

that with the Reciprocity treaty abolished, and a heavy duty reimposed on the produce of those provinces in the United States, the General Government would admit the produce of that country into her markets duty free, and all for the purpose of showing a good example? He (Mr. Renouf) had not the slightest faith in the carrying out of this one-sided doctrine of extreme liberality on the part of the Confederate Government. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, also said he did not believe the Reciprocity Treaty would be abolished. He (Mr. Renouf) held a different opinion, which was sustained by facts, and would quote from a debate before the Senate at Washington in November last, on this matter, as follows—Mr. Sumner stated, “On an estimate founded on the trade before the treaty, Canada would have paid to the United States, in the ten years of the treaty, at least \$17,373,800, which she has been relieved of. This sum has actually been lost to the United States. In return Canada has given up only \$2,650,890, being the amount it would have collected if no treaty had been made. There is consequently a vast disproportion to the detriment of the United States. During the ten years of the treaty the United States have actually paid in duties in Canada \$16,802,962, while during the same period Canada has paid in duties to the United States the very moderate sum of \$930,443.” The foregoing facts and figures are certainly more reliable than mere speculative opinions, without any sure foundation; and the public will have no difficulty in deciding which of the two they will accept. We have been further told that England will no longer defend us unless we agree to enter this Confederation; and he (Mr. Renouf) supposed on the terms of the Quebec Resolutions. This is another of the wild speculations of our Delegates, for we have not a single word in the Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Cardwell, on this subject, that would lead us to infer that the oldest and most loyal colony of the British Empire would be discarded, unless she sacrificed her best interests to gratify the inordinate ambition of a few, to the great injury of the whole country and people. Our defence must be a naval one, and such as England and not the Confederate Government can afford to give us. If England made a present to the general government of her fleet on the North American station, have our Delegates counted the cost of its maintenance in a state of efficiency; and also the additional heavy tax that would create, our proportion of which we should have to contribute? The assertion had been made that there is to be no navy—not for very many years to come, but in view of the fact that the United States intend placing six ironclad steamers on the lakes, for defence of her territory against raiders from the Canadian side, must not Canada meet the emergency by equipping a similar armament? And is it likely that the British Government will defray the expense? If the United States expend \$10,000,000 on her Lake defences; must not Canada be also up and doing? And he (Mr. Renouf) would like to be informed by our Delegates, who must also be sound authorities on naval and military matters, how far will the \$1,000,000 go, being the amount set down by the 32 delegates to build up a naval and military defence, not for Canada alone, but for all the Provinces and Colonies in the Confederation? Our Delegates have also said that Newfoundland, being no longer a benefit to the British Navy, as her extensive commerce furnished a nursery for seamen to man her Navy, she cared little about us, and might throw us off without hesitation. But he (Mr. Renouf) had greater faith in the justice of the mother country, who could not forget that the Banks of Newfoundland contributed to a large extent the seamen who helped to win her most important naval victories. If the Confederate Government is not to have no navy for many years to come, how are the maritime provinces to be defended from without? But the 13th Section of the 29th Resolution of the Quebec Report admits it, and the hon. Speaker, in his reported speech at the *dejeuner* at Toronto, said, when speaking of the wants of Canada, as follows: “You want the maritime element, and we are able to give it to you. You may by and by require seamen to man your navy, and where will you be able to obtain them more readily than in Newfoundland?” So that, in the event of a war between Canada and the United States, and Newfoundland in this Confederation, our fishermen could be drafted to fight the battles of a country in whose quarrel they had no interest. It is very evident that that speech, made by the hon. Speaker at Toronto, was after the champagne began to circulate freely, from the very remarkable fact of his forgetting all the good things he said in behalf of his native land in Canada, and which, since his return, was altogether oblivious of, his opinions having undergone a radical change, Newfoundland being only a pauperized country, in the estimation of the hon. and learned Speaker. The allusion to the rendezvous of the Russian fleet at New York, two years ago, for the purpose of proceeding to the Pacific, to pounce upon and destroy the Australian colonies, in the event of England interfering on behalf of Poland, was merely an opinion, and not sustained by any information which leaked out from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg! and even if the report was true, it could not be applicable to our position, which would at all times be free from any attack by the Russians. As regards taxation, he (Mr. Renouf) would admit that where it was relatively applied, it could not fail to be of general advantage, as in the construction of public works and improvements of a reproductive character; thereby giving remunerative employment to our operative population; and in this sense it might be said that taxation and civilization went hand in hand. What was the condition of this country thirty-five years ago, when we had no taxation, and before we had representative institutions? Almost in a state of wilderness. Now we have roads, bridges, educational establishments, colleges, steam and telegraph communications with the outports and provinces and United States, and many other improvements which characterize the advanced civilization of more favoured countries. But the increased taxation which, under Confederation, we would have to bear, would not be for the loci improvements, but for the extension of railways, bridges and canals in Canada. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, stated that the people of Canada paid less taxes per head than ours. He (Mr. Renouf) admitted that fact, because our taxes are made upon imported goods, which are the necessities of all classes of our people, whereas the agriculturists and others in Canada supply their wants with coarse articles of clothing of their own household and do not require to purchase every imported requirement, as is the case with us. But what about the other heavy direct taxes which the people of Canada have to pay to meet the reckless extravagance that has been practised by successive governments in the administration of their public affairs, and which has helped to create their huge debt of \$64,000,000? If we are now taxed \$1 per head of our population, it would not probably be less than \$8 under Confederation, with the present Canadian tariff, which would add nothing to the 12s. per head which the people of Canada now pay. Any reduction that was promised in that tariff by our Delegates, which is also speculative, would still have the effect of lessening the taxation in Canada and increasing it in Newfoundland, providing it was reduced from its present 20 and 25 per cent to 15 per cent, which is the highest rate we pay on imports. Reference was made to the poverty of our outports, to many of our houses being unoccupied, and

