tailors and shoemakers, so many of whom are now suffering great distress. But it makes no difference how fallacious the arguments of those opposed to confederation may be shown to be, the ready answer to all reasoning is—"Oh, all you shew us in favour of confederation is purely speculative, wholly theoretical." These gentlemen are not satisfied unless they can clutch fatuity in their fists and put it into their breeches pockets. No political philosophy has any reference to us. We have nothing to do with the arguments and political economy of John Stuart Mill. The experience we derived from the study of history does not teach us, and he (Mr. Prowse) would ask them,—where are we to go then for a parallel? Are we to be guided by the political experience of the King of Dahomey, or to follow the model of the King of the Cannibal Islands? From its very nature, this question is theoretical; and must be to a great extent speculative in its character. What other arguments were used to prove the benefit that would result from the Reciprocity Treaty, or from the introduction of Responsible Government? It is singular, but true, that precisely the same position which is now taken up by the opponents of confederation was the one assumed by those who opposed the union of England and Scotland. But, says the hon member, Mr. Glen, there is no similarity between that union and the confederation. To his (Mr. Prowse's) mind, there was a remarkable similarity. The pauperism of Scotland was something frightful in 1707. Are not we in the same condition? And what is her present position? She has fewer paupers than any other portion of the three kingdoms. She has whole counties with hardly a single parish pauper. The union has accomplished tenfold greater results, material, social and political, than the wildest anticipations of those who labored to promote it. But then we are told there is increased taxation. This weighs down every advantage in hon. gentlemen's minds; but he (Mr. Prowse) would like to know whether civilization, the moral and intellectual elevation of the people, are not of far more importance than an extra penny or twopence on tea, or any question of tariffs? What is the present situation of this country as regards education and enlightenment? We are like a lot of little boys in the lowest class of a country school. We have been using our well-thumbed horn books so long that we have got to think of nothing beyond them. But let us come in contact with people who have a splendid system of education, who are enjoying the advantages of railways and steamers, and who are in a higher state of civilization than we are; does any one suppose that if we formed part of the confederation, we would have been so long trembling on the brink of a great public work like Todd's Cove Breakwater or Flower Hill Firebreak? Do you think we should have remained so long satisfied with that wretched tub the *Ellen Gibson*, or with the imperfect manner in which local steam is at present carried out, or our present miserable postal system? No, we cannot remain as we are. Increased intercourse with our fellow colonists, especially Canada, will have the same effect on us that it has everywhere else. We must improve. We never can go back in the path of progress. No government now dare do away with local steam. The whole country would cry out against the infliction of such an injustice on the outports. But, say hon gentlemen, this theory may be all correct; however, there is no community of interest between this country and Canada. She wants protection and we want free trade. She must have a protective tariff. Now he (Mr. Prowse) denied that the present Canadian tariff is protective. It was put on entirely for the purpose of revenue. It would not suit her agricultural population to have a protective tariff on manufactures; nor would it suit her best interests to place a duty on foreign grain, a duty of a shilling a barrel on flour, or sixpence a bushel on wheat from the States, would make grass grow in the streets of Montreal. It would render Canada's great canals and railways useless for the great design which they were intended, namely, as the best and cheapest outlet for the produce of the Western States to the Atlantic. Besides, it does not at all follow that the interests of the majority of any country should guide its fiscal policy. In England the majority, both in wealth and population, are agricultural; yet England's policy and England's interests have been found to lie in free trade in grain; and it has been found, too, that her agricultural interests are best served by this policy. We will have besides in our favour the fact that the interests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are identical with our own. Neither of them produce their own food entirely. They are both large importers of foreign food and foreign manufactures; and over and above all this, we have the word of Mr. Galt, that the present Canadian tariff will be reduced, in order to accommodate it to the interests of the whole Confederacy. Mr. Galt has given us this pledge, in the most solemn manner, through Lord Monk and our own Governor. It may be all very well for hon gentlemen to sneer at Mr. Galt and his promises, but it only betrays the lamentable ignorance of the history of colonial politics. Mr. Galt has shown himself an enlightened patriotic statesman; and his reputation as a financier stands as high in England as it does in Canada; and he (Mr. P.) would as soon expect men like George Brown, L. A. McDonald, and Mr. Galt, to return to the exploded theory of protection as he would expect them to defend the Canadian frontier with bows and arrows. Hon gentlemen may say, of course, if they choose, that Mr. Galt's statement, made through Lord Monk, is a lie; but he (Mr. Prowse) thought they would find very few to believe them. Any one who has read Mr. Galt's pamphlet on this question of Confederation must have been struck with the clear, honest and candid statement of facts it contained. He made no attempt to conceal the Canadian difficulties, out of which this idea of union originated. And what stronger argument can there be in favour of Confederation than the desire of these enlightened statesmen to retain this union of Upper and Lower Canada, at any cost? These leading statesmen of two powerful Colonies, like the Canadians, actually forced themselves upon the Charlottetown Conference of the smaller colonies, in order to sustain a union which was an unburden in its commencement, which was forced upon Lower Canada by the British Government, and which is most unfair at present to Upper Canada, a large majority of whose population is unrepresented. But unfair and unequal as that union now is, still it has been productive of such beneficial results to both colonies, that they would submit to almost any inconvenience sooner than again be separated. Another argument, which hon gentlemen who oppose Confederation have relied upon is, that as the General Parliament has the power to tax our exports, they will lay a duty on the exports of our fish and oil. He (Mr. Prowse) admitted that if such a thing were attempted it would be a serious loss to this colony. But that

