

Notices.

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

R. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for, which greatly facilitates the process softening the gums, reducing all inflam-
mation, all pain and spasmodic action, and the bowels. Depend upon it, mo-
re rest to yourselves, and relief and infants. We have put up and sold this
thirty years, and can say, in confidence
that we have never been able to say
lincine—never has it failed in a single
cure, when timely used. Never
instance of dissatisfaction by any one
in the contrary, all speak delighted-
ness, and speak in terms of commendable
effects and medical virtues. We
utter "what we do now," after thirty
e. and pledge our reputation for the
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,
in the outside wrapper. Sold by Drug-
store. Principal Office, 48 Dey
and 205 High Holborn, England. Price
per bottle.

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

J. DEARIN, St. John's,

Agent for Newfoundland.

**HOENIX FIRE
ANCE COMPANY.**

Street and Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED—1742

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IX FIRE OFFICE is confidently re-
turning the notice of the public—for the litera-
ture with which all claims upon it are
as well as for the almost unlimited
affords, comprising in addition to the
capital of the Company, the whole for
various Proprietors, composed of some
gentlemen and Merchants in the
n.

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

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
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.
A advantage of this year's entry to the
Proposals must be lodged at the Office
Newfoundland, or one of the Agents
th 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 &
NE. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
rectors in St. John's, Newfoundland.
Brien, Esq. | Walter Grieve, Esq.,
Merchant.

William Henry Mare, Esq.
Walter Hunt Stabb, M.D.

Frederick J. Wyatt.
ON OF THE COMPANY.

of the Company..... £130,000
have divided Profits on two occasions—
59.

000, opened in 1847, has been increased
the application of the Bonus; other
portion.

very five years; next division in 1860.
ceived in any part of the world where
been established.

The Newfoundland Advertiser.

No. 3,637.

St. John's, Monday, February, 20, 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 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.

A 'Cough,' 'Cold,' or Irritated Throat
If allowed to progress, results in Serious Pulmonary
and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials a few are given from E. H. Chaplin, D.D., N.Y. York; Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y.; New Willis, New York; Hon. C. A. Phelps, President, Man. Senate; Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Bigelow, Boston; Prof. Edward North, Blinton, N.Y.; Surgeons in the Army and others of eminence.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma,

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have been afflicted with bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches. G. H. Gardner, Principal of Rutherford's Female Institute, N.Y."—"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma. Rev. A. C. Eggleton, New York,"—"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in and affection of the Throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing my voice so that I could sing with ease. T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."—"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief. Henry Wilkes, D.D. Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal."

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are compounded as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchitis and Asthma in affections. Experience having proven that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when they are in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in the first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, annoy irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected part. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

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

April 25.

Agent for Newfoundland.

New Goods. New Goods.

P. Jordan & Sons,

180 [WATER-STREET] 222

In returning thanks to their numerous customers in St. John's and the Outports for the very large patronage at all times given them, beg to state that they have just received per steamer St. Andrew from Glasgow, Titania and Portia from Liverpool, a large supply of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED

G O O D S ,
Viz.—Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Buck-
skins, Tweeds, and a variety of other
fancy **TROWSERINGS**,
Of the newest patterns.—They would particularly invite attention to the

Tweeds and fancy Trowserings
Which they are prepared to sell at very low prices.

ALSO:

Coatings, Petershams, Beavers
Pilot Cloths, Raised and Plain Whitney's
Sealskins, &c.

VESTINGS—plain and fancy.

And are now making up from the above new Stock an extensive assortment of

CLOTHING,

Which they can recommend, and will sell at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen's Shirts, Fronts and Collars
Neckties, Silk Squares and Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cloth and Glazed Caps and Hats

And a large variety of

Dress STUFFS.

Viz.—Coburgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Circassians
Mohairs, and Winseys

Ladies Steel and Quilted Skirts

Shawls, Scarfs and Hosiery

Linens, Hollands, Diaper Table Cloths

Oil Cloths, Towelling, Regattas

Sheetings, Moleskins, Bay Calicos

White Shirings and Linings

Blanket-, Sheets, Quilts and Counterpanes

Swanskins, Flannels, Lamas

Serge and Baizes.