many with bad tenants, and the alarm of our landlords from fear of increased taxation, which would flow from this measure. As regards the fears of our landlords, they have good reason to dread increased taxation, and feel alarmed too. The present heavy water tax, which owes its parentage to the hon. member, Mr. Shea, has given them a foretaste of what they may expect, if the General Government gets the power of taxing them. And in what manner Confederation was to reduce the poverty of the outports, and procure good tenants for our empty houses, and turn out the bad ones, he has not ventured to touch upon, or even to make a promise. He (Mr. Renouf) did not believe this Confederation scheme would be such a potent remedy for our ills, but would be somewhat like a celebrated quack medicine which promised to cure every thing, even earthquakes, but after being tried was found to be only an imposition for getting money. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, also referred to the tradesmen's petition, which he (Mr. Renouf) presented to the house a couple of years ago, the prayer of which was protection for their industry, and to prevent them becoming paupers on the government. The principles of protection which he (Mr. Renouf) then advocated, in regard to that petition, was prepared to advocate again; but what support did the hon. member, Mr. Shea, who now seems to be a convert to their views, give to that petition? He turned a deaf ear to it; but now tells us that our tradesmen can get, under his darling scheme, Confederation, all they petitioned for. And why? Is it that there is a brighter vista of future greatness in store in Canada for others than our tradesmen, that he now condescends to notice their wants and wishes. Where is the employment for our people who are not engaged in the fisheries; and even for our fishermen and their families during the intervals between the voyages? Where is the employment for our youth of both sexes, who crowd our thoroughfares, and are constrained to live in idleness on the earnings of one or two earners out of each family? Employers they cannot procure, because there are no workshops, and many articles are imported ready-made at low rates; which, if made up in the country, would give employment to thousands, many of whom have to take their industry to the United States, or remain here in a half starving condition, and not unfrequently a burthen upon the public funds of the colony, which should be appropriated to purposes of public improvement and general benefit. Why do our government send orders to other countries, which give employment to their people at the sacrifice of our own, for many articles which could be manufactured here, and then accuse them of their poverty, and drive them to apply for poor relief? Is such the case in the other Provinces? No, whatever the skill and industry of their artisans can accomplish, finds a ready market with them. How different is the case here? Many articles that could be manufactured by our tradesmen, and required for our public institutions, could be supplied both good and cheap; but there is no protection for home manufacturers. Many articles that we might supply are imported and made up of the government preferring to make papers of our artisans, rather than encourage and stimulate their industrial pursuits. Our Delegates, who are now such ardent admirers of Canada and her protection for her manufactures, should look at home; and if she has, by such means, risen to this great state of prosperity, what is there to prevent the application of the same means to the industry of a large portion of our people, to make them happy and prosperous; and without Confederation? But it appears that what benefits Canada cannot benefit us, unless we sacrifice ourselves to Confederation, which is set forth to be the great panacea to cure all ill, and leave us nothing to desire after it would be effectuated. