

## Notices.

Mother's!! Mothers!!  
to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing  
for children teething. This valuable  
is the prescription of one of the best  
and nurses in the United States; it  
has been used for thirty years with never failing  
success by millions of mothers and chil-  
dren. It relieves the child from pain, but  
the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity,  
and energy to the whole system. It  
instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and  
We believe it the best and surest remedy  
in all cases of Dissentery and Diarrhoea when  
it arises from teething or any other  
directions for use will accompany each  
genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis  
on the outside wrapper. Price only 25c.  
Sold by all Medicine Dealers, Office,  
New York, and 205 High Holborn  
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## MRS. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents  
of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for  
teething, which greatly facilitates the process  
of sooth the gums, reducing all infla-  
mation and spasmodic action, and  
relate the bowels. Depend upon it, mo-  
give rest to yourselves, and relief and  
infants. We have put up and sold this  
for thirty years, and can say, in confidence  
that what we have never been able to say  
medicine—never has it failed in a single  
case, when timely used. Never  
an instance of dissatisfaction by any one  
On the contrary, all speak delighted  
and speaks in terms of commendable  
effects and medical virtues. We  
wrote "what we do now," after thirty  
and pledge our reputation for the  
what we here declare. In almost every  
the infant is suffering from pain and  
will be found in fifteen or twenty  
the syrup is administered. Full direc-  
tions will accompany each bottle. Non-  
the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,  
on the outside wrapper. Sold by Drug-  
out the world. Principal Office, 48 Day  
and 205 High Holborn, England. Price  
per bottle.

An extract from a letter written by  
Holme, Pastor of the Pierrepont-street  
Brooklyn, N.Y., to the "Journal and  
Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in  
world-renowned medicine, Mrs. WINSLOW'S  
Syrup for Children Teething—"We  
are in your column of Mrs. Winslow's  
Syrup. Now we never said a word in  
anyone before in our life, but we  
l to say to your readers that this is no  
have tried it, and know it to be all  
probably one of the most successful  
the day, because it is one of the best  
your readers who have babies can't do  
in a supply."

J. DEARIN, St. John's,  
Agent for Newfoundland.

PHOENIX FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Street and Charing Cross, London.  
ESTABLISHED 1712.

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NIX OFFICE is confidently re-  
-the notice of the public—for the libera-  
-tude with which all claims upon it are paid—as well as for the almost unlimited  
-it affords, comprising in addition to the  
-Capital of the Company, the whole for-  
-nous Proprietors, composed of some  
-gentlemen and Merchants in the  
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NIX OFFICE has carried on an exten-  
-sive business, for upwards of seventy-  
-the duty paid by it to Government for a  
-Great Britain and Ireland exceed-  
-ing per annum.

short time insurances are undertaken  
-NIX COMPANY on almost every deck-  
-in Newfoundland at a moderate rate  
-which may be known on application to  
-their office, in St. John's, where policies  
-of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,  
Agents for Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1846.  
L, ONE MILLION STERLING.

e of Assuring before 25th  
May 1863.

## D DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The advantage of this year's entry to the  
Proposals must be lodged at the Office  
Newfoundland, or with one of the Agents  
5th May next.

RS BONUS will be allocated at the  
-in 1864 to Policies opened before

Books for the Present Year.

ED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Governor.

HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN &  
N. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.  
E-5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.  
rectors in St. John's, Newfoundland.  
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ent—Frederick J. Wyatt.

ON OF THE COMPANY.

e of the Company..... £130,00

have divided Profits on two occasions—

1859.

1000, opened in 1847, has been increased

the application of the bonus; other

proportion.

every five years; next division in 1860.

received in any part of the world what

was established.

## The Newfoundlandander.

St. John's, Thursday, March 9, 1865.

No. 3,645.

Printed and Published every Monday and Thursday  
mornings by EDWARD DALTON SHEA, at his  
Office in DUCKWORTH STREET—Terms One  
Quinea per annum, payable in advance.  
Advertisements not limited (Auction-sales and notices  
which determine themselves excepted) are repeated  
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This paper is filed and may be seen, free of charge, at  
Holloway's Pillar and Ointment Establishment, 244,  
Strand, London.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

TUESDAY, February 14th.

(Continued.)

