

Notices.

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

Nurse and Female Physician, presents on of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for which greatly facilitates the process of softening the gums, reducing all inflammation all pain and spasmodic action, and relax the bowels. Depended upon it, we give rest to yourselves, and relief and infants. We have put up and sold this thirty years, and can say, in confidence what we have never been able to say medicines—never has it failed in a single effect a cure, when timely used. Never an instance of dissatisfaction by any one. On the contrary, all speak delightedly, and speaks in terms of commendable effects and medical virtues. We matter "what we do now," after thirty-one, and pledge our reputation for the what we here declare. In almost every infant is suffering from pain and relief will be found in fifteen or twenty the syrup is administered. Full directions will accompany each bottle. None as the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins, on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 48 Dey and 205 High Holborn, England. Price per bottle.

is an extract from a letter written by Holme, Pastor of the Pierpoint-street, Brooklyn, N.Y., to the "Journal and Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in a world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—"We use it in our clinics of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Now we never said a word in instant medicine before in our life, but I have to say to your readers that this is probably one of the most successful, the day, because it is one of the best your readers who have babies can't do in a supply."

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

**PHOENIX FIRE
Insurance Company.**

Street and Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED—1782

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

John, Esq. Kirkman D. Hodges, Esq.
James Horne, " William J. Lancaster, "
John D. Magen, " John Masterman, Esq. M. F.
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
George Stanley Repton, "
Benjamin Shaw, "
Matthew Whiting, "
Francis Wilson, "

SECRETARIES

WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq.

GEORE WILLIAM LLEVEL, Esq.

NIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently re-assured of the notice of the public—for the liberality with which all claims upon it are paid—as well as for the almost unlimited services it affords, comprising in addition to the Capital of the Company, the whole of its Proprietary, composed of numerous eminent gentlemen and Merchants in the town.

NIX FIRE OFFICE has carried on an extensive business for upwards of seventy years, paid by it to Government for Great Britain and Ireland exceeding per annum.

A short time Insurances are undertaken NIX COMPANY on almost every deck, 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.

L, ONE MILLION STERLING.

e of Assuring before 25th May 1863.

D-DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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

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

ED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN &
NE. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
E-5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Directors in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Brien, Esq. | Walter Grieve, Esq., Merchant.

William Henry Mare, Esq.

Adviser—Henry Hunt Stabb, M.D.

—Frederick J. Wyatt.

ION OF THE COMPANY.

one of the Company..... £130,000

have divided Profits on two occasions—

1859.

1000, opened in 1847, has been increased

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 Newfoundland.

3,642.

St. John's, Monday, February, 27, 1865.

Printed and Published every Monday and Thursday mornings by EDWARD DALTON SHEA, at his Office in DUKEWORTH 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.

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM WILLMER, FEB. 4.)

The meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce revealed differences of opinion respecting the proximate condition of the Cotton trade when the war in America is over. The president, Mr. Henry Ashworth, showed that in 1860 we received from that country as much cotton as furnished the mills of Great Britain with five days' labour out of six; but last year the supply was not equal to half-a-day per week, and he impressed upon the countries from which the new supply has mainly come, and more especially upon the people of India, the necessity of improving their cotton, if they desired to retain any hold on the European market. Mr. Basirey, who represents Manchester in Parliament, has so bad an opinion of Indian cotton, that he expressed his belief the consumption would cease when the trade could again procure New Orleans cotton.

The Surrey Theatre, the most popular place of amusement on the south bank of the Thames, was destroyed by fire at midnight on the 30th. It was a pantomime night, and the performance was about to close when the clown discovered a glare through the aperture above the chandelier. The alarm was given, and, fortunately, the audience was enabled to disperse without any serious accident. In an hour or so, the Surrey Theatre was a mass of ruins. It was only the other day that we had to record the destruction by fire of the Edinburgh Theatre, where several persons were killed, and serious accidents occurred, arising out of the configuration and the falling of the walls. Why should the Lord Chamberlain be more indifferent to the structure of such edifices than to the pieces performed in them?

The appearance at Leeds of Lord Amberley, a young nobleman who is only in his 23rd year, the eldest son of Lord Russell, at a great public meeting in favour of Reform, and the speech which he made on the occasion, replete with sound sense and large statesmanlike views, is an event which has arrested a good deal of attention. It was his first appearance in public—his debut, in a political sense—and a more promising one cannot be imagined. So favourable was the impression produced that Lord Amberley will be a candidate for Leeds at the ensuing general election, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Baines, one of the present representatives of the borough.

The question of Reform is beginning once more to excite interest in the North of England. At Bradford, at Leeds, at Manchester, meetings have been held during the last few days for an extension of the suffrage which may be described as almost monster gatherings. The question raised when an extension of the suffrage is mooted is, whether the representation of the people shall or shall not form a part of our system of Government?

