

Notice.

Mothers ! Mothers !!
I fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup for children teething. This valuable prescription is the prescription of one of the best physicians and nurses in the United States; it has been used for thirty years with never failing success by millions of mothers and children. It not only relieves the child from pain, but gives tone and energy to the whole system. It instantly relieves Griping in the Bowels and Colic. We believe it the best and surest remedy in all cases of Dissentery and Diarrhoea. Full directions for use will accompany each bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, Office, Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, England.

MRS. WINSLOW,
a skilled Nurse and Female Physician, presents
to mothers, her Soothing Syrup for
teething, which greatly facilitates the process
of softening the gums, reducing all inflam-
mation, all pain and spasmodic action, and
regulates the bowels. Depend upon it, no
one will give rest to yourselves, and relief to
your infants. We have put up and sold this
over thirty years, and can say, in confidence
of it what we have never been able to say
of any medicine—never has it failed in a single
instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never
now an instance of dissatisfaction by any one
of it. On the contrary, all speak delightedly
of its magical effects and medical virtues. We
experience, and pledge our reputation for the
truth of what we here declare. In almost every
case where the infant is suffering from pain and
relief will be found in fifteen or twenty
minutes after the syrup is administered. Full direc-
tions will accompany each bottle. None
unless the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,
is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists
throughout the world. Principal Office, 48 Day
Yard, and 205 High Holborn, England. Price
per bottle.

Following is an extract from a letter written by
J. S. Holmes, Pastor of the Pierrepont-street
church, Brooklyn, N.Y., to the "Journal and
Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in
that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." "We
advertise in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in
a patent medicine before in our life, but we
will tell to your readers that this is no
we have tried it, and know it to be all that
it is probably one of the most successful
of the day, because it is one of the best
of your readers who have babies can't do
without it."

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

PHOENIX FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1792.
TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

Burton, Esq. Kirkman D. Hodges, Esq.
F. Coope, James Horne, " "
Alton, " William J. Lancaster, " "
John D. Magen, " "
Foster, " John Masterman, Esq. M. P.
Fuller, " John Timothy Oxley, " "
Goodhart, " George Stanley Repton, " "
Gordon, " Benjamin Shaw, " "
Lee, " Matthew Whiting, " "
Edgerton, " Francis Wilson, " "
SECRETARIES
WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. —
GEORGE WILLIAM LOVELL, Esq.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently re-
ferred to the notice of the public—for the libera-
lity with which all claims upon it are
paid—as well as for the almost unlimited
rich it affords, comprising in addition to the
Capital of the Company, the whole of
numerous Proprietors, composed of some
of the most opulent gentlemen and Merchants in the
world.

PHOENIX OFFICE has carried on an exten-
sive business for upwards of seventy-
years. The duty paid by it to Government for
in Great Britain and Ireland exceed-
es £1,000,000 per annum.

PHOENIX COMPANY undertakes
short time insurances are undertaken
in Newfoundland at a moderate rate
which may be known on application to
their office, in St. John's, where policies
are issued.

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
AL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
ge of Assuring before 25th
May 1863.

IRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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

CARS BONUS will be allocated at the
Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before
the Books for the Present Year.

LATER BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Governor.—
T. HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN &
DINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
ICE-5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
Directors in St. John's, Newfoundland.

O'Brien, Esq. | Walter Grieve, Esq. |
Merchant. —
William Henry Mare, Esq.
Adviser—Henry Hunt Stabb, M.D.

Agent—Frederick J. Wyatt.

ITION OF THE COMPANY.
ome of the Company..... £130,000.
have divided Profits on two occasions—
1859.
£100,000, opened in 1847, has been increased
by the application of the Bonus; other
proportion.
Every five years; next division in 1860.
received in any part of the world what
has been established.

The Newfoundlandander.

No. 3,659.

St. John's, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

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 received
and 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.

SPECIAL INTIMATION.

The BENEFITS of Life Assurance with the
SMALLEST OUTLAY,
combined with the FULLEST SECURITY.