Hon. JAMES CORMACK felt much pleasure in supporting the petition, because he thought it would be very judicious to postpone legislation on so important a question, until the fullest information and consideration be brought to bear upon it. Many of the people of the country, doubtless, are yet unaware of its nature and conditions, and it would be most unfair to decide upon it without giving the country an opportunity for information, and for ascertaining its merits. He (Mr. C.) was not aware that the matter would come on for deliberation this evening, and was not therefore prepared to go as fully into its details as other hon. members have done, but no doubt it will come up for legislation at a future date, when it can be more minutely discussed. Perhaps when that occasion does arrive it may be satisfactorily explained, that many of the features of the resolution of the Quebec convention which are held to be objectionable, are not of that injurious character attributed to them by the opponents to confederation, and as they would appear upon their face to pourtray. He considered, in view of the circumstances connected with the question, that the course suggested by this petition, to wait for the result of an appeal to the people, was the most fair and legitimate course to pursue; and then, in the ensuing session of the legislature, it can be thoroughly discussed and determined. In the meantime he should refrain from giving any definite opinion upon the subject of confederation.

Hon. N. STABB was pleased at the manner in which hon. gentlemen have discussed this subject; and at the respectful treatment the petition of the Mercantile Society has received at their hands. He should like to see other bodies approach the legislature with petitions, no matter whether for against the proposed confederation; for it was a subject that cannot be too closely investigated and discussed,—the interests of every man, woman and child in the country being involved in the issue. Hon. gentlemen will perhaps be glad to hear that the prayer of this petition will be acceded to, for that Mr. Hoyles has given notice of his intention of proposing in the Assembly a resolution having for its effect the postponement of legislation upon the question until after the result of the general election, and thus meet the wishes of those who petition for it, and in accordance with his own views and those of the members of the lower branch of the

the intention to force it through, contrary to the general wish of the country whose interests are so deeply concerned in it; and more especially it is desirable that the country should be consulted, as we are on the eve of a general election. The gentlemen who offer themselves as representatives for the people will thus have a full opportunity in the interim to enlighten the constituencies of the country upon the bearings of the question and point out how it affects their interests; and the government will neglect no opportunity of pacifying before the community every information upon it that may come into its possession. Every matter connected with it will be made clear and open to the people, and thus all concerned will no doubt be placed in a better position for decision upon it than now. A conclusion must be arrived at after the election. The members of the lower house charged with the wishes and opinion of the constituencies of the several electoral districts of the Island will be in a position to declare what that general opinion will be, and the result must be abided by; whether favourable to the proposition or the reverse. As regards the terms of the Report of the Quebec conference, he thought they deserved the most serious consideration in some points which concerned this colony, and which he hoped, and had no doubt, would be bestowed upon them. Whatever may be the result, there cannot be a question that we should take care to insure free trade in provisions from all parts of the world, for the business necessities of the country demand that we should procure them at the cheapest possible rate. Notice is about to be given by the American government of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty after the expiration of the prescribed period of one year; and we must look about ourselves before the commencement of the next, and see where we can supply our necessities on the most reasonable conditions. This was a matter of material importance to us, and that would demand future consideration. Care also should be taken to provide against the probability of imposition of duty on our exports, as is done regarding Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It rests with the people of the country to say whether we shall stay as we are at present, or accept confederation with the other provinces; and he trusted the whole question would be approached in a spirit of calm enquiry and examination, that will lead to a decision most calculated to lead to promote its future interests and welfare.

The discussion then ceased.

During the foregoing debate a message from the House of Assembly was announced, and on being admitted to the Bar the deputation in charge presented for concurrence of the Council the following Bills, which had been passed by the Lower House:

- A Bill to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due on the forfeiture of certain recognizances.
- A Bill to regulate the office and duties of Coroners.
- A Bill to continue the Punishment of Banishment in certain cases.
- A Bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in this colony and its dependencies.
- A Bill to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims.

Thee Bills were not read a first time, and on motion of Hon. R. J. Pinxent, it was ordered that they be read a second time to-morrow, and printed in the mean time.

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock on Thursday next.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16th.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

Hon. N. STABB laid before the house copy of report of the Commander of Her Majesty's ship Medea.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second reading of the following bills.

- Bills to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances.

Bills to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances.

Bill to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims.

Bill to regulate the office and duties of Coroners.

Bill to continue the Punishment of Banishment in certain cases.

Bill to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in this colony and its dependencies.

Hon. R. J. PINXENT briefly explained to the house the nature and object of these Bills. They were all in the nature of law bills. The principle of the Coroner's Bill was sufficiently explained by its preamble which declares—"Whereas the office and duties of Coroner have heretofore been and now are filled and performed by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor for the time being, and doubts have arisen as to how far such appointments and the proceedings from time to time had theretunder been, and are, valid in Law; and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that provisions should be made for the future appointment of Coroners, be it therefore enacted." He would state that he had been furnished by the hon. Attorney General with drafts of the Bills before their passing the lower house, and having carefully looked over them he did not imagine that there was much, if any amendment required. This, however, was a matter for the house to decide, and when it goes into committee (Mr. P.) as the law member of this house would be most happy to afford any aid or explanation that might be required. He considered them very useful and necessary measures, and felt pleasure in moving the second reading of the first on the order.

