

The Newfoundlandander.

No. 6,568.

St. John's, Wednesday, February 10, 1869.

S P I L L S

erful that the world has ever known, and in **WHATEVER SHAPE** disease exists, equal to its subjection and cure.

E SICK.
e the household remedy of all nations, y attack the very root of the complaint, restore the drooping energies of the **UNCTIONARY REFORMATION.**

E STOMACH.
at is the operation of the Pills? They dil or irritated stomach into a natural and of the system from sickness to health.

R AILMENTS.
m undergoes the most important and in every disorder to which they are ward against evil consequences.

D IMPURITIES OF
D.
blood is in an impure state, let such work with confidence to this powerful health and strength will be the result.

KNOWN FOR
Stone and Gravel.
complaints. Secondary Sympathetic
Weakness, from whatever
cause, &c., &c.
words "Holloway, London," are dis-
of directions around each box; which
Sold at the manufactory of Pre-
respectable Druggists and Dealers in
2s, and 3s.—There is a considerable
sums every three years

THE ETNA

URANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED)

Capital—One Million Sterling.
Offices—Dublin—48 & 49 Upper Sackville
Edinburgh—98 George's Street.
London—17 & 18 Cornhill, E.C.

General Manager—John Innes, Esq.

Clerk—J. C. Fisher, Esq.

precedent success of the ETNA in the
island, owing to its liberal dealings with
is a fact which strongly recommends the
to the people of Newfoundland.

Terms of the Company **One NEW PRE-**

ALONE is progressing at the rate of

per annum.

may not advocate high premiums,

a simple service to all assured,

for losses shall be promptly and liberally

paid.

ers from other offices can be effected free

by payment of **SIX** years premium at

VIEN years policy.

NA IS THE ONLY OFFICE WHICH OFFERS

US **EVERY THREE YEARS TO POLICY-**

HOLDERS HAVING NO LOSSES.

undersigned having been appointed Genera

New Island for the above Company,

to effect insurance against LOSS OR

BY FIRE on all descriptions of pre-

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to share of the business of those having

to effect.

lers shall have prompt attention.

for proposals and further information can

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ROBERT J. KENT,

Solicitor,

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1 No. 6

OINTMENT

iving and curing old wounds, sores,

never invertebrate. Few medicines

grand remedy not only cures in such

as a proof it needs but a trial.

ONCHITIS.

coughs, and colds, may be infallibly

bbing this remedy twice a day upon

and a cure quickly follows.

EASTS, ETC.

Remedy is now in general use. In

Physicians regularly prescribe its

in the chests of sailors and emigrants.

SWELLINGS.

This Ointment will prove invaluable.

an, and restores natural circulation.

ETC., ETC.

parts, of either sex, may be readily

of this cooling and healing Ointment.

F YOUTH.

ally cured by the joint agency of

the printed directions.

in most of the following cases:

Sore Heads.

Tic Dolores.

Tightness or Wheezing on the

Chest, with difficulty of Breathing.

words "Holloway, London," are di-

the light, in every leaf of the book of

factory of Professor Holloway, 244,

Medicine, in pots at 1s. 1d., 2s. 5d.,

leaving by taking the larger sizes.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 4.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Godden, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's speech. Mr. Knight in the chair.

Mr. RENOUF had much pleasure in rising to support the amendment which had been moved by his hon. friend, Mr. Parsons, to the second paragraph in the Address of Thanks. The paragraph says:—

"We fully approve of the course taken by the Executive Government in issuing the Proclamation in June last, that relief in future would be confined to destitute widows and orphans, and to the sick and infirm poor. We believe this act was well timed, and we cordially hope and trust that the Executive may be successful in its efforts to suppress the demoralizing system of able-bodied relief."