Another question which has been a good deal discussed during the recess is now deemed by many ripe for legislative action—the question whether it would not be better for the country to buy up the existing railways, and work them for the profit of the nation at large. A London hebdomadal, whose province it is to pay especial attention to statistics, and which is believed at times to be favoured with official inspiration, has been showing in a series of articles that the change would be every way advantageous, and that a profit might be made out of the speculation sufficiently large to command the respect of the Chancery of the Exchequer, and yet promote at the same time the comfort and convenience of the whole travelling community. Competing lines would be at once got rid of, if the Executive Government became the proprietors, and the enormous sums now annually spent in contests before committees of both Houses of Parliament would also be saved; but against this must be set the prejudice which Englishmen have against Government doing anything beyond the nature of its routine duties, and the frequent failure of the Government when it does pass that boundary line. People are still inclined, to believe that Mr. Gladstone is digesting a grand National Scheme of Railway Reform, with which to astonish the nation some fine morning. Mr. Roebeck, who is always sighing for sensation, will not let the Chancellor rest many hours after the meeting on the 7th without feeling his pulse on this subject, and if the result is not satisfactory, he will then bring it before Parliament himself.

Affairs are not progressing satisfactorily in Mexico. The accounts from that country show that the throne of the new Emperor is by no means firmly established, and the friends of the old order of things continue to make the position of Maximilian the reverse of pleasant. He has submitted to many inconveniences, to the deprivation of many comforts; but notwithstanding he has not secured that hold on the affections of the people on which he calculated at the outset.

More immediately connected with ourselves is the opening of the Canadian Parliament, on the 19th of January, with a Message from the Governor-General, which has commanded considerable attention in this country. In this document the question of Confederation figures prominently, and as it will come under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament at an early day, we shall speedily know what our representatives think of the subject; if Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, had not previously informed us of the views of the Government. "The Confederation," says the Governor, "will not only be a settlement of the question of Provincial Republics, but also the simultaneous creation of a new nationality," a happy phrase, which will not be without its significance on both sides of the Atlantic. The recent unpleasantness arising from the raids into the border territory of the United States by the Southern sympathizers is to be dealt with in a bill which gives the Executive additional powers to deal with political refugees who jeopardize the peace of the country where they have been hospitably received and protected. It may be incidentally mentioned that the Court of Toronto has found Lieutenant Bury the leader of the Vermont raiders guilty of robbery, and has decided to surrender him to the Federal authorities. His counsel has moved to stay proceedings; but there can be little doubt that the judgment of the Court will be carried out.

As the meeting of the French Chambers approaches, great preparations are being made in the Senate for a discussion on Church affairs, and the orders issued by the Vatican to the French Bishops have been generally obeyed, without reference to the offence which they have given to the Government. The attitude taken by the

French Executive on this question is generally regarded as moderate and at the same time determined; the rights of the Church will be recognised and honoured, but the authority of the State will be at the same time firmly maintained. It is noticed that a better feeling now exists than formerly between the Emperor and his cousin. This was inferred from the Prince's promotion to the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, an office the responsibility of which must necessarily impose upon Prince Napoleon the greater exercise of that discretion which the Emperor sometimes thought his relative lacked. As regards Russia and Louis Napoleon, the coldness which manifested itself when the two Emperors met at Nice towards the close of last summer, not only continues, but has become intensified. The Czarina is still at Nice with her son the Crown Prince, who is in delicate state of health; and the Czar, to avoid entering France again, has arranged to meet her and his heir at Darmstadt, so that it is clear this royal pair of brothers have little love for each other—a circumstance not deeply to be deplored.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Independance Belgique* publishes a letter from Frankfort, deserving, it says, of implicit confidence, in which the following revelations are to the differences between the courts of Austria and Prussia are made:

