

Notice.

Mother's !! Mothers !!!  
procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing  
children teething. This valuable  
prescription of one of the best  
and nurses in the United States; it  
is thirty years with never failing,  
by millions of mothers and chil-  
dren. infant of one week old, to the  
child relieves the child from pain, but  
stomach and bowels, corrects acidity,  
and energy to the whole system. It  
easily relieve Griping in the Bowels and  
all cases of Dissentery and Diarrhea in  
it arises from teething or any other  
causes for use will accompany each  
pills unless the fac-simile of Curtis,  
the outside wrapper. Price only 25  
Sold by all Medicine Dealers, Office,  
New York, and 205 High Holborn  
Strand, London.

### RS. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents  
of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for  
teething, which greatly facilitates the process  
softening the gums, reducing all inflam-  
mation and pain and spasmodic action, and  
relieve 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  
before—never has it failed in a single  
dose—a 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  
say “what we do now,” after thirty  
years, and pledge our reputation for the  
truth here declare. In almost every  
case the infant is suffering from pain and  
will be found in fifteen or twenty  
days the syrup is administered. Full direc-  
tions and the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,  
on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists  
throughout the world. Principal Office, 48 Dey  
and 205 High Holborn, England. Price  
per bottle.

This is an extract from a letter written by  
Holme, Pastor of the Pierrepont-street  
Chapel, Brooklyn, N.Y., to the “Journal of  
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  
our column before in our life, but we  
say to your readers that this is no  
tried and true, and know it to be all i-  
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 hurry.”

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

### PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Street and Charing Cross, London.  
ESTABLISHED—1742

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS:  
John Kirkman D. Hodgson Esq.  
James Horne, " "  
William J. Lancaster, " "  
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#### SECRETARIES

WILLIAM HARRIS Esq.  
GEORGE VILLIAMS Esq.  
PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently re-  
-the notice of the public—the 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  
numerous Proprietors, composed of so  
eminent gentlemen and Merchants in the  
on

PHOENIX OFFICE has carried on an exten-  
-sive business, for upwards of seventy  
The duty paid by it to Government for  
Great Britain and Ireland exceed  
ing per annum.

PHOENIX COMPANY on almost every de-  
-k, 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.

ONE MILLION STERLING.

of Assuring before 25th

May 1863.

#### DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The advantage of this year's entry to the

Proposals must be lodged at the Offices

Newfoundland, or with one of the Agents

1st May next.

£100 BONUS will be allocated at the

Books in 1864 to Policies opened before

1st January 1864 for the Present Year.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Governor.

HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN &

NE. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

E-5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Rectors in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Brian, Esq. Walter Grieve, Esq.

Merchant.

William Henry Mare, Esq.

Frederick J. Wyatt.

ON OF THE COMPANY.

have divided Profits on two occasions—

1859.

1000, opened in 1847, has been increased

the application of the Bonus; other

every five years; next division in 1860.

Received in any part of the world what

has been established.

# The Newfoundlander.

St. John's, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

No. 3,647.

Printed and Published every Monday and Thursday  
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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 Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244,  
Strand, London.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

(Continued.)

On motion of the hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant  
to order of the day, the house resolved itself into com-  
mittee of the whole on the consideration of the confeder-  
ation of the British North American Provinces, Mr. Knight  
in the chair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The resolution which he  
proposed to submit for the consideration of the Com-  
mittee, was one which proposed to postpone until after  
the meeting of the next House of Assembly the considera-  
tion of the important question of the federation of the  
North American Colonies. The documents received by  
the Government on this subject had been submitted to  
the house at the opening of the session; and he had then  
given notice of certain resolutions which he intended  
to submit to the house with the view of either adopting  
or rejecting the report of the Quebec conference. From  
the first, however, there was no idea of making this a  
government or party question, but to submit it an one on  
which the house was to pronounce a deliberate judgment  
after fully weighing all the considerations by which it was  
surrounded. He thought it objectionable, if the other  
colonies adopted the Union at once, that we should  
allow the matter to lie over, and if we afterwards decided  
not to confederate for our advantage, should have to  
knock at the door, twelve or eighteen months after the  
conference was organized, asking for what we were now  
entitled to accept. It appeared, however, that this winter,  
the other colonies, or at least some of them, would  
postpone the decisions of the matter; and as there was  
an almost unanimous desire expressed, not only in the  
house, but by the public at large, from some of whom  
petitions had been laid before the house, that the ques-  
tion should here be postponed for further consideration,  
he had decided not to submit the resolutions he had at  
first designed, but to substitute that now before the  
committee, for the postponement of any decision upon it  
until after a new election had taken place, and the ques-  
tion had been fully discussed by the constituents.