This was a perfect echo of His Excellency's speech, while the amendment reads thus: "While we admit the necessity of the large outlay under the head of relief for the able-bodied poor, we cannot refrain from expressing our disappointment of the injudicious mode in which such outlay was effected, and our regret that no remedial measures had been adopted by the Government to relieve the evils accruing to the poor from its sudden stoppage." Now he (Mr. R.) approved and endorsed every word contained in that amendment. We had been accused of bringing all our influence upon the Government to induce them to issue meal and molasses to the poor. It was however, well known that the opposition had brought no such pressure, they had no interest in bringing it, and none of that meal and molasses stuck to their hands or contributed to line their pockets. He well recollects how the hon. member, Mr. Shea, in his last great speech upon the tariff, paraded a letter signed by him (Mr. R.) and his colleagues, and endeavoured to prove from it and to convince the country that we were the parties who had brought a pressure to bear upon the Government to induce and coerce them to issue this poor relief. But that letter should be placed side by side with the one which had been received by him (Mr. R.) from the Chairman of the Board of Works. In 1864, when this Amalgamated Government came into power, this Government that was the greatest curse to the country, was going to work wonders—it was going to improve the condition of the people, stimulate enterprise, and be a blessing to all. It was said that the hon. member Mr. Shea, and the hon. Receiver General left this side of the House purely to trample down all angry sectarian feelings. Well, we had a trial of them for four years and what had they done? When we look around can we see any evidence of progress or administrative ability? No. Nothing but starvation among the people, as he had stated the other day, but which statement had been suppressed by the official reporters to this House. In 1864 when this unholy alliance was consummated, and before the session met we were summoned to attend a meeting in the office of the Colonial Secretary. We went there, and we were asked by the Premier, Mr. Carter, whether we would consent to an advance of £200, being made on account of our road grant to support the able-bodied poor in our district. He (Mr. R.) had said that he would not consent to sacrifice the industrious agriculturist for such a purpose. The hon. and learned Attorney General then said we sent for you to ask your permission, but if you do not give it we will do it without your sanction. We protested against such a proceeding, but it was of no avail. Last year when applications were made to us, we merely brought them under the notice of the Government, leaving the responsibility with them. He (Mr. R.) had addressed a communication to the hon. Colonial Secretary, relieving himself and his hon. colleagues from any responsibility, and placing that responsibility upon the shoulders of the Government, who were bound not to let any one starve. Here the hon. member read the communications he referred to, and commented upon them at considerable length. Was there any evidence that he, or any of the Opposition, had coaxed the Government into the lavish and extravagant expenditure that had been made? We had no desire to force the Government, we merely placed before them the position of the people, and refrained from telling or asking them to do anything. The members of the Government had a direct interest in fostering this system of pauper relief, and but for it, their household Gods would come to nothing. There were men who came to us and said the Government will give us relief if you sanction it, and if we do not get it, it will be your fault. What then could we do? We were driven into the necessity of sending to the Government the communication that we did—a communication which had been twisted and tortured to suit the ends of the Executive. Here the hon. member commented on the speech of the hon. member Mr. Snel last year in reference to this matter, and said that the issue of poor relief was what the Government desired and connived at. He referred to the issue of meal and molasses in the Eastern districts, and said it was made use of for the purpose of filling the pockets of members of the Executive, and not for the relief of the people. He charged certain of the Executive with selling meal to the Government at a price far above its market worth, and being full of Purser's figs, rotten and lumpy. He then referred to the permanent poor grant, contended that it was made the means of the vilest abuses and corruption, and that half the money voted was not expended. This system, he said, was corrupt and rotten at the core. The Proclamation might be a step in the right direction, but it should not have been issued until the Government had in some way prepared the people for its reception; he would refer to the public accounts to show the robberies and jobberies that were contained therein.