Womens', Girls, and Childrens' Kid, Cloth, Prunella

and Leather

BOOTS ,

Mens' Wellingtons, Deck, Haifboots and Shoes'

And a lot of India Rubber Ware.

The whole of the above Stock will be sold at the smallest remunerative prices.

Sept 15.

3m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

(Continued.)

Mr. Prowse—I must congratulate the House, Sir, on the calm and impartial spirit in which this great question of Confederation has been discussed here already. The mere debate of the question has produced some beneficial results; already the old landmarks of party have been destroyed by it.—The lion and the lamb have learnt to lie down together. We find the hon member, Mr. Glen, in double harness with Mr. C. F. Bennett, the *Ledger* and the *Patriot* newspapers hand in hand; and a still more wonderful and affecting sight, the merchants, whom hon gentlemen opposite have spent their life time in denouncing as the grinders and oppressors of the poor, have now formed a solemn league and covenant with their natural enemies the radicals. Is there not something suspicious in the fact that for once, at least, the merchants have united as one man on this question? It has been said that we have no right to quote the opinion of the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly or of his Lordship Dr. Mulock; but I tell hon gentleman that when every sort of misrepresentation has gone forth to the world, when people who ought to have known better, talk outside doors of a thousand a year to Councilors and Members of Parliament, when such villainous perversions of facts as the bones of our militia bleaching on the borders of Canada, have been promulgated far and wide, we have a right to tell the mass of the people, who won't trouble themselves to investigate the question, or who possibly cannot understand it in all its various bearings, that their spiritual teachers, in whom they have the most implicit confidence, are favorable to this great project. And I think, sir, when the people knew this, it will take all the demagogues and all the stump orators both inside this House and out of it, to make the people believe that men of such character and such acknowledged ability as Dr. Mullock and Dr. Connolly, went to sell either this country or Nova Scotia to these Dutch Canadians, as the hon member Mr. March has called them. Great political capital is expected to be made out of that we are selling the country to Canada, that we want to separate Newfoundland from the mother country. Now the hon member Mr. March, and every one else who makes such statements, must know that they are false. One of the leading principles of the scheme of Confederation is to bind the Colonies more closely to Great Britain; and I believe this was one of the primary objects which animated every delegate at that Conference. We shall certainly be joined to England in a different way, if their great idea is carried out. We shall no longer be so many straggling helpless dependencies. We shall be joined as one strong united country, an enlightened British Statesmen wish us to be. Like all other great political questions, this is one which in its very nature is theoretical and to a certain extent problematical in its effects. You cannot, by any means at your disposal, reduce it to a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. You cannot gauge and assay all its advantages and disadvantages, by any array of figures, or the most elaborate statement of hard facts. You must reason on it from the established rules of political philosophy. You must bring to bear upon it the light of that experience which history teaches us in the annals of other countries; or are we so peculiarly situated, so singular in our character as a civilized country, that the political principles which have produced certain results in other lands will not do here? The union of England and Scotland in 1707, was as much opposed as this would be to a modern union. We are now discussing. What arguments could be used to shew on Orkney man; or an inhabitant of the Western Islands, that the union would benefit them? How could the railways in the South of Scotland, or its increased wealth be of any advantage to poor island separated so many miles of sea from the main land; but, I ask, has not the union done so? Is there an island belonging to the two kingdoms, however remote, that has not benefited in an amazing degree by the connection between England and Scotland? Look at the union of Upper and Lower Canada. We have not the repelling circumstances of race and language to contend with. We have none of those strong arguments of diversity of religion, language and nationality, which were used against that union. But what has been the result, both in Upper and Lower Canada? Twenty-three years ago Montreal contained 41,000 inhabitants. Now, when its suburbs, it numbers 108,000. Last year upwards of 2,000 new houses were built there. Everywhere, sir, both in Europe and America, the same invariable results have flown from union; but perhaps the strongest arguments we can deduce from history in favor of union, is the result of division as shown by its effects on Spain. Does any one who reads history believe that Spain would now be a second rate power in Europe, if Philip the Second had planted his capital on the banks of the magnificent Tagus, instead of on that wretched ghost of a river the Minuanas. But, say hon gentlemen, tell us what benefits we are to derive from Confederation, and we will give in our adherence to it. These gentlemen can find no arguments, no reason whatever in the able and logical speeches of both the Speaker and the hon. Mr. Shea. No, sir, the logic and the eloquence of Gladstone would be wholly unavailing with such men. Local prejudice, local obstinacy, and local stupidity have always been the greatest obstacles in the way of progress. It has always been so. Wit, indignation, eloquence, the most forcible logic sustained by a long train of unanswerable arguments, are wholly unavailing to penetrate the wooden headed obstinacy of the local mind. Logic and arguments all fall back like blunt arrows, from the impenetrable walls of obstinate ignorance. But, sir, in considering this question we ought to take into account the present Colonial policy of Great Britain. Now, sir, this policy is settled and fixed. It is not confined to any one Ministry, or one party. From the extreme opinion of Professor Godwin Smith, to the conservative views of Lord Stanley, all point in the same direction. All enlightened British statesmen tell you, in the plainest terms, that English tax-payers won't submit much longer to bear burdens for the Colonies, which the Colonists ought to bear themselves. And what do they tell you in the matter? Why, in plain terms, it is just this—"Gentlemen, we approve of this scheme of Confederation. We want you to get strong. We want you to be united. We won't cast you off. We feel bound; in honor, to protect you." But supposing you don't take this advice, and you prefer remaining out in the cold, do you suppose that England, with her colonies all over the world, will still hug you to her heart, as the brightest jewel in the Crown? Does any sensible man believe she will? No, you will be left to shift for yourselves, and a miserable shift it will be. And do you also believe, if you remain out of the Confederation, and the reciprocity Treaty is rescinded, that the other Colonies, who are competitors with you in the fisheries, will not tax your produce? The great obstacle, however, to this measure, is increased taxation. The Canadian tariff, as we are told, will be much heavier than