The Bills were then on separate motions read, a second time, to be committed to-morrow;—the hon. gentleman who had charge of them explaining their several nature and objects.

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17th.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Committee of the whole on the following Bills:—

- Bill to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances.
- Bill to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims.
- Bill to regulate the office and duties of Coroners.
- Bill to continue the Punishment of Banishment in certain cases.
- Bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the colony and its dependencies.

Hon. R. J. PINXENT, who had charge of these Bills, moved the house into committee of the whole on consideration of the Penalties' Bills.—Hon. Mr. Fraser in the chair.

The Committee, after short deliberation, rose and reported the Bill without amendment. The Coroner's Bill, Punishment Bill, and Bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in this colony were severally committed to the whole house, and passed through without amendment.—To be read a third time to-morrow. The adverse claims Bill was passed over for the present.

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock, on Monday next.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th.

The House met at 4 o'clock;

Hon. R. J. PINXENT.—The proper parliamentary course to pursue, when matters affecting the privileges of the Council were to be considered, was to introduce and discuss them as soon as convenient. The subject he meant to allude now, and which had been brought under notice before the doors had been opened, by the hon. organ of the government, was an article which appeared to-day in a paper called the "Daily News," reflecting falsely and libelously on this Council and its Members, and defamed open reference and denunciation. It appears under the title "Council Privileges," and reads thus, —

"It appears that on the last day of the last session the Contingency Bill omitting pay to Council was brought up from the Assembly, upon which the hon. J. O. Fraser moved that the Bill be read a first time, which was negatived:—

For— Against—

Hon. J. O. Fraser	Hon. N. Stabb
" J. Cormick	" E. Morris
" R. O'Dwyer	" R. Kent
	" P. Tessier

In the Journals it simply records that the Bill was read a first time, without reference to Mr. Fraser's motion. This record in the Journal was therefore incorrect.

On Friday, Hon. J. O. Fraser gave notice that he would move to amend the records in accordance with the facts above stated, upon which hon. R. J. Pinxent moved that the house resolve itself into committee on Privileges. After some discussion he withdrew that motion; and moved that hon. J. O. Fraser's notice of motion be not received, which was discussed, and a vote taken upon it, when it was determined that the records should remain false,—reflecting infinite credit on the irresponsible men who it would seem will stop at nothing to get pay, even to the falsifying of their Journals."

Now, he (Mr. P.) cared nothing, nor did he think the house were much concerned about the disputed matter of fact contained in the first portion of that article, because any individual may honestly differ with his fellowmen, and may fairly give expression to that difference, if his convictions prompt him to believe the correctness of his position as opposed to their view. Therefore, as regards the circumstance attending the discussion of the question of Council pay last session, as related in that article, we are not called upon now to dispute whether it was so or not, though it is rather strange that upon that point the opinion of every hon. member of the house is at variance with the hon. Mr. Fraser. The Journals also contradict his view and prove his incorrectness;—the debates of the house still further tend to confirm it. The Journals state that the Contingency Bill was read a first time, and immediately after a message was adopted and sent to the lower house, stating that the Bill could not be proceeded with owing to the omission therefrom of sessional allowances to members of the Legislative Council. Now, how could this message be passed saying the Bill would not be proceeded with, if it had not already been read a first time, and its provisions ascertained, though hon. Mr. Fraser's notice would endeavour to show it was not read a first time, and it must have been upon some different motion, if at all, that the division stood took place. If such a division did occur, then the omission of the result from the record would only prove the hon. gentleman's want of familiarity with parliamentary practice, as no division is ever recorded unless it be requested by a member that the name should be recorded by the Clerk, who never does take down the names unless so requested, or in fact anything but the results of the acts of the house. To give further proof of the incorrectness of the asserted division, his (Mr. P.) name does not appear in it at all, though he was one of the leading movers in the matter, being at the time the Chairman of the Contingency Committee, and, as appeared by the reports a