very idea of such a thing was absurd. The fisheries of the other colonies are equal to three-fourths of ours; and their fishing interests are more nourished and protected than our own. The leading statesmen of Nova Scotia declared they would protect every hook and line, bob and sinker, which Nova Scotia threw into the water. Canada too expends a large amount every year in protecting and encouraging her fisheries; and an export tax would be almost the ruin of the fishing interests of those colonies, which had to be so cherished and nursed in order to raise up a maritime population, which Nova Scotia, and especially Canada, considered so necessary for their Colonial prosperity. If the provinces comprised in the proposed Confederation were the only exporters of codfish, if they had no rivals to compete with in foreign markets, he (Mr. Prowse) would consider an export duty on fish and oil might possibly be imposed, and it would not be so wholly unfair. But when our fish was being driven out of Spain by the fish from Norway, Sweden and Iceland, when, at the present time, our export to Spain alone had dwindled down to less than one-third of the whole consumption of the Peninsula, where, less than thirty years ago, Spain and Portugal did not receive ten thousand quintals from any other country but Newfoundland; when we had such rivals as the French and others driving us out of the Foreign fish markets, it would be a suicidal policy thus to destroy, at one fell blow, these great maritime interests which Colonial statesmen had laboured so long and energetically to promote. In the present day an export is an exploded fallacy in political economy; but he (Mr. Prowse) felt sure that as the interests of the Canadas and the maritime Provinces were identical with our own in that respect, it would be very easy to obtain the same guarantees with respect to our fish and oil, which was given for the coal of Nova Scotia and the lumber of New Brunswick. As regards the financial view of the question, he (Mr. Prowse) considered that the figures by which his hon friend the member for Placentia, Mr. Shea, had shown what would be the result of the Canadian tariff of 1863 as applied to this country, were unanswerable. He would not dwell upon this point, which was so ably discussed by that hon gentleman. He (Mr. Prowse) had heard many intelligent influential gentlemen who were opposed to confederation say that Mr. Shea's statement was under the mark, rather than over it. One argument, however, was used until it became stale, nauseating, that is, that in the event of the other colonies joining the confederation without us, Great Britain would make us her pet colony, that she would hug us to her heart as their most cherished offspring. He (Mr. Prowse) would like to know if this was the usual course in human affairs. Do we generally reward those most who give us most sleep in the face; and after we have given the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell a moral kick, spurned the advice of Her Majesty's government, which is tantamount to a command, the Imperial authorities will be so delighted with your conduct in this respect, that they will pass over all the other colonies who have followed their advice, and single you out for all their favors. Does any hon member of this house believe that this will be made a Naval port by Great Britain, if we refuse to go into confederation, or that England will do anything at all for us? If any hon gentlemen does believe such a thing, all he (Mr. Prowse) could say was that he envied their faith. Hon gentlemen who argue thus against Confederation, would try and make us believe that we are being separated from Great Britain, and in the event of war, our men would be drafted to defend the Canadian frontiers. Now they must know that in the event of war, the moment Canada was attacked, we would be attacked too, no matter whether we were in confederation or out of it. Talk about the defenceless position of Canada, there was no country so open to attack as this colony; not a man could be spared from here to defend any other part of the union. Picture to yourselves what one federal Monitor would do, if she opened her guns on the capital. Look at the position your Banks and all your institutions would be in. He (Mr. Prowse) would remind hon gentlemen that they had a little account to settle with the British Government with reference to payment of their share of the thirty thousand pounds sterling, which the troops cost here. This would doubtless be presented immediately they refused to enter confederation; and he would remind them they had made a promise on this matter, which they would have to keep. He (Mr. Prowse) considered we were bound by every tie of gratitude for the countless favors which we have received from the mother country, to consider her wishes in this matter, and to give them the most serious consideration. As regards England's position with the confederation, he (Mr. Prowse) considered that every province in that confederation was bound to afford assistance to the mother country, whenever their services were required, and England was also bound in honor to support the Confederacy when attacked. He (Mr. Prowse) felt the importance of this great subject. He felt there was a tremendous responsibility cast upon every representative who had to decide upon a measure involving such tremendous consequences to the present and future welfare of this colony. It was quite possible that many of the theories and anticipations put forth on this subject would not be realized; and he (Mr. Prowse) believed for himself, that the beneficial results would far exceed their most sanguine anticipations; perhaps they would not do so in the way hon gentlemen had predicted. He felt very strongly on this subject of confederation, and he regretted that in the heat of debate he had perhaps been too personal; but however strong in his opinions, he would not accept confederation on its present basis, without a guarantee for local, direct, and intercolonial steam. If our other demands were moderate and reasonable, he (Mr. Prowse) considered that we would obtain them; and he thought that, on those terms, our union with the British North American Provinces would be the greatest boon that could be conferred on this colony. It would be the proudest event in the life of every man who had helped to secure that union on a fair and impartial basis. He (Mr. Prowse) for one would never regret the curtailment of the power of this house, however much hon gentlemen might talk about the value which the country set upon it. If they did so it must have lately come to them. But a few years before, the Solicitor General said he was out, at an unreasonable hour, at a fire, and when the burning house tumbled in, an independent voter in the crowd said he wished them blackguards of the Assembly were under it. Has there been such a complete revulsion of public feeling since that the public are now delighted with the Assembly and the Council, together spending nearly as much as the whole education grant? The public indeed. They wouldn't care a straw if your whole paraphernalia of Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms, Clerks and Messengers, Mace and Members, were swept away to-morrow. There would neither be lamentation nor weeping nor great mourning, except, perhaps, on the part of the few small politicians who suffer by the change. He (Mr. Prowse) trusted there would be no silent votes on this question; but that every member would state the reasons which influenced his views, so that our constituents will know how to deal with each one of us at the next general election.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S;

