

The Newfoundlandander.

St. John's, Monday, March 20, 1865.

No. 3,648.

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not limited (Auction-sales and notices which determine themselves excepted) are repeated until ordered in writing to be withdrawn, and are charged for accordingly.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

S. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents

of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for

g, which greatly facilitates the process

softening the gums, reducing all inflam-

mation, all pain and spasmodic action, and

the bowels. Depend upon it, mo-

mbers to yourselves, and relief and

infants. We have put up and sold this

thirty years, and can say, in confidence

what we have never been able to say

medicine—never has it failed in a single

case to cure, when timely used. Never

in instance of dissatisfaction by any one

On the contrary, all speak delighted

and, speaks in terms of commendable

effects and medical virtues. We

natter "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

relief will be found in fifteen or twenty

the syrup, is administered. Full dress-

will accompany each bottle. None

less the lac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,

on the outside wrapper. Sold by Drug-

out the world Principal Office, 48 Dey

and 205 High Holborn, England. Price

per bottle."

J. DEARIN, St. John's,

Agent for Newfoundland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

The house met at three o'clock. The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the house a return of the duties collected at Harbor Grace in the years 1862 '3 and '4.

Ordered that this document lie on the table. Mr. RORKE presented a petition from Wm. Burke and others, of Victoria Village, near Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road through that settlement.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table. M. KAVANAGH presented a petition from Gregory Dougall and others, of Broad Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road joining the Portugal Cove road.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table. On motion of the hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to order of the day, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the further consideration of the confederation of the British North American Provinces.

Mr. KNIGHT in the chair. Mr. RORKE said he rose to say a few words on this important subject of confederation. He regarded the supporters of the latter seemed to forget the former. All who had paid attention to the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, and the progress of public opinion in England, of late years, must be aware that the question of the military expenditure in the colonies had received a good deal of attention, and was the cause of much complaint, and that Her Majesty's Government were pressed to have recourse to every means of reduction. That question of confederation, which was taken up in the neighbouring Provinces, and to which they were invited to become parties, offered an opportunity of effecting such reduction; and we saw, by the despatch of Mr. Cardwell, that it was strongly recommended to us by Her Majesty's Government. We had therefore to consider it as a measure which the home government desired to see carried out. By the confederation of the colonies, they would form a powerful community, and the Imperial Government would be gradually relieved from a considerable portion of the existing military expenditure. It had been said that Great Britain would still continue our present protection to us, and that we might, therefore, remain out of the confederation. He (Mr. Rorke) did not consider the matter in that light. If we declined to accept the terms offered to us, he apprehended the British Government would not act towards us as they had hitherto done. It had been stated that the statesmen of Canada desired to have this Colony, and the other maritime Provinces, for the purpose of aiding in the defence of Canada. He did not concur in that. Canada was a populous and powerful and prosperous country, and better able to defend herself than we were. Then as to the commercial aspect of the question; many apprehended that we would be subjected to a much larger amount of taxation than we now paid; but when we come to consider the position we would be in, he did not see much to apprehend from increased taxation. People were apprehensive that the tariff of Canada would be adopted by the confederate Government and Legislature. But supposing the tariff of Canada were applied to our imports, he did not consider that it would produce so much revenue as was supposed. By that tariff, hooks, lines, seines, nets, salt and canvas were admitted duty free, which were articles of large consumption in the fisheries. There were other articles which came in at a duty not exceeding our present tariff. A large quantity of goods were imported now which we had no business to use; and which had been the cause of three fourths of the poverty under which Newfoundland now suffered; and if increased duties would be the means of reducing the consumption of such goods, he (Mr. Rorke) would say that it would be a great benefit to the country. But respecting the increased duty on manufactured goods; so far as regarded our operative population, he did not apprehend the revenue would be increased by them. Look at Canada. He found there manufactures of the articles we required, which, under consideration, would come in duty free. These manufactures had much increased of late years, and now manufactures from the United States were coming in, on account of the distracted state of the country, occasioned by the war, at its enormous taxation. They had extensive woollen manufactures, manufacturers of boots and shoes, and the manufacturers of leather were very extensive. Canada had long been noted for its superior saddlery, which was not, however, of extensive demand here. But Canada leather was a good article, and our consumption of leatherware was large. He (Mr. Rorke) had samples of boots and shoes from Quebec, last fall, and he had compared them with our imports from England and other countries, and found them very much superior to what we were in the habit of receiving from America, and fully equal to the English, while the prices were moderate. Their leather and their castings were of as good a description as what came from England, and fully as cheap. He had no doubt that many other articles were produced in Canada that would suit us, and which would all come in duty free. We all knew that when people were put to it, they readily accommodated themselves to circumstances. We need not, therefore, be apprehensive that there would be any great difficulty in substituting the Canadian manufacture for the British. He did not, therefore, apprehend that our taxation would, on the whole, be higher than now, and he believed that our fishermen would in many instances get better articles than they used now, and equally cheap. Flour and provisions were also abundant and cheap in Canada, and when the Grand Trunk Railway was completed to Halifax, could be received by all the year round. This was an age of change, and the confederation of small states into larger was occurring yearly, in Europe. He thought, taking the whole matter into consideration, that Confederation would ultimately prove beneficial. He did not anticipate any immediate benefit, nor did he suppose we would suffer any detriment, but he believed we would find that the revenue on the articles we would receive duty free would balance the increase duty on the others; and then Canada offered an unlimited market for our pickled fish, while Confederation would secure us against the imposition of duty upon it. We were also promised steam com-

munication both with England and with Canada, and when that was accomplished, he believed it would work a greater benefit to this country than could, at present, be estimated. But some hon. members were apprehensive that the federal parliament would tax our fish and oil. That could easily be guarded against, and he believed if delegations were sent to England on the subject, we would get other concessions. We were not similar to the other provinces, and that would be taken into consideration. It was his first belief that Confederation would ultimately be of great benefit. He did not desire to influence others, but it was his belief that it would work beneficially for this country, and, therefore, he had much pleasure in supporting the resolutions moved by the hon. leader of the government.