prominent debater upon it. He stated these facts to show that the hon. gentleman must be wrong. At the same time he (Mr. P.) accorded him full credit for sincerity in believing that in the position he has taken up he is right. All this was, however, beside the question he now had in hand. He had complain now of the gross breach of privilege involved in the conclusion drawn from the notice of motion he had referred to, and contained in the latter portion of the article in the "Daily News." The hon. gentleman has a perfect right no doubt, to make his name as public as he pleases, but not at the expense of the honor and dignity and independence of this body. In the first place it involved a breach of their privileges, for if there were any irregularity or diversity of opinion as to the disputed matter of fact, relating as it did to their Journals, it was open to rectification by the house, if proved to be incorrect. He cared little for newspaper criticism, as regarded himself personally, but with regard to this honorable body, in its corporate capacity, they would be wanting in that self-respect and sense of dignity that belonged to its position and established character did he overlook a slander directed against the motives of its proceedings which have always been conducted with respectability and decorum. Does any one believe that the gentlemen here who hold their positions from Her Majesty the Queen, would so degrade themselves as to falsify their Journals for any purpose,—much less with the object attributed to them? He did not imagine any respectable man in the community would believe such an outrageous falsehood. If it were our political conduct that were assailed even with severity out of doors, we could have no possible objection. Fair and honorable criticism was at all times a necessary attendant upon political proceedings, and from our positions we must sometimes expect it. Private difference of opinion between members of the house were quite another aspect. It is assumed in this article that one member of the house is right and all the rest wrong; upon a matter affecting the practices and proceeding of this Chamber, and that they have wilfully falsified the Journals or instigated their officer to do it, to sustain themselves in error and for the paltry motive of procuring pay. Who can "our own correspondent" be who appears to have been so thoroughly informed of the proceedings of the house on Thursday last? There were but about a half dozen strangers in the gallery on that evening and their names are known. He hoped the individual who occupied the very respectable and enviable position of "our own correspondent" was not within the walls of this house, or connected with this body. It was strange though that that very name and other circumstances of the alleged division, as contained in the notice of motion offered to the house on Thursday, should be so accurately given by "our own correspondent,"—and we should remember that strangers don't generally take such deep interest in our proceedings as to watch them so closely as this correspondent must have done this question of routine. These facts afforded food for reflection, in seeking the perpetrator or instigator of so foul a libel. Surely the hon. gentleman who gave the notice of motion out of which this transaction arose would not justify so slanderous an ascription upon the character of his fellow councillors! He (Mr. P.) certainly supposed he had more regard for their dignity and honor and independence than to sustain it; and surely if that hon. gentleman had even heard such a vile calumny was about to be written, or such conclusions to be drawn regarding hon. members of this house, he would be one of the first to call upon the Editor of the paper that would publish it to repudiate the vile imputation, and to request its suppression. But in this case it is a remarkable fact that the Edi. or the "Daily News" is so well furnished with the particulars and that the hon. gentleman figures the hero as it were of the proceeding. These circumstances called for the closest scrutiny, and he should therefore move the house into committee of privilege.

Hon. J. O. FEASER.—The hon. and learned member had thought proper to refer privately to him (Mr. F.) because it happened his name appeared conspicuously in the offensive article complained of; and implies that he (Mr. F.) had something to do with this novel style of courting popularity. Now, he was not surprised that the hon. and learned member indulged his fancies in this line: it was natural he should. No doubt he was warranted in doing so, regard be had to the principles governing himself, and which he would so courteously apply to others. There are those who owing to certain peculiar characteristics, believe themselves to be master-spirits, of the age—they seize every opportunity to prostitute themselves and their excellencies before the public, occupy every spare foot of platform-ground whereupon to instruct the public, and exhibit themselves as objects of general admiration, and doubtless would measure others by a standard applicable to themselves. If in this manner the hon. and learned gentleman judged of him (Mr. F.) then let him unmask himself. He never aspired to become the object of popular plaudits. As far as concerned his motives in the matter he sought to correct; he was only desirous to arrive at what he believed to be a correct state of facts. To place himself in opposition to hon. members was not his wish, and he could毫不犹豫 say that none had a greater repugnance to anything like antagonism with his fellowmen than he had. Now, what were the facts of the case as far as he (Mr. F.) was concerned? He gave notice that he would move to have the journal of last session amended in accordance with facts, and was met at the outset by a vote refusing to receive such notice. He had not asked the house to pronounce the Journals in correct without enquiry, but in the exercise of a member's privilege he intimated that he was prepared to prove their incorrectness, and would ask the house to hear the evidence and decide the facts warranted; and if he could so prove their incorrectness, would hon. gentlemen be satisfied to allow the public records to be unamended? The occurrences connected with the discussion of the Contingency Bill on the last day of last session were as clear to his mind as if they had been taken to-day—they were these—the hon. organ of the government (Mr. Stabb) told him the Contingency Bill was about to come up from the lower house, and that it would only be received and laid upon the table, that it would not be read.

Hon. N. STABB.—The hon. gentleman is certainly in error in this statement;—how could the house members be ascertained its provisions unless it had been first read? You are certainly labouring under a mistake.

Hon