The Government had taxed bread and other necessities of life to such an extent as to leave the market without that active competition which was necessary to equalise prices, and this was done in order to raise a revenue to meet their extravagance. They went in debt to the Union Bank to the amount of £70,000, and cared not how the revenue went while that held, and then when the Bank called for payment they had no means of responding, except by increased taxation. His side of the House had put forth their views, with regard to this taxation, but they were scouted, and they were told they were neither financiers nor politicians. What is the result of their Tariff, why that His Excellency is obliged to acknowledge that the Revenue falls short of the Estimate. The Government claims credit for playing a bold and honest policy in the matter of this proclamation, and that it was issued solely with a view to suppress able-bodied pauper relief, but they would not have adopted that course had not the Union Bank tightened the purse strings. They make a virtue of necessity, and parade their virtues before the country. It is said St. John's absorbs the lion's share of Poor Relief, but it was well known that the people from all parts of the country crowded into St. John's. It was not the poor of St. John's who absorbed this Poor Relief. There were last winter in St. John's West not less than 75 out-port families, and they absorbed no less than £500 of the road grant of the district, which properly belonged to the industrious agriculturist. The proclamation may have been good up to this, but if hon. gentlemen would visit the poor in their hovels, they would see an amount of misery which would soon convince them that it cannot be carried out in its integrity. He (Mr. R.) was directly opposed to the giving of relief to those who did not require it, but to those who were in danger of starving, relief should be given, though it took the last farthing in the public Exchequer. It matters not how the people were brought to want, they must not be allowed to perish. The Government won't do anything, all their affection, all their attention is centred in the one thing, they have mismanaged the public affairs, they have misappropriated the public funds, and feeling that they stuck in the nostrils of the people, they look to only one avenue of escape—Confederation. This was a perfect echo of His Excellency's speech, while the amendment reads thus: "While we admit the necessity of the large outlay under the head of relief for the able-bodied poor, we cannot refrain from expressing our disappointment of the injudicious mode in which such outlay was effected, and our regret that no remedial measures had been adopted by the Government to relieve the evils accruing to the poor from its sudden stoppage." Now he (Mr. R.) approved and endorsed every word contained in that amendment. We had been accused of bringing all our influence upon the Government to induce them to issue meal and molasses to the poor. It was however, well known that the opposition had brought no such pressure, they had no interest in bringing it, and none of that meal and molasses stuck to their hands or contributed to line their pockets. 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HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I did not. I firmly believe in it now.

Mr. RENOUF.—Then you have changed your opinion. He (Mr. R.) agreed that it such a Railways were undertaken, it would be of benefit for the building of the Grand Trunk Railway and spend a great deal money on Canada. A notice of resolution was placed on the paper, and there it remained until the rule of the House was suspended towards the close of the session, and then they would have pushed it through without fair discussion of it were it not for him (Mr. R.). The resolutions were passed and sent to Canada, and nothing had ever

been heard of them since. Does any man believe in the construction of this Railway? The capital was to come from Canada, yet the Canadians were not able to build their own public works, but had to go to the United States for money. Of course they had the report of a Canadian Engineer, Mr. Fleming, who made the best of the matter, but it was well known how these reports were got up, especially when a Government wished for them. A new dodge is wanted this session, and he (Mr. R.) would not be surprised if the hon. member would produce a telegraph, authorising him to engage 800 or 1000 men for employment in Canada on some Railway or other. He (Mr. R.) had enquired from a friend in Ottawa, for he had friends there, what were the chances of our people getting employment there. (Here the hon. gentleman read an extract from a letter alleged to be from Ottawa.) He asserted that the labor market of Canada was already overstocked, and if there was a demand for labor, that demand could very readily be supplied from the United States. From the very first this Confederation scheme had been supported by trickery and dodges and these dodges had been all so transparent as to render their exposure unnecessary. The hon. gentleman commented at great length on the course which the Government had pursued with regard to Confederation. He denied that the time had come for disposing of the question. He denied that this House had power to entertain it. Let Canada propose to us some well defined terms as a basis for our consideration and then it will be high time for us to enter upon the discussion of the matter; we had no trade with Canada. Canada was now as free to us and all British subjects as under Confederation it could possibly be. If Canadians found it for their interest they could as well come here now with their capital as if the Union were an accomplished fact. A mere parchment Confederation would never be sufficient to induce capitalists to embark their money in enterprises which would result to the advantage of this colony. On the other hand Canada could offer no advantages to our labouring population. The labour market was already overstocked and it was not so, the facilities of communication with the United States, would effectually bar us from this benefit. The hon. member concluded a very lengthy speech by strong animadversions upon the policy of the Government in withholding seed potatoes from the poor of the Island.