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, said he referred to the tradesmen's petition, merely to show the inconsistency of his members, then supporting its principles, and now repudiating the when they have the power of giving them effect, of course, only under his darling scheme of Confederation. He (Mr. Renouf) had no doubt that the hon. member's friends can lay the “flattering uncoupling of his soul,” and pride himself on his political consistency on all occasions, in this Assembly and out of it; and that all reliance could be placed on his fixed principles. When this important question of Confederation was slightly touched upon, in Committee, on the address in reply to His Excellency's speech at the opening of this session, he (Mr. Renouf) referred to the Canadian tariff of 1863 as applied to our imports for the same year, which would give an increase of taxation of about £40,000. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, in preparing his financial statement under Confederation, to place before the country, applied the Canadian tariff of 1863 to our imports, instead of the tariff of 1861, the former giving a smaller amount of increased taxation, a luxury which the hon. member knows is not over palatable to the people, from the experience they have had of the Water Company's tax, which the hon. member led the house and the country to believe, when he introduced that measure, would be scarcely felt. The hon. member has told us that the Canadian tariff of 1864 was increased for special purposes, which being now accomplished, would be again reduced. There can be little doubt that it was increased for special purposes, to raise a sufficiency of revenue to meet their extra revenue expenditure, which for seven years prior to 1864 was, on an average, \$2,914,758 per year over their income, so that there is little chance of the present tariff being reduced. In the space of twelve years, Canada has had no less than seven tariffs on the ascending scale, and it was only last year, and owing to unusual prosperity, that she had an excess of revenue over expenditure. He (Mr. Renouf) held in his hand a Customs' return, of the application of the Canada tariff of 1864 to our imports, which would give a total increase of taxation of £64,570, deduced from which, a total decrease of £17,413 on some articles, would leave a net increase of additional taxation of £57,156. The increased taxes would be on the following principal articles, viz., rum, £503; molasses, £3,585; sugar, £2,238; coffee, £568; tobacco, £3,111; soap, £1,114; boots and shoes, £7,162; wearing apparel, £1,331; leather, £2,401; manufactured goods, £23,732; cotton, £3,284; bread, £7,181; gunpowder and shot, £182; paints, &c., £352. The decrease would be on the following principal articles, viz., whiskey, cordials, gin, brandy and wines, £2,756; tea, £7,12; fishing tackle, £1,318; canvas, £940; salt, £836; dried fruits, £187; rice, £123. He (Mr. Renouf) had prepared a statement (which appears below) which could show pretty fairly what Newfoundland would have to pay under Confederation, and not including what may be raised in case of emergency, by direct taxation, which power the General Government would possess, by the 5th section of the 29th Resolution of the Quebec report, as follows—“the raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation.” This Assembly would, no doubt, hesitate before increasing our taxation to the figures as shown under the application of the Canadian tariff, which increase we could apply to the purposes of local improvement, developing and working our mineral— and opening up new sources of industry for our people. Yet this power, which we are fearful to exercise ourselves, we are willing to transfer to the General Government, for the extension of railways, canals, and other improvements in Canada and the other Provinces, which would be about as beneficial to our direct interests, as the railways and canals of Great Britain. He (Mr.