In a despatch of the 21st ult., Count Mensdorff expresses his regret that the Prussian reply to the 13th gives no satisfaction to the desire of Austria for a prompt solution of the question of the duchies. The cabinet of Vienna admits that none of the pretenders can establish their incontestable rights over the whole of the duchies; but according to his opinion, the partition of the country being impossible, those rights should be supplemented by the titles of possession, acquired by Prussia and Austria by the treaty of peace of October 31, as those two powers had already done at the London conference. If Prussia intended to establish pretensions for the house of Brandenburg, it should have done it before the unreserved declarations proclaimed in the face of entire Europe by the three representatives of Germany, on the 21st of May, 1864, in favour of the hereditary Prince of Augustenberg. Austria maintains this declaration, seeking the consummation of their own desires. It was perhaps true that the construction of the intercolonial railway would confer a great advantage on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but in what manner can we participate if we can get our supplies cheaper through other channels? It was difficult to see how our interest in, under any circumstances, could be made equivalent to its construction. Hon. gentlemen have correctly shown that the resolutions of the conference give us no guarantee that our produce will not be liable to an export duty. When we find such grave possibilities staring us in the face, as a portion of the bargain is offered to us, the bare idea of its acceptance was sufficient to make any man shudder who knows the circumstances of the country and the people, and has its interests at heart. Some persons assert that the difference between the Canadian tariff and ours is not so great as is generally imagined, and on that score there would not be much to complain of in its application to this colony. This may be true, but where is the higher rate to stop? While we are assured even by its advocates that taxation will be increased, there is no guarantee offered fixing a limit to it. It is an avowed necessity of the confederacy that railroads must be built, canals constructed, a militia force organized, a navy established; and it was idle to argue that the means for these great public undertakings could be procured without very considerably increased taxation. The present debt of Canada is £20,000,000 dollars; but he must say he did not consider that an oppressive debt, because the country has value for it in its magnificent bridges, her canals, her railroads and extensive general public works. These were sources of wealth and greatness, which have helped materially to place her in the advanced position she holds to-day amongst the dependencies of the British Crown. It is for what is in contemplation to be effected under the proposed union that we must consider the ways and means. An army is to be raised, the expense of which will be large; Newfoundland will be obliged to contribute her quota of men and money to it. It is argued by the advocates of confederation that the men of this colony will not be liable to service when the necessity calls the forces of the union to arms. He considered such an idea as that was sheer nonsense—that our people would certainly be drafted when the exigency of the nation required it. It was only right, too, and the duty of every man capable of bearing arms to defend his flag and his country from aggression. The man who would refuse to do so would be unfit for the privacies or to hold the name of a free man. The 60th resolution of the Report of the Conference proposes the surrender of nearly everything of value which the colony possesses—all our ungranted crown lands, all our mines and minerals, our timber that we require to construct craft for the prosecution of the fisheries; and when these are taken into account, with the cession of our revenue, the general control of all our affairs, the unlimited power of taxation and the possible power to lay an export duty on our produce, it must be apparent that Newfoundlanders could not assent to an union upon such terms. He (Mr. F.) believed that with a satisfactory adjustment of the execrable features of the proposed confederation our participation in it would in time result in advantage to the colony, but under its present aspect he could not be convinced that the position was such as in any way to promote the interests of the people, but rather to injure them. He begged to support the prayer of the petition.

Hon. J. O. FRASER fully concurred in all that had been said as regards the importance of the petition just read; it emanated from those whose interests are closely connected with the subject to which it refers, and their opinion ought to carry weight in deciding a question so momentous. He felt however that no opinion gathered from the petition would bear the weight of the question, nor does it contain any information to guide a decision. The main question of Confederation of the colonies appeared to him to be approached by its opponents as if its projectors were imbued with the hostile spirit actuating a declared enemy. They seem to think that Canada is influenced by a fear of direct enmity to the interests of this country, and that their aim is to trade upon our capital. It was a matter of regret that such narrow views should be held on a question of such grave import. (He Mr. F.) would rather sit at the feet of others and receive instruction than blindly him self to an opinion which circumstances may prove to be incorrect. From all the information he had yet gathered upon the matter, he apprehended we were in no way warranted in fearing the disposition of the other colonies, and he was sorry that so absurd an idea prevailed as that "we are to be sold to the Canadians." If this consideration can be consummated he firmly believed it would redound greatly to the benefit of Newfoundland, and that instead of being regarded as enemies, we would be received as friends and brothers by the other provinces; our sympathies and interests are in many respects identical. That identity was not the result of our position, but the result of the blood that flows in our veins, our national antecedents and traditions, and the common sentiment of all that animates a people flowing from a common stock. In the conclusion he arrived at that it is not to the government of Newfoundland to enter the confederation, it would be found in a little while that under its vigorous influence it would derive fresh impetus towards prosperity. Does not experience prove that when a junior partner enters a firm his interests are not swamped thereby? Don't we find that in course of time his energy and activity improve his position,—that he works upon the