MR. LITTLE fully concurred with the amendment of his hon. friend. Mr. Parsons, that is the amendment moved in answer to that part of the Speech referring to the Proclamation of June last. Now, what was that proclamation? *** That owing to the gross imposition practised by unscrupulous applicants for relief, the insufficiency of the only means available to the Government for confining relief within legitimate bounds, the inadequacy of the revenue, the extraordinary expenditure thus occasioned, &c., &c. It goes to state that "hereafter relief will be confined to sick and infirm and to destitute widows and orphans," we find in the very wording of the Proclamation an admission by the Government of its own incapacity. They had made that incapacity a law, they had placed it over the city, and out of their own mouths they stood condemned. The Government do not dare to assert that there exists no necessity for this relief, they do not assert that insubvers are not justified in soliciting this relief, but the assertion is simply that Government had no sufficient machinery to carry out the details of the distribution in such a manner as to protect themselves from fraud and imposition. Was not the honest but unfortunate fisherman, the really deserving, who had lost his all by shipwreck, not those entitled to the consideration of the Government? Do such cases really exist? Has that Proclamation been a panacea for all our evils? Has not pauperism been as rife in many localities as when that distribution was taking place? Did Government put an addendum to that Proclamation as to the substitution of any means by which the unfortunate poor of the country might be relieved? Not at all. Last year some £32,000 was expended and suddenly, without forewarning, without the substitution of any remedial measure, they threw broadcast this Proclamation, proclaiming to the country that tho' the turpitude of their own officials, they are obliged to do the Government's cheat, and rather than that fraud should be continued it is desirable that the people should die. The other day the hon. Attorney General had stated that it would be unwise to purchase seed potatoes because of the high price and the shortness of the supply, and those who had no means to purchase would be constrained to do without them. And this was prudence, this was wisdom. He must certainly condemn the mistaken policy of the Government in this respect. The Government were now feeling the effects of it and unless they were like a corporation without a soul to be damned or a body to be kicked, they must feel for the destitution which everywhere exists. Attempts had been made to afford relief through temporary establishments. Though he respected the motives which had induced benevolent men to enterprise these establishments, he could not see that any permanent good could possibly result from them. He agreed that it was the duty of every hon. member to use his best endeavours to extricate the country from its difficulties and it was the intention of this party to place before the House their ideas on this subject—ideas which would be endorsed throughout the length and breadth of the country. Government business should be conducted on the same principles of economy which regulate the private affairs of men. He (Mr. L.) had much pleasure in expressing his support of the amendment of the hon. member Mr. Parsons. He did not find fault with an honest endeavour on the part of the Government to suppress this fearful evil which is eating into the very vitals of the country, but he censured their mode and manner of carrying into effect their intentions.

MR. HOGSETT stood up to give his support to the amendment before the Chair, and not to enter at length upon the many subjects in the Address. Had this rule been followed that debate ought to have been finished last evening. The hon. member, Mr. Pinson, last evening had not merely attacked the resolution, but had gone into a debate upon his Excellency's speech and the various matters therein referred to, and which he very well knew would be subject to discussion as they came up singly before the House. When the question of Confederation came formally before the House would be the proper time to express opinions upon it, and look at it in all its bearings. But the hon. member Mr. Pinson is not content to wait—he must dash at once into everything, and must throw down the gauntlet to this side of the

[SEE LAST PAGE.]