Renouf) would now refer to our exports of fish, oil, herrings, salmon skins, &c., which by the 2nd section of the 29th Resolution of the Quebec report, would give to the General Government the following powers: viz. “the imposition or regulation of duties of Customs on imports and exports, except on exports of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals and sawn lumber, and of coal and other minerals.” There can be little doubt then, that our exports would be liable to the risk of taxation, in case of emergency, notwithstanding all our Delegates might say to the contrary; and to place the matter beyond the reach of doubt, suspicion or dispute, they should have stipulated that our exports should form an exemption, as well as the timber, &c., of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. An export tax of 5 per cent on our shipments, would raise another pretty item of revenue for the General Government, of about £60,000 a year, a very small portion of which would fall to our share for local improvements. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, calculates there would be a credit balance of £733,471 in favour of the General Government, after defraining all expenses, providing in the amplest manner for the defence of the Confederate provinces; which item of defence was put down at only \$1,000,000, an amount barely sufficient for Canada alone, and to which might safely be added another \$1,000,000 for the other Provinces. Again, would not the promised extension of the canals of Western Canada absorb the credit balance referred to, to pay interest on mines to be borrowed for that purpose? Mr. Brown, in his speech at Toronto:—“I am happy to say, that with the unanimous consent of the Delegates, we have agreed to the extension of the Canal system of the West,” which would certainly cost many millions of dollars, and would be a set off against the Intercolonial railway for the improvement of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The 69th Resolution promises that the North West territory is to be opened up, when the finances would permit; but poor Newfoundland was to be left out in the cold, and have no place in the grand arrangements which are to secure such prosperity to the other Provinces. He (Mr. Renouf) was not singular in his opinion, that the improvements and necessities under the General Government will leave no credit balance, but a deficiency of over \$2,000,000, applying the present Canadian tariff to the maritime provinces, and which deficiency must be met by increased taxation; and whether indirect or direct, on property, income, bank stock, bills of exchange, &c., is no bugbear or claptrap; which hon. members who do not agree with the views put forth by our Delegates, on this question, are accused of resorting to. But this question of increased taxation, was the pith and marrow of the scheme, so far as the interests of Newfoundland are concerned; and must form the basis of negotiation in the matter. We have heard a great deal about what Canada could do in supplying us with manufactures of woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, &c., cheaper than we could import them from Great Britain. How is it, then, that she has not taken advantage of our market up to this time, which is as free to her as to the mother country? How is it also that our merchants and shopkeepers do not import from Canada, in preference to Great Britain, if the articles are as good and the terms better? Great Britain supplies all the markets of the world, and successfully competes with all countries in the quality and cheapness of her manufactures, owing to improved machinery and cheap labour. Canada is a very large importer of manufactured goods from England, amounting, last year, to \$16,000,000, and, in spite of 20 and 25 per cent duties, England was able to undersell them in their own markets. The United States, with her extensive manufactures, imports largely from Great Britain also; and even the raw cotton and other materials which England imports from America, she is able to tranship manufactured, and compete with her in price and quality in her own markets. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, asks, is not Britain also an importer to some extent, from France? Certainly she is; of the finer quality of silks, gloves, laces, &c., which we can well dispense with, and is not a parallel case. The infant manufactures of Canada, with high priced labour, are not yet, if they ever will be, in a position to supply us and the other provinces on as good terms as we are present enjoy. By a report made to the Executive Council of Canada, and signed by the hon. W. P. Howland, Receiver General, it would be understood to what extent, and in what articles of manufacture, she could supply our wants. It is as follows. “With a more extended trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces, we should compete in their markets, not with the productions of Great Britain but with those of the United States. These consist mainly of agricultural produce, in raising which we excel, and of articles the manufacture of which is rapidly increasing here,” and that a large proportion of the goods which the maritime provinces now buy in the States could be supplied by Canada. That report fully disposed of the delusions manufactured by our Delegates on the subject of Canadian manufactures. We have the assurance of the hon. member, Mr. Shea, that the tariff of the General Government will be revised, to meet the wishes of the lower provinces; and he has that assurance from Mr. Galt, in a telegram lately received. It must be evident that Mr. Galt, who is so very anxious for the consummation of this scheme, would make promises *ad libitum*, by Telegraph, to induce us to look more favorably upon it. But would the General Government, not yet in existence, feel itself bound to act on the unsuthorized promises of Mr. Galt? Those important points should not be left to the uncertainty of telegrams between Mr. Shea and Mr. Galt, a mode of doing business neither safe nor satisfactory. Once in the union, our wishes would have to be subservient to Mr. Galt, and the Canadians, who would have the power to make them so. Another great consideration urged by the hon. member, Mr. Shea, in favour of our becoming a part of this future great empire, that is to be, is, the line of ocean steamers connecting us with the mother country and with Canada; and also another steamer on the Western postal route. The hon. member is very strong on this question of steam, in which he takes the deepest interest; but he (Mr. Renouf) failed to discover a single word about it, in the form of a promise, in the Quebec Resolutions; where it should properly appear; and not be left to vague speculations. It may be well to ask how it came that our Delegates did not secure these advantages for us at the Conference, and have a guarantee for it in the Resolution, as well as the opening up of the North West territory and the extensions of the Western canals, and the laying down of the Intercolonial railway. The hon. member being forced to admit a large increase of taxation under Confederation, asks if this line of ocean steamers that is to be is not worth £10,000 a year to us, and modestly places it in his financial statement, as one of the assets against the new taxes. That was certainly a dexterity in managing finance questions, unrivaled by even the great Finance Minister of Canada, Mr. Galt. A line of ocean steamers was very well in its way; but, in view of the Cape Race telegraph station, it could never be worth such an amount to this country, where the carrying trade was well supplied by our own first class clipper vessels. It would be, without doubt, a great convenience for wealthy persons, to enable them to travel comfortably and expeditiously across the Atlantic, beyond whom the great bulk of the people would derive