(Here followed the speech of Mr. SHEA which has been already published in this Journal)

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

The house met at three o'clock. Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a petition from the Revd. Kyran Walsh, Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board of Education at Harbor Main, which was received and read praying, that the R. C. school at Olliers should be placed under the direction of the Harbor Main Board. Also a petition from Samuel Case, Ferryman at Aquaforte, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Gregory Dougall and others, of Broad Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road joining the Portugal Cove road.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. BARRON, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said he knew the necessity for a ferry at that place, and hoped, when in committee of supply, that the petition would be favourably considered.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table. The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a petition from James Lowe and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant of land for the purpose of a burying ground for the Wesleyans of that town.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would observe that the house had already granted money for the purchase of burying ground for the members of the Church of England and for the Catholics of Harbor Grace. The Wesleyans, who equally required a burying ground outside the town, now came forward and petitioned that similar provision should be made for them. He was satisfied that the prayer of the petition would be readily acceded to by the house.

Mr. MOORE was happy to support the prayer of that

petition. Similar provision had been made for by all de-

nominations in St. John's, and more recently the mem-

bers of the Church of England and the Roman Catho-

lics of Harbor Grace were provided for. The Wesley-

ans were a numerous and respectable body, and they

now petitioned for similar consideration, which he had

no doubt the house would comply with.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from John Winterbotham and others of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant of land for a burying ground for the Wesleyans of that town.

Mr. RORKE, in moving that the petition lie on the ta-

ble, would observe that, last session, when grants were

made for the Church of England and Roman Catholic

burying grounds outside the town of Harbor Grace, he

stated that he supported these grants on the understand-

ing that the claim of Carbonear for similar considera-

tion should be re-opened. The Wesleyans of that town were

an old and respectable congregation, and this is a bury-

ground had for some years been so crowded as to en-

large the health of those residing in its vicinity, and there

was a necessity for its being closed, and a suitable bury-

ing ground provided outside the town. After the grants

already made to other places, he was satisfied that the

petition would be favourably considered.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL had much pleasure in

supporting the prayer of that petition. He knew many

of the petitioners intimately, and was aware that the pre-

sent Wesleyan burying ground at Carbonear was alto-

gether insufficient for the requirements of such a large

body. Similar grants were made to St. John's and Har-

bor Grace, and the claim of the petitioners to the same

consideration would be admitted by hon. members on

both sides of the house.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. RORKE also presented a petition from Nicholas Nichol, Postmaster of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Mr. RORKE in moving that the petition lie on the ta-

ble, would observe that the dues of the Postmaster of Car-

bonear had been very much increased since the salary was

fixed at its present amount, way offices had been estab-

lished on the North Shore of Conception Bay and on the South

Shore of Trinity Bay, to which he had to dispatch mails,

and from which mails are received, and the local busi-

ness of the office was also increased, so that the salary,

which was sufficient a few years ago, was now inade-

quate.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL thought that Post Master a

very worthy person, and considered his remuneration

very inadequate for the duties he had to perform. But

he (S. Gen.) would observe that he had two years ago,

presented a similar petition, from the Post Master of

Carbonear, whose dues had much increased since

the salaries were fixed for Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus.

Special mails we now received and dispatched

on the arrival of the mail Packets from Halifax, and

the system of money orders was also introduced, which

had caused a great deal of additional duty, which the

Post Master had to perform, and for which he did not

receive one penny. When he was appointed to the office,

he was merely to receive the mails from St. John's, and

dispatch the return mails. The system had been

much extended. He (S. Gen.) regretted the Post Mis-

ter General was not in the house. He could testify

to the efficiency of his salary. Harbor Grace was the

only Post Office out of St. John's that paid its expenses,

which was evidence of the extent of duty there compa-

red with other offices.

Mr. RORKE quite agreed with the Solicitor General,

that the Post Master at Harbor Grace was not sufficiently

remunerated; but at present he would urge the prayer

of that petition on the favorable consideration of the house.

Public servants, who performed their duty faithfully,

should be properly remunerated.

Mr. MOORE supported the claim of the Post Master

of Harbor Grace for an increase of salary. His present

salary was in no way adequate to the duties he had to

perform. These duties were increasing every year; and

all he (Mr. Moore) wondered at, was now that he was

at so inadequate a salary.

Dr. WINTER.—While he admitted the claims of the

Post Masters of Harbor Grace and Carbonear to the

consideration of the house and the Government, he

would call attention to that of the Post Mistress at Trinity also to an increase of salary. Without desiring to prejudice the claims of others, he hoped that the importance of Trinity would be taken into consideration, and adequate remuneration provided for its Post Mistress.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table. The hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the house the following documents:—

Statement of the General Water Company for the year 1864.

Report of T. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures for St. John's.

Ordered that these documents lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to order of the day, the house resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Confederation of the British North American Colonies, Mr. Knight in the Chair.

Mr. GLEN rose to say a few words on this important question, though he felt much diffidence in saying so, after the very able speeches of the hon. members, Mr. Shee and the hon. Attorney General. He would say

those speeches would have been listened to with satisfaction, even if they had been delivered within the walls of the Imperial Parliament. He differed with them, however, on many points, and as he could not attempt to follow them in their aerial flights, so visionary and speculative, he would address the house in a more practical, and he believed, more trustworthy manner.

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