our own, and that though the £112,000 given us by the Confederate Government is a good sum, the Canadian tariff will give us a revenue of £140,000 or even a greater deal more. Now, sir, we have the statement of Lord Monk and also of Mr. Galt, that the Federal tariff will be lowered instead of raised; and as every one acquainted with political economy knows, in increased tariff does not necessarily mean increased revenue, but in many cases has quite the contrary effect. But, sir, I contend that we will have more than £112,000. Local, direct, and intercolonial steam is virtually promised to us, and that is at least £10,000 more. One of the first effects of Confederation will be the reduction of your Legislative contingencies. These are now £7000, and, at least, we ought to save £3000 a year; here, when the Assembly is reduced to half, and the Council abolished. But over and above the money saved, I consider that if Confederation will only put an end to the sectarian and political differences which are such a bane to our community; if it will only put down the small fry of newspapers and petty politicians, who help to fan the flames of religious strife, and who fatten like political vultures upon our local sectarian differences, if Confederation will only do this, as I trust, in time, that it will, I, for one, will hail it as the greatest boon that could ever be conferred upon this Colony. As regards the giving away of our wild lands, I look upon the \$37,000 a year as a gift; and, sir, I consider that the money is the least part of the benefit. The General Government must do something to meet the opposition, when enquiries are made as to what the Government has done to develop these lands in Newfoundland, for which they pay such a tremendous price. And this must eventually be of the greatest benefit to us. It must bring capital to our shores, and that capital should be welcomed amongst us, no matter where it comes from, whether it is French or American, ay or even Turkish capital. Sir, I have no desire to press this matter through the House with undue haste. The longer the question is discussed the greater will be the number of adherents to Confederation. Let us have the voice of the country upon this question. Let each member declare his honest opinion upon it, openly and candidly; and then let our constituents deal with us as they think proper. On such a momentous topic, no member of this House should be silent; none should shrink from a question involving such tremendous consequences; none should give a silent vote. My own honest conviction is, that with local and direct steam assured to us, and such other more favourable terms, as of course we must try to get, Confederation with the British North American Provinces, under all the