little or no benefit. If we had £10,000 to spare, after providing for the public service, would we be justified in voting it a part subsidy for ocean steamers, and particularly after the Galway line failure? Would this Assembly agree to it, in view of the many more useful purposes to which it might be applied? A year or two ago, this house was cajoled into giving £15,000 of our revenue to the Galway Company, and how much did it benefit the country? And it was given at a time too, when our languishing resources required sustenance. That money was recklessly thrown away, to carry out a visionary speculation, which was to lift up the country by the introduction of large capital, thereby infusing new life and energy into every branch of our trade and business. We could afford to throw away £10,000 on the Galway line of steamers, but could not give one penny to develop our mineral resources, or encourage our Bank, Mackeral and Herring fisheries, which are successfully prosecuted by strangers, at our own doors, or encourage agriculture, all which would have the great effect of striking at the root of that gigantic evil, pauperism. Then there is the other steamer, that is to be running between the capital, western outports and Canada; which has no place either in the Quebec Resolutions, and is set down to us at the annual value of £4,000, on the same sound principle as the £10,000 for ocean steam. That our tradesmen, labourers and fishermen, when times, would be depressed, and their circumstances poor, could take passage in these steamers for Canada, where there would be plenty of employment for them at high wages, is another of the arguments used by our Delegates, although we understood at first there was to be no more depression in circumstances or poverty amongst the people, after we joined this Confederacy.