This desirable object has been attained by the Policy
holders of the

Life Association of Scotland

By means of its Allocation of Profit in Cash towards the
Annual Reduction of the Premiums payable for the
Policies—the older Policy-holders paying at present
only 12s. Ed. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the Premiums;
and by the following

REGULATION FOR FURTHER DIMINISHING OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Until the time when the premium may be expected
to be reduced by the application of profits, the Assured
for £500 or upwards, may leave unpaid a considerable
portion (one-third or one-fourth) of the premiums ne-
cessary to keep the policy in force. The unpaid sum
is allowed to remain in the hands of the Assured as
long as he pleases, and he is not asked to pay interest
thereon; but the amount, with accumulated interest,
will be deducted from the sum assured at death. New
Entrants thus at once commence with

PAYMENT MUCH BELOW THE TABULAR RATES,

and continue to make such reduced payments for six
years, when they become entitled to reduction of the
premiums by the application of Profits. They will,
nevertheless, receive the same benefits and the same
Share of profit, as if the full premiums had been paid.
Present outlay is also further diminished by means of
the Association's

INCREASING POLICIES

in which the sums Assured shall increase by the mere
lapse of time to double the original amount, without
corresponding increase of premium; and, under the
Participating Class, the premiums will be reducible by
application of Profits.

The Policies do NOT CONTAIN several of the RE-
SPONSIBILITIES commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and
confer on the Policy-holders unusual and important
liabilities and privileges.

ENTRANTS on or before 5TH APRIL
will secure a decided advantage over later Entrants
at the Division of Profit.

NEWFOUNDLAND BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE.—ST. JOHN'S.

DIRECTORS:

H. K. Dickinson, Esq. | Hon. James Cormack.

Robert Grieve, Esq.

Agent and Secretary..... E. L. JARVIS.

March 7

THE Company carrying on business as Merchant
in Greenock, under the firm of KERR &
MCBRIDE, and in Newfoundland under the firm of
MCBRIDE & KERR, was dissolved on the 20th day of
February, 1865, of mutual consent of the subscribers,
only partners thereof.

All debts due by the dissolved Company will be paid
by the Company carrying on business in Greenock
under the firm of R. K. MCBRIDE & CO., and in New-
foundland under the firm of MCBRIDE & CO.—to whom
the Stock of the dissolved concern has been transferred,
and who are to carry on the business in future for
their own behoof; and they are also authorized to
receive payment of, and to discharge all debts due to,
the dissolved concern.

Greenock, 1st March, 1865.

ROBERT KERR,
JAMES MCBRIDE,
PETER MCBRIDE.

THOS KING, Witness.

CHARLES SHANNON, Witness.

March 23. 1 m.

LANCASHIRE Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office: Exchange-Street, Manchester.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Todd, Esq., Chairman.

William H. Bradley, Esq. William Pilkington, Esq.

John Clegg, Esq. Blackburn.

B. Darbyshire, Esq. Joseph Schofield, Esq.

W. Darroch, Esq. N. Sheldene, Esq.

Alexander Ewing, Esq. James Smith, Esq. Liverpool.

Samuel Hargreaves, Esq. James Wagstaff, Esq. London.

John Knowles, Esq. Edward Wanklyn, Esq. London.

J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Barton Wood, Esq.

J. Schofield Mayson, Esq. George Stewart, General Manager.

E. L. JARVIS.

Agent for Newfoundland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 2.

(To be continued.)

Mr. CASEY had, on a former occasion, given his
opinions on that important question; and although he
had since listened attentively to the very able speeches
of the supporters of Confederation, he had heard nothing
to change his views. The Attorney General had
gone into a historical and constitutional review of the
results of the union of small states into large confederacies.
He (Mr. Casey) believed the hon gentleman was
honest in his advocacy of union, but he had failed to
convince him (Mr. Casey) that it would be for our
interest to join it. He said, if our people were in distress,
we could apply to the general government for relief.
He (Mr. Casey) very much doubted the success of the
application.—They gave us a certain sum by the Quebec

Resolutions, which was to be in full for all claims; and
if we should be in distress, and applied to the General
Government, we would probably be told to borrow on
security of the annual allowance made to us. It was
stated that notwithstanding the high tariff of Canada
we would not pay more to the revenue than we do now,
on account of the large quantity of Canadian manufac-
ture that would come into this Colony duty free. It
appeared the Canadians were themselves large con-
sumers of British goods, and when they could not supply
their own wants, how were they to supply ours?