With regard to the history of the question of confeder-  
ation, it would be doubtless in the recollection of some  
hon members that the late Governor General of Canada,  
Sir Edmund Head, in his closing address to the Legisla-  
ture of that Province, had recommended it to the con-  
sideration of the members of the Legislature and of the  
people of the Province. He (hon A. Gen.) recollects  
very well the effect which that speech produced at the  
time. It excited considerable sensation, not only in the  
colonies, but also in England. I was not at all favora-  
bly viewed at the Colonial office, and a despatch was  
sent out, which was on the journals of the house, re-  
questing that it should not be discussed, nor delegates  
appointed for its consideration, unless with the sanction  
of the home Government. In the course of time, how-  
ever, the question came to be regarded more favourably,  
It was taken up in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and  
certain resolutions were adopted, which the Lieutenant  
Governor was requested to transmit to the Secretary  
of State for the Colonies. These resolutions were sent out  
to the several colonies, with a dispatch from the late  
Duke of Newcastle, which was recorded on our journals,  
which showed a considerable change of opinion on the  
part of Her Majesty's Government on that question.  
Nothing further was done in the matter until in 1862  
resolutions were passed by the Legislatures of Nova  
Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, pro-  
posing a Legislative union of the maritime provinces, and  
authorizing the appointment of delegates to consider the  
question. These delegates met at Charlottetown, when  
delegates for the government of Canada attended, and  
after they had been some discussion of the question of  
the proposed Legislative union, the Canadian delegates  
suggested in place of it the larger question of a federal  
union of the provinces, which met the approval of the  
Conference; and it was decided to meet at Quebec for  
its consideration, and that an invitation should be sent  
to the government of this colony to send delegates to the  
conference at Quebec. The members would have learnt  
from the papers laid on the table of the house the course  
adopted by the government. The question had not been  
under the consideration of the Legislature, but they con-  
sidered that in a matter of so much importance, it was  
their duty to respond to the invitation and appoint  
delegates to the conference, with instructions to consider  
the propositions that might be submitted to the  
Conference, but to do nothing committing this  
Colony, in accordance with the course adopted in the  
other Colonies, and as the most fitting in itself, as this  
was not a party question but one affecting materially the  
interests of the whole people, delegates were appointed  
from the two parties represented in that House, the hon  
member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Shea, a leading  
member of the opposition. The delegates met at Quebec  
on the 10th of October, and the conference was in session  
for some weeks, and the result of their deliberations was  
the report laid on the table of the house. It had been  
said that the delegates from this colony, not being  
appointed by authority of the Legislature, had no right  
to sign the report; and that in consequence of the report  
being signed by all the delegates, the Colonial Secretary  
had sent out his dispatch signifying his approval of the  
repeat. He (hon Attorney General) did not concur in  
that view. The delegates from this island, having very  
properly taken part in the proceedings of the conference,  
and approving of the resolutions adopted, he concurred  
that they acted properly in signing the report, which  
was nothing more than certifying the resolutions.

all ad to the observation that the Colonial Secretary was  
entitled, the hon members who were of that opinion were  
entirely mistaken. The Colonial Secretary, from the  
correspondence which had taken place between this Go-  
vernment and that of Canada, and which was transmitted to  
him before the Conference met, was fully aware of the  
limited authority of the Delegates from this Colony, and  
of the instructions under which they acted, and  
could not have been misled or influenced in this respect,  
as the hon member for Ferryland, Mr. Glen, supposed.  
It had also been objected that the Delegates, after their  
return, neglected to convene public meetings for the dis-  
cussion of the question, as was done in some of the other  
colonies. He (hon Attorney General) did think that it

would be highly improper for any officers of the Govern-  
ment, as the Delegates were to adopt such a course.  
They were not delegates from any popular body. They  
reported to the government, and it was not to the people,  
but to the Legislature, as representing the whole of the  
people of the colony, that the report should be submit-  
ted to them. There was nothing in the conduct of the delegates, from the beginning to the end of the proceedings, but what was not only unex-  
ceptionable, but most commendable. They discharged  
their duty in such a manner in the opinion of those best  
capable of judging, the ablest men of the other provinces,  
as to have reflected the highest credit on themselves  
and on the colony they represented. With respect to  
the report of the conference, it was a matter of satisfac-  
tion that for months past it had undergone such full  
discussion that we are all familiarised with its conclusions.  
It was the result of the deliberations of the ablest men  
in the provinces, upon question of the highest impor-  
tance which had occupied public attention in the other  
provinces for years. The report had been transmitted  
to Her Majesty's Government, and, after mature consid-  
eration, a despatch was transmitted expressing a general  
approval of the decision arrived at by the conference.  
The question had been fully discussed by the confere-  
nce, and the colonies cost Great Britain more than  
they were worth; and maintained that it was high time  
that we should do something for our own defence. But  
it should not be overlooked that the question for our  
consideration was not whether we should go in' the confeder-  
ation or remain as we are at present—but whether  
the confederation being formed, as it undoubtedly would be,  
by the other provinces, we were prepared to take  
the consequences of remaining out of it. He (hon A. Gen.)  
spoke without other means of information than were  
open to all, but he did say that looking at the despatches  
from Her Majesty's Government, the part they had taken  
in this matter, the debates in Parliament, the articles  
written in semi-official organs at home, and the speeches  
of leading statesmen and writers in England,  
it was plain in his judgement, for controversy, that  
Great Britain would require the colonies to contribu-  
to their own defence, to a much greater extent than they  
had hitherto done; and that was nothing but what was  
reasonable; and a few years ago despatches were received  
on the subject, expressing the opinions of statesmen at  
home, which the British Government regarded as a mat-  
ter which ought to be carried out; and he would ask, if  
we were called upon in this colony, could we refuse? It  
must be recollect that our admission to responsible  
government was as part of the North American Colonies.  
It was conceded to us, because it had been previously  
granted to the other provinces; not simply because we  
were fit for it, but because we came within a principle,  
which, having been applied to the other North American  
colonies, must also be applied to us. Now supposing  
confederation carried out, and that the other provinces  
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