(To be continued.)

HOPS REALIZED.—Young woman lamenting in secret, the first grey hairs, those ugly harbingers of decay, MRS. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsanum, or Hair Dressing, never fail to restore grey hair to its youth'ul color. They act directly upon the root of the hair, invigorating then, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Every Druggist sells them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No more Nervousness.—The moment impurities enter the blood, health is diminished, and our nerves warn us of the disagreeable fact. Cast the impurities out! save common sense, and long experience teaches that Holloway's Pills accomplish this with the utmost certainty and completeness. To the dyspeptic and asthmatic they give new life and fresh energy by the whole-nne influence they exercise over the stomach, liver, and other internal organs. The most wretched indigestion! fads before their corrective power, and therewith a glow of mind and indisposition for exertion disappear. Holloway's Pills purify and regulate the circulation by steady the heart's beats, simulating the vessels to send the current on, preventing it stagnating, as water in a bulging pipe.

## The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S:

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

We referred briefly on Thursday last to the defeat of the Confederation Candidates at the late election in New Brunswick, and while admitting that for the present it delays the accomplishment of that measure, we cannot help thinking that the importance attached to the circumstance by the opponents of Confederation has been considerably exaggerated. The question was one for which the public mind of the Lower Provinces at least could not have been prepared. Though often from time to time a subject of discussion, it had engaged but little attention outside the circle of the few public men who spoke on it, and had never been investigated in the eye of the people at large with a practical meaning. It might be supposed that Mr. Tilly is second to no man in New Brunswick as a competent judge of the state of public feeling in that Province, and his reputation for political sagacity stands high. Yet we must confess that he mistook his course in precipitating a decision on this question, and gave the workers on popular prejudice an advantage he should certainly have avoided. All this will right itself in due time, but meanwhile the result leaves a gap in the way of progress and true reform. The great change Confederation will involve cannot be brought about without affecting so existing interests injuriously, and creating an undefined apprehension of ill amongst others who do not comprehend the subject, while large numbers who are even favourably disposed, would keep aloof from the affirmation of the principle where sufficient time has not been afforded for the careful inquiry demanded in a case of such grave importance. With the ignorant who on a question like this are necessarily a great mist, the cry of taxation, unfounded or otherwise, is always a potent influence, and when we consider that at the time selected by Mr. Tilly for his appeal to the country, all these agencies would have been adverse, we feel, as at present advised, no small degree of surprise at the apparent rashness which marks his policy in this instance.

But while we think that the result, under such circumstances, should cause no wonder, it cannot be supposed that it has in it any element of permanence. The question was tried without any intelligent knowledge of it on the part of the people, and fanaticism and prejudice and timidity acted, where reflection and sober judgment were required for such a conclusion as time and experience could approve. It has been well said that “honest ignorance and dishonest ingenuity” were the agencies at work, and they have executed their fitting purpose in ejecting from the administration of public affairs in New Brunswick almost every man of ability and experience in both political parties. Already, however, there are evidences of reaction which this spectacle of ostracized talent could hardly have failed to call up, and no one believes that the Government that will now be formed can have any but a very brief existence.

But independent of the special causes that have produced this *bouleversement* in New Brunswick, a moment's reflection on the matter on more general grounds will show how little reason there is for surprise

at the issue we are confronted with. Every great change is when we consider the novel and vast importance, it would be exception to the apparent. Trade illustrated this p. Emancipation, the Reform, large reforms of the present examples of the difficulties ultimately successful have made progress to accomplish we saw the obstructions justice and ignorance that a Representative Institution of Responsible Government well as the smaller of these were not disheartened by their efforts to the end. This may therefore rest assured the only consequence of what New Brunswick, and we are in view on which the Canadian after the receipt of the vote in New Brunswick, three-fourths of its members despatched to England to for the Imperial Government. The late English paper is regarded by the Home A Confederation as a foregone conclusion gaging their anxious early accomplishment of the measures on which they have decided inces, and the resistance of Brunswick will probably elicit some significant on the Colonial relation. amongst the best informed concluded that the Confederation is indispensable to their pro. Government can employ being the case, if we wish the mother country, she will of the Provinces in those connexion can be maintained passed that dependencies will to the protecting Power the relation between them is to the higher power pronounced. In the plenitude of ness we imagine that this q influenced by the saying of mated from the intellectual where else, but we shall pr an appreciation of the ag Brunswick as well as here views which the parish po so fruitfully engender.

CONVENT OF MERCY.—O the Feast of the Annunciation of Reception and Profession. The young lady received a native of this place, and SLEY, Esq.—her religious Bernard. The young lady of Profession was Miss H. Cork, in religion Sister M. Dr. MULLOCK officiated on several of his priests. His newly received and prot terms on the dantes and re dwelling with particular es solacing office in connec poor which belong specially as well as on the Education the dispensers to our female

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE]

SIR,—I think a special privilege diversified before the C. day evening, is due to him in it will so harmonize with the audience, is not to be considered. All the critics who perfect piece of composition style of our best English es most musical; the transition that rough jointing of parts

Mr. Rastus's criticism of played study of his subject his selections had the rare abundant. The life of the admirable remarks on the nature, and witty contrasts of the hearers could well forgive t. with the end of Pope's life, though those varied critical language that formed the close. When we take into account who but a short time ago Bonaventure's College—when though a well-known, famous been his first appearance a reason to congratulate him too, which has up to this sessing such very good me

March 29, 1865.

SIR,—I had the pleasure lecture delivered by Mr. R. Institute on Tuesday evening. I never heard a more interesting. The subject being Alexander of his age, the youthful and this subject in a masterly well as delighted his audience such deep historical research. He prefaced the lecture with the English language was showed in this talent. He traced from the Roman the Norman conquest, and the comingling of Celt, Norman had in the form