The hon member for Carbonneau, Mr. Rorke, spoke of samples

of Canadian boots and leatherware, harness, &c.,
received by him last fall, but there was a large importa-
tion of English leather, as well as of boots and shoes,
into Canada, notwithstanding the heavy import duties of
that Province.—He (Mr. Casey) regretted to say that
of late years, much extravagance, in the way of dress,
had crept in amongst us. He recollects the time
when the operative classes and the fishermen were com-
fortably clad in a much less expensive fashion than now.
Guernsey frocks and coating, jackets and trowsers, of a
very superior description, and other useful articles of
clothing, were imported by West of England houses, and sold
at a moderate price. But latterly, he (Mr. Casey)
regretted to say, a large quantity of more expensive, and
comparatively useless articles had been imported. He
fully concurred in the observations of the hon member,
Mr. Rorke, about the importance of checking all extravag-
ance. He (Mr. Casey) thought, so far as regarded
boots and shoes, their manufacture here ought to be en-
couraged, which would furnish a good deal of employ-
ment to our own people. He was glad to learn that a
tannery was about to be established here; and if its
proprietors succeeded in making as good leather as it
imported, they would have a ready demand for all they
could manufacture, while they would give a good deal
of employment to shoemakers, as well as to operative
tanners and carriers. He looked to greater benefit being
conferred on our people by encouraging local industry
than by Confederation, for he must say that he did
not relish this confederation business at all, more par-
ticularly on the terms of the Quebec Resolutions. It
was stated that we would get our provisions as cheaply
from Canada as from the United States. We might, in
the summer months, but the navigation of the St. Lawrence closed early, and it might be a question where
we should get our supplies during the six winter
months. He did not think, however, that Confederation
would change the course of trade.

Mr. RORKE.—The completion of the Grand Trunk

Railroad would throw the Canadian market open to us
during the whole year.

Mr. CASEY.—The completion of the Grand Trunk
railroad would do good; but not so much as was main-
tained by the supporters of Confederation. Another

matter—we were told that under Confederation we would
have a large dock here for the repair of vessels that
might be disabled in passing our coast. No doubt such

