

# The Newfoundland.

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## THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Holloway's Ointment.

### Contracted or Stiff Joints.

All the Medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense. Paralytic patients can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

### Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Heads & Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humours arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault.—The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease. Soldiers, sailors, and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

### Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases if the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most instances, give immediate relief. Six or eight on the Pills should be taken nightly according to circumstance.

### Diphtheria, Sore Throats, &c.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure, when every other means have failed if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats. Settled coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chests of their infants whenever there is any hoarseness, tightness, or other affection of breathing.

### Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer or wound deprives the body of strength, and units it for the effects of life; but it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and it is used by appropriate doses of the Pills. The pain, inflammation, and other morbid manifestations, soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return. This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cure complete.

### Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment, be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through each vessel the pain-giving poison which vitiates and infuses every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

### Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chigoe-foot	Elephantiasis—Sore-throat
Bad Breast	Chilblains	Fistulas—Gout—Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped	Glandular
Bunions	Hands	Scurvy
Bite of Mos.	Corns (Soft)	Swellings
Chectoës and Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Tracted and	Tumours
Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples (Yaws)	Tumours
Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world at the following prices: 1s 11d-2s 9d, 4s 6d., 1s 2s, and 3s 8d each box.		

\* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box Oct. 26

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 22d.

The house met at 4 o'clock. On motion of hon. N. STABB, the Volunteer force organization amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed; and it was ordered that it be taken to the lower house, with a message, stating that it had passed the Council with some amendments, and requesting the assent of the Assembly thereto.

Hon. N. STABB laid upon the table of the house certain documents in reference to education, asked for by hon. Mr. Pinson on a former day.

Third reading of Bill to regulate the inland Posts of this Colony.

Hon. N. STABB explained the object of this Bill, which was one he said that would be found very useful in regulating the postal affairs of the colony and securing their satisfactory and efficient transaction. Many of the clauses were introduced at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, whose experience no doubt pointed out their necessity, towards enabling him to promote more effectively the inland postal interests of the colony.

There were alterations upon the existing system in some respects; for instance, it is by this Bill made imperative upon parties posting them to pre-pay all letters from one part of the colony to the other, or in default thereof a double rate will be charged to the receiver. Another clause exempts members of the legislature during session of the payment of postage on letters received from the various districts, from their constituencies.

An other section fixes the various rates of postage, and increases it in some cases, assimulating it to that of the other colonies; and a power is granted to the Postmaster-General, with the assent of the Governor in Council, to regulate all new mail routes. The Bill was a very long one, and when the house goes into committee upon it, hon. members will have a better opportunity of considering its details than in its present stage. It had been carefully prepared by the Attorney General, and he (Mr. B.) had no doubt it would prove a most useful and salutary enactment. He begged to move that it be now

read a second time, to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. John's.

Hon. J. O. FRASER presented a petition from the Cove, on the subject of temperance, i.e., also, 22 petitions from residents of St. John's, on the same subject; also, one from Topsail on the same subject, which he begged to lay on the table.

Hon. JAMES CORMACK presented a petition of a similar character from the Sons of Temperance at Carbonier; also, another from Carbonier of a like kind; and others from other districts, praying that a measure be enacted by the legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Hon. E. MORRIS called attention to the fact that these petitions were printed, and that therefore it was against established Parliamentary practice to receive them.

Hon. E. MORRIS—About a hundred.

Hon. JAMES CORMACK—Eleven of mine, Mr. President.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Are those presented by hon. Mr. Fraser printed?

Hon. J. O. FRASER—They appear to be all in the same stamp, Mr. President.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—By May's Parliamentary Practice, which is our guiding authority, the house cannot receive printed petitions.

Hon. JAMES CORMACK—A similar objection was raised the other day in the lower house, when petitions of the same character as these were presented there, but the Parliamentary rule was waived in consideration of the great importance of the subject-matter involved, and the exceptional circumstances of the case. The parties who signed these petitions were guiltless of any intention to violate parliamentary rule, but were most probably ignorant of legislative formalities, or they would have prepared them in the regular way. The names attached to the petitions he had charge of were very numerous, and he knew them to be highly respectable; and in consideration of all the circumstances, and of the fact that the petitions were received by the lower house in a printed form, he thought it was the same consideration ought to be extended to them in this Chamber.

Hon. the PRESIDENT was for strict adherence to Parliamentary rule, but would be guided by the wish of the house, if it express an opinion that the established rule should be waived in this instance, as the matter was a very important one. It was the duty of the house to sustain the Parliamentary rule. He should like to hear its opinion on the matter.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT—There can be no question as to the explicit nature of the rule, and so far as the hon. the President was concerned, it was his duty to enforce it.

We should not deviate from the established practice on any considerations, except by vote of a majority of the house; and in the present case he must say he could quite understand the necessity of having printed, so many petitions, of precisely similar nature, signed so numerously and respectfully as they were. He thought under the circumstances, and looking at the vast importance of the matter involved, it would be well that the individual member of the house was inclined to vote for their reception, on the understanding that such a proceeding should not furnish a precedent for future guidance. There was one objection which he (Mr. S.) took to some of these petitions, which did not seem to be understood as irregular by the hon. gentlemen who presented them. By the rule of Parliament, as laid down in May, a petition must be signed in the hand-writing of the party whose name is attached thereto, or if unable to write by making their mark. Some 40 of them are written in the same hand writing, school.