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

THE Mail Steamer *Merlin* arrived from Halifax at an early hour on Monday morning last, bringing English dates to the 4th inst. The papers announce the death at London, on the 15th ult., of His Eminence Cardinal WISEMAN, after a protracted illness, in his 63rd year. He was a native of Spain. We give below an abstract notice of the death of this most illustrious Prince of the Church. An account of his funeral we must reserve for our next number.

The deaths of the Duke of Northumberland and Viscount Combermere are also announced.

Lord LYONS has from ill-health resigned his place as Ambassador at Washington. He is to be succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce, brother of the late Lord ELGIN.

The QUEEN had almost miraculously escaped being crushed by the fall of a tree at Windsor on the 18th ult. Her Majesty was riding in the Home Park at the time and was approaching close to the tree without observing that it was toppling, when a groom seeing the danger gave the alarm, and thus averted a fatal result.

It is again rumoured that Lord PALMERSTON intends to quit public life at the close of the present session, and that Lord John RUSSELL will take his post as Prime Minister, with Mr. GLADSTONE leader of the Government in the Commons.

WE notice that in New Brunswick Mr. TILLEY and his Confederation friends have been defeated at the election by a large majority. No decisive action had been taken on the question in Nova Scotia, but the belief seems to be that the defeat in New Brunswick will so act in Nova Scotia as to prevent any decision for the present.

We do not regard this pronouncement in New Brunswick as a matter likely to thwart the ultimate aim of the Confederates. Doubtless, it postpones the issue they desire to accomplish; but when it is remembered that the election in that colony was a proceeding of hot haste—that the question was forced precipitately upon a people who were most probably unacquainted with its merits, and therefore unprepared to determine their course on just grounds, it seems as if mere prejudice and fanaticism had been the arbiters of the present result. This, coupled with the fact that the falling in of the Province has been rejected at the meetings, portends a very brief duration of the new Government which has been put together by such means and which must be composed of comparatively weak materials.

We notice that in Canada Confederation has been carried by a sweeping majority in the Legislature, and that it has been decided that "Notwithstanding the defeat of the Confederation card dates of N. B. Brunswick and the consequent cheer of the general settlement for a Confederation, the Canadian Government would pass their resolutions in favour of the Confederation as soon as possible, ask for a vote of supplies, and adjourn Parliament immediately, when the members of the Government would proceed to England to confer with the Imperial Government with regard to the question of defence, and other pressing matters. The result of their mission is to be submitted to the Canadian Parliament at the extra annual session."

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

(FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.)

An expectant congregation, at the solemn reopening of the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary on the 11th of December, were disappointed of his presence. He presided we believe at the meeting of the Bishops on the 13th, and ever since that day the gravity of his malady steadily increased.