a dock would furnish a good deal of employment, which
would be of great advantage to ship carpenters and
others; but, if there was sufficient employment to ren-
der it profitable, it would be established, Confederation
or no Confederation. But he (Mr. Casey) set very little
value of these sort of speculative promises. He re-
membered, some time ago, that Mr. Maguire, the Mayor
of Cork, and many other leading men of that city,
applied to the British Government for a similar estab-
lishment at Queenstown, which is a place of resort for all
ships. One of her Majesty's ships had put in there, in a dam-
aged state, on one occasion; and although she might
have been repaired there, steamers were sent to tow her
to an English Dockyard for repairs. And so it would be
here. As England turned a deaf ear to the depuration
from Cork, so would the general government refuse to
listen to us. If Dockyards were wanted, they would
have them built elsewhere, even although this port
might be the most suitable place. It had been urged
that we have now an expenditure of £100,000 a year,
from which the people derive little or no benefit. He
must agree with that remark, to some extent, unfortunately,
for some years past, far too much money
was expended in pauper relief. We ought to have had
a road grant of £20,000 a year, which would have
opened up the country, and would, at the same time,
have furnished employment to those men who were
unsuccessful at the fisheries and prevented their being
degraded by applying for pauper relief. He (Mr. Casey)
condemned the present system of pauper relief in toto.
Even those who received it derived very little advan-
tage from it. It ought to be reduced to one half or one
third of its present amount, and the saving added to the
Road Grant. The Solicitor General said increased
taxation was his principal reason for opposing Confed-
eration. The people of Newfoundland could not afford
to pay more than they now pay; and if there was any
increase, the consequence would be that they would be
unable to pay. The hon member, Mr. Moore, said Respon-
sible Government was too expensive for this
Colony. Why, since the establishment of Responsible
Government, there had been a reduction of official
salaries; and it could not be said that it had not worked
as well in this Colony as in any other; and the man-
ner in which our operative population had conducted
themselves during a period of deep distress, was highly
creditable to them. And would our constituents give
up their independent position, which was gained by a
severe and protracted struggle? And for what were
they called upon to make such a sacrifice? Why, for
the honor and glory of sending eight members to the
Confederate Parliament, where they would have no
influence whatever. Then the sum proposed to be given
us, in lieu of what we are called upon to surrender to the
General Government, would be barely sufficient to meet
our current expenditure, and would afford very little, if
anything, for carrying out improvements, or developing
our resources. We were to receive only £20,000 a year,
and to have £32,000 of our present expenditure assumed
by the General Government. After meeting our current
expenditure, we would hardly have a shilling for road,
out of this sum. We were also told that Confederation
is not going to reckon this cost. I will take the cost
of the Canadian Rifles, (1350 men) for my basis, every
man of whom, it is estimated, when drilled and equipped
&c. stood Great Britain £100 per head. At this
rate the "raising" of twenty Regiments would amount
to the neat sum of \$13,500,000. The "pay" of the
Canadian Rifles, when according to the army estimates,
is £41,576, 1 1/2 Sig. not including clothing, arms, &c. for
twenty regiments would give us an annual disbursement
of £164,525, for this service without outfit or incidental
charges, we will also require at the lowest calculation
a dozen brigades of Artillery, the expense of equipping
which I am not able to give but it must be something
startling; the yearly pay alone of a brigade of Artillery
is £24,500 sterling. These are some of the pleasant
burdens in store for us when we become "a Great Empire."
(Cheers) These are items that have entered into
the figures of no gentlemen, because like the clause
providing for the defence of Canada they have wisely
been left in doubt and undefined. It requires, however,
no great prescience to foretell that our burdens under
this Confederation, instead of \$12,000,000 annually,
before five years will double that sum. The doubling of
our taxation must follow, in place of even \$1,000 per
head may be \$5,00. But it may be asked if the dangers of
attack from a hostile neighbour will be great in case of
war, will they not be more so, if we remain as we are?
So far as Nova Scotia is concerned, I answer—no. Can-
ada is the weak joint in these Colonies. It is to defend
Canada not the whole Provinces, union is wanted. If
Canada desires to remain as she is she must assume all

the burthen her situation demands, we are not to the
same extent under any such necessity." (Cheers.)
Now would the supporters of Confederation say how
such an expenditure could be met from Colonial funds,
without such excessive taxation as it would be impossible
for us to pay? Let hon members state what amount of
taxation would be inevitable. If they complained in
Nova Scotia, where they would have the benefit of the
Grand Trunk railway, bringing to their door a large
amount of Western trade, the profits of which would go
far to enable them to meet the increased taxation that
would result from the union and its consequences, why
should we, who have no such prospects, render ourselves
liable to such taxation? But besides the heavy taxation,
and the giving over to the General Government of our
mines and minerals, and of the power to legislate for our
fisheries, the patronage of all the offices in our Customs
Post Office and Lighthouses, as well as in our Courts of
Justice, would be vested in the General Government.
They would appoint our Judges, our Postmaster-General,
and all his subordinates, and also the whole of the
Customs' staff, throughout the Colony, and pay them out
of the taxes levied upon us. These offices might be
filled by Canadians, Nova Scotians, or New Brunswick-
ers; but there would be very little probability of the
patronage being conferred on Newfoundlanders. At
present, under Responsible government, all offices in
this Colony, from the highest to the lowest, with the