Hon. N. STABB—The signatures to petitions coming to the legislature should be original, and not copies from the original writing, which is only permitted in case of the illness of the parties wishing to sign them. How otherwise could it be ascertained, whether the signatures were bona fide or authorized?

Hon. R. J. PINSENT put his motion, that the petitions be received, and that there reception in printed form should not form a precedent in future proceedings.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER saw nothing in the circumstances of the case justifying a deviation from the rules of the house on this occasion should not be a precedent for future action.

Hon. R. K. KENT—if you depart once from rule, where will it stop?

Hon. R. J. PINSENT—that will be for our determination, by the voice of the house. This is a peculiar case, and that alone would at any time warrant departure from rule. Under any ordinary circumstances he (Mr. P.) would not suggest it.

Hon. J. S. CLIFF—The subject embraced in those petitions was truly a most important one, and should be treated with the greatest courtesy; but we should be cautious lest we establish a precedent that may not easily be avoided hereafter.

If we are, as the hon. President states, to be guided by May, and that the authority is against the reception of printed petitions, then he (Mr. C.) thought that, even by a majority-vote of the house, we would be hardly warranted in overturning an established and recognized practice. He made these new observations merely to assist in bringing about an understanding as to the practice to be observed on future similar occasions, because it might happen hereafter that printed petitions of objectionable character (though believed to be otherwise by the signers and the members who presented them) may come before the house, and the course now pursued may be relied on to sustain them. He should like to have a little further instruction on the matter.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT—There can be no doubt upon the mind of any hon. member that the Parliamentary rule is clear, that printed petitions ought not to be received;

and he (Mr. P.) should be one of the last to urge a particular exception. If any printed petition do come before the house at a future time, as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cliff) states, then it will be for the hon. house to say whether the circumstances are or are not such as to make it an exceptional case. If not, then of course it will not be entertained for a moment.

Hon. R. K. KENT—it is my duty, and I consider it also the duty of every hon. member, to support the rules of the house.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER thought the rule should be adhered to. If it be deviated from now, we may be forming an irregular precedent, which may act upon us in the future.

Hon. J. O. FRASER thought it would be better to reject petitions to, or on the part of, persons who are not members of the legislature, and to whom the rules of legislative practice do not apply.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT—There was nothing at all arbitrary in the matter—the Parliamentary rule is laid down in May, and it is always acted upon by the Imperial Parliament.

Hon. J. O. FRASER—it is not always adhered to.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—This is the first instance within my recollection in this house that an attempt has been made to break through it.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER did not recollect any previous instance.

Hon. Mr. FRASER—This is an extreme case.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—The petitions might be engrossed on parchment or paper, but should be written,

Hon. J. O. FRASER—if these petitions be not received those who have signed and forwarded them for presentation will be deprived of the opportunity of an appeal to the legislature this session, as most of them are residents of distant districts. There would not be sufficient time to prepare other petitions.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Even so, the matter involved will not be affected, because it is probable that if any measure in accordance with the prayer of the petitions is introduced, it will emanate from the lower branch.

Hon. R. KENT—the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fraser) says the parties in the out-ports who signed the petitions were ignorant of the Parliamentary law, that petitions they were ignorant, the prime instigator and leader of the movement, who was a member of the legislative and executive for years, ought to know better.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—if he knew it was intended to print the petitions, it is likely he would not have permitted it.

Hon. R. KENT—I go for the rules, because I think by establishing them once, a dangerous precedent will be established.

Hon. E. MORRIS had thought it his duty, as a member of the house, to bring the matter under notice, as it was an irregular proceeding. However, the case was a very exceptional one, and he thought the house might safely allow a deviation from the rule in its favor, but with the distinct understanding that it should not be construed into a precedent.

Hon. N. STABB read a paragraph from May's Practice of Parliament, to show that it was irregular to receive any but written petitions in either branch of the Legislature.

The rule was therefore, distinct and definite, and would consent to forego that rule in favor of the present petitions. These petitions have been forwarded from all parts of the Island, most numerously and respectfully signed, and the object is one of the most important and praiseworthy character; and taking into consideration the fact that the petitioners would be deprived of the opportunity of approaching the legislature again during the present session, if they be rejected now, he as an individual member of the house was inclined to vote for their reception, on the understanding that such a proceeding should not furnish a precedent for future guidance.

Hon. N. STABB—The United States, since the time of the Confederation of the thirteen colonies, which the necessities of their position for mutual protection and defence, forced upon them, at the time of their separation from Great Britain, have greatly increased in population, wealth and commerce, far beyond elder countries in Europe or America. Her unrivalled position in the New World, her natural resources—genial climate, and the great fertility of the soil, and her mid-laws and free institutions afforded all those advantages and inducements for settlers from different nations of Europe, who brought with them to the new republic, that varied ability, intelligence and industry, which has contributed so largely to her general prosperity. With all those advantages, we have for the last four years, beheld with horror the most gigantic struggle of the Southern States to secede from the union, which being resisted by the Northern States and the Government, had led by the most disastrous consequences with excessive taxation and innumerable national debt. The high productive duties in favor of the manufacturers of the South, have contributed largely to bring about this revolution, which is decimating her people by tens of thousands, devastating her advanced civilization, and destroying the land marks of her advanced civilization.