It was endured with the sublime fortitude that has distinguished his life throughout. In the words of a public writer which we quoted last week and which we are now able to verify from personal information :—

“ His medical advisers had, in accordance with the request of their illustrious patient, informed him of the reservery of the critical state of his health, and it was quite prepared for the issue, be it life or death. Though rarely free from pain, and labouring under the most depressing malady, his Eminence has never exhibited the slightest impatience or irritation. In all his converses in a calm collected manner, not only with regard to his own dissolution but in reference to those ecclesiastical matters in connection with his sacred office which have never ceased to occupy his attention.

Last Saturday week the Cardinal Archbishop kneled that he was dying, and the knowledge prompted him to exert his last act of ecclesiastical authority. It was by his own express command that his Vicar General issued to the Clergy of the Archdiocese the circular which we published in our last impression—bidding them to desist from supplicating for his recovery and, instead, to pray during the Holy Sacrifice that he might have a happy death, and to do so in the words prescribed by the Church herself in the sacred Liturgy: *Pro Inferno, qui proximus est morti.*

In the afternoon of the same Sunday, (Feb. 5) which the desire of that circular was carried in effect, the Canons of the Chapter of Westminster assembled around the dying bed of their Cardinal Archbishop, and he expounded the last remnant of physical strength in making before them that Canonical profession of faith prescribed for a Bishop upon danger of death. Being vested so far as was possible in the sacred vestments of his office, the Creed of Pius IV. was read for him, his own state of weakness preventing him from reciting it for himself. He then professed solemn assent to the holy Symbol by kissing the Book of the Gospels, and in doing so, His Eminence said, "I wish to express before the Chapter that I have not and never had in my whole life the slightest doubt or hesitation as to any one of the Articles of this faith; I have always endeavoured to teach it and it is my desire to transmit it intact to my successor. *Scilicet me Deus adiuvet, et haec erit mea evangelia.*" His Eminence then said, "I now wish to receive Extreme Unction at your hands as the seal of my profession of faith." He had been anointed three weeks previously, but having since rallied, he considered himself to be now in a new danger. After receiving extreme Unction he addressed the Chapter collectively, received each of them to the kiss of peace, and then gave them his blessing. The whole

ence is described by those who witnessed the most impressive and affecting that came off. Throughout Monday and Tuesday inquiries was, that the Cardinal was the formal bulletins were no longer the medical attendants. During Tuesday, a medical attendant that death was rapidly approaching. At 12 o'clock the next morning he was released from his sufferings.

We are informed by one who has witnessed the closing days of the Cardinal from the time when he was informed that he could not be expected, he entirely understood which had any reference to the matter which had no reference to the world, and no longer received any connection with spiritual things. He was disturbed "commune with God," and he wished to interrupt the sacredness of his solitude. In short (to use the words of the Cardinal himself), "if ever any man died as a Cardinal Wiseman."

In the House of Lords an important question occurred on the defence of Canada. The noble Lord called attention to the matter. He said that the feelings of Americans, and urged that the Government should take measures for the defence of Canada.

Earl DeGray admitted the importance of the question, but regretted that no doubt existed of the conciliatory intention of the Government. He explained the measures which the Government would ask a vote for. He said the Government would ask a vote for the Quebec defences, while the Canada defences, the defences of Montreal and the defences of the St. Lawrence.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.—The report of the committee on the defences of Canada, has been submitted to the House of Commons. Col. Jervis is of opinion that if Montreal and Quebec are placed in a condition of defence by iron-plated vessels, a successful defence of Upper Canada is made, even there points are to be found which are properly fortified, would offer a most effective resistance to an enemy—Fort York, Toronto and Hamilton. Col. Jervis said that the Provincial Government could not be expected to take the whole of the colony into consideration in a fair and becoming manner, but that the measures requisite for the defence of the colony.

LATEST FROM THE S

Nearly the whole sea-board of the Federal hands. Charleston was evacuated, the Confederates having previously, fired a large part of the city, and sales of cotton. 200 citizens lost their lives in the explosion. Admiral Dilhagen sent the following despatch:—
"We have evacuated, and I am now on my way to Wilmington was captured on Wednesday a number of prisoners. The Federal Government will soon be in their hands for arming 200,000 negroes in the States in the Confederate Senate by vote. This vote it is supposed, will be reversed. On the probabilities as regards the Herald observes:—
"Determined on another desperate leaders are now trying to 'fire the people and to rally the people for the final blow to the knife' will be their word, and lowering." The end of this was must fight it through to the bitter end. make up our minds for the protection of the necessary sacrifices. More blood must be shed. More victims will fall, more fountains of tears must be opened in our land. We must defend ourselves. We must guard themselves for the coming day. They grasp the sword with a strong hand, to conquer or die, let them unite the sword and the cross. Their ardent and unceasing prayer into the hands of the Lord, alone can make the contest brief. We must turn the tide and results of battle at Charleston where upon our side.

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