legislative representation of each was of similar extent under the Act of Union, differences arose between them, producing a dead-lock in the government of the country. The upper Canadian statesmen desired representation according to population, the others resisted the proposition as an infringement of their chartered rights. Thus it was that within a few years successive administrations had failed to carry on the government of the colony, and after a complete collapse of executive and legislative functions the idea suggested itself to the minds of some of their leading statesmen, that an alliance with the other colonies might relieve them from the dilemma from which they saw no other mode of escape. Here we have the history and origin of the whole scheme. An opportunity soon presented itself to advocate this new idea. In the summer of 1864 a convention of delegates from the maritime Provinces, who were deliberating upon the desirability of a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, were assembled at Charlottetown. Delegates from Canada thought that this was the moment to initiate their scheme, and when they came down upon the maritime delegates the consequence was a general convention of delegates from all the Colonies, which was held at Quebec. The result of that conference, we are all aware of or the Resolution adopted by us for some time before the country. It was certainly to the interest of Canada that the proposed confederation should be established, but we may reasonably doubt that her statesmen were influenced by particular sympathy or affection for the lower Provinces in seeking the consummation of their own desires. It was perhaps true that the construction of the intercolonial railway would confer a great advantage on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but in what manner can we participate if we can get our supplies cheaper through other channels? It was difficult to see how our interest in, under any circumstances, could be made equivalent to its construction. Hon. gentlemen should be fully informed before final action is arrived at, and he was glad that it was intended to afford them opportunity to acquire information. He did not believe all the arguments against confederation were correct or sound in principle. He had no apprehension that it would injuriously alter our trade or affect the rights and destinations of our vessels, by obliging them to return from market in ballast, or else contend against heavy dues on provisions, if imported from the United States. The main trade of Canada is lumbering and not agricultural, whatever the latter may hereafter become. Her imports of flour and provisions exceed her exports, and her policy would forbid taxing what she cannot do without, in some respects our sources of supply would be changed to our gain. With her 150 wooden mills constantly at work she must manufacture material suitable for our wants, which he (Mr. F.) did not doubt could be purchased at our advantage. Her tanneries and boot and shoe factories are on a large scale, and it was not proved that her markets for such goods do not offer advantages to buyers. He did not know why those articles which suit the fishermen of Canada would not also meet the requirements of ours. It is urged as an objection to our entering the union that there is a large debt against Canada; but she possesses value for every dollar of it in her public works. Her canals yield a large annual profit after paying every charge; such yield being upwards of £14,000 in 1862; and what may be calculated from them in prosperous times may be imagined. We know that her natural resources are so great that in a few years our prosperity would be reflected upon and shared by the other colonies.

Hon. J. S. CLIFF—Yes, in the United States, causing the present war.

Hon. J. O. FRASER—that was owing to a defect in the constitution which did not provide those safeguards which the constitution proposed for the Provinces secures. They elected their President every four years, and where there was a diversity of interests existing, it was little wonder that the difficulties which now convulse that country have arisen. We would be freed to some extent from the turmoil of elections which have disgraced the land; and we ought to be thankful to Providence when such evils should cease to disturb us, when the voice of faction would be hushed, when brother no longer arrayed himself against brother, bringing misery upon the country. If confederation would prevent this or lessen the evil, then let it come with a welcome! It was an unfair argument upon the part of those opposed to confederation to assert that under the Canadian tariff our taxes would be increased some £50,000 a year. There would be a reduction on many articles of import which would lessen the actual increase, reducing such to insignificance, and it was unfortunate that we had not before us the return of Mr. Tessier which exhibits on its face how a large reduction of the stated increase may be made. But against the scarecrows of those opposed to confederation we have one fact to deal with—we have guaranteed to us an annual income of £112,000, an amount greatly in excess of our average revenue; and we further are to participate in the benefits flowing from legislative action of the General Government. He thought we ought to accept the constitution agreed to at Quebec with such amendments as would conserve our interests, and let the country then take the final step of agreeing to or rejecting the proposed union.

Hon. R. J. KENT—It would appear as though a speech making epidemic had suddenly broken out amongst hon. members this evening. Now, what is the object of this Petition of the Commercial Society? Simply to request a delay of action in legislating upon the question of confederation until more information has been brought to bear upon it, and that the country may be afforded full time and opportunity for its consideration. Now, he considered that a reasonable request, and that it would be readily acceded; and as far as he (Mr. K.) could learn, it was not the intention of the Legislature to deal definitely with the matter this session, in order that the country may pronounce its opinion upon it, through the means of the ensuing general election. By keeping our powder dry until after that period, we may be in a better position to come to a conclusion, for we all require more information upon it. On Saturday last he (Mr. K.) was present at a public meeting held at the Market-house, to petition the legislature to delay action on that question until after the general election. The commercial and general interest was pretty well represented there, and the petitioners were entirely to all that was urged by the various speakers, but came away just as little informed and as much unacquainted with the merits of the question as he was before. The most sensible speech he heard there was delivered by a sealing master, who in addressing the meeting said, "Gentlemen, I am called on to speak on this question, but I don't know anything at all about confederation, but I know that if we have a good assembly and a good code of law they would be very beneficial to the country, and that we would be very well off then, without confederation." This speech struck him (Mr. K.) as being something practical to the point; and in a theatrical parlance, it brought down the audience. He (Mr. K.) agreed to the prayer of the petition.

(To be continued.)