Hon. N. STABB—The prosperity of Canada since the union of the two provinces, about twenty-five years ago, has also been referred to us in glowing terms by our Delegates, as an evidence of what we should necessarily become under the Confederation. There can be no doubt that Canada has certainly much improved since the union, but she should never be separated with her distinct Legislatures, &c., where there was not even a natural or imaginary line to point the demarcation of the separate provinces. It is not because the one land, intersected with railways, canals and rivers, and having interests immediately and closely interwoven with each other, should confederate, that there could be the slightest analogy in her position and ours, or that we could directly participate in the railways and canals which so closely bind the interests of those formerly separate Provinces, any more than we could participate in the Railways and canals of England. But with her progress, we must not forget of her large indebtedness since the union, to a great extent brought about by the gross corruption and robbery of her government, which cannot more clearly be shown than by the following quotations from a lecture delivered in England before the Society of Arts, by a well known Englishman, Mr. Ashmore, who said:

"In the period which has elapsed since the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united, the public debt has been increased from one million to fifteen millions sterling, meanwhile the expenditure of this money has been lavished in every description of loans and advances on colonial credit, made to the municipalities and for public works. The members of the House of Assembly being returned by the municipalities, give their support to the ministry on the condition of the advance of some loan to their constituents for a speculative object of local improvement. The loan is sanctioned out of money which has been raised under public guarantees. It thus happens, not unfrequently, that the money so easily obtained is wasted or applied to an unprofitable purpose. The inhabitants cannot or will not pay the taxes imposed to defray the interest, and the public treasury is hence called upon in this unpleasant condition, are now appealing to the provincial Parliament for aid, upon the ground that, having given them these large powers, they are implicated. Such disclosures do not give us a favorable estimate of Canadian public morality, and it will be important to consider what may be the result of corruption in the representatives, and no immediate check between the demands of the constituents and the public exchequer."

Hon. Mr. CORMACK then presented the petitions he had charge of, withholding those only whose signatures were not bona fide ones. They were from Burn, English Harbor, Illets Harbor, Silly Cove and Trinity.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

### SPEECH OF MR. RENOUF.

(Continued.)

Would her finances be better off than ours are to day? It is idle to say that this Confederation would make good any shortcoming in our prosperity created by bad voyage. Without good fisheries, which are our principal mainstay, any union can do but little for us; and, under Providence, with returning prosperity, and the properly directed efforts of our people, we shall have no occasion to sacrifice our country and all that we value as free men, because of our present distressed state, to enter into a union, whose grand feature is widest speculation. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, has told us that history pointed to Confederations as being generally beneficial to the interests of states so connected, and referred to the time of the H-Parliament in England, and Henry IV. of France, to show the good effects of such combination of states, as a principal argument in favour of our joining the proposed Confederation. But he (Mr. Renouf) failed to discover the slightest analogy in his position and the countries referred to. Neither the petty kingdoms of the H-Parliament, nor the provinces of France were separated from each other, or from the provinces of this intended Confederation. The kingdoms of the H-Parliament and the provinces of France were closely interwoven with each other, and had a complete identity of wants, which we cannot possibly have with those provinces we are sought to be allied to. The union of England and Scotland is also pointed to, as an evidence of the necessity of our entering Confederation. Here again there is not the slightest analogy, as Mr. Shea, spoke advisedly of Albion Raiders, no retaliatory measures would be adopted by Canada, and that in a fit of petulance, with the conduct of Canadian officials in the matter of the St. Albans Raiders, having received a telegram on this subject from Mr. Galt, finance minister of Canada. It is the nearest absurdity on the part of the hon. member, Mr. Shea, to expect that this Assembly will accept either his, or Mr. Galt's opinion in this matter as a guarantee for what the general Government might do. It is not by such ad captandum statements in argument that we are to be led into compliance with the ardent wishes of those gentlemen. History also pointed to other Confederations, which the hon. member, Mr. Shea, studiously avoided,

that quotation carries with it own commentary on Canadian political morality, more powerful than any language which he (Mr. Renouf) could apply to it. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, has stated that in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States being repealed, notice of which has been given by the St. Albans Raiders, no retaliatory measures would be adopted by Canada, and that in a fit of petulance, with the conduct of Canadian officials in the matter of the St. Albans Raiders, having received a telegram on this subject from Mr. Galt, finance minister of Canada. It is the nearest absurdity on the part of the hon. member, Mr. Shea, to expect that this Assembly will accept either his, or Mr. Galt's opinion in this matter as a guarantee for what the general Government might do. It is not by such ad captandum statements in argument that we are to be led into compliance with the ardent wishes of those gentlemen; who would not be the sole arbiters of commercial policy. It is probable