

formation, that there should be a correct marriage and death. But what the Right Revd. Dr. Mullock objected to make returns to the government, as a species of penal legislation, was surprised that there should be any furnishing information which was contrary in all civilised and progressive country if that bill there was anything the religious feeling of the Right Revd. (Mr Prowse) would not be a party to or however valuable the information our feelings must be held sacred; and the leader of the Government would bring them. But such registers were made, and he (Mr Prowse) trusted there was no one to assist in having them accurate.

It was customary in all Catholic countries the public registers of marriages, and whenever courts of justice referred to them as matter of evidence, access allowed. But there were no public registers at all, because marriages were in the churches. But there was a registration and marriages, and the Bishop did not allow it to be copied if the government.

KEY GENERAL.—It seemed to be conceivable that the bill should impose a duty on compensation. He had no objection with the 5th section of the Bill. But the same respecting the 6th. It was which he relied for securing a correct marriage. It provided that in addition to what were bound by law to do, they should their registry at the end of the year to secretary's office. This object was to be done in a dissenting form what was now recorded in the churches and chapels in the island. He quite spoke that it was not a matter which would object to, when the subject was considered.

But it was to be done under a penalty.

KEY GENERAL.—As to the penalty, if section, there would not be much difficulty.

These sections might as well be passed consideration, and the other sections

section was then read and adopted.

These sections were read *seriatim* and the committee rose and the chairman re-

and asked leave to sit again. To sit

the hon. Attorney General, pursuant to the house resolved itself into Committee on the Coroners' Bill, Dr Winter

Attorney General explained the object of present state of the law, after which sections were read and adopted, down to the

the Governor in Council to fix the measure, on which there was some discussion the committee rose and the chairman

To sit again to-morrow.

the hon. Attorney General, pursuant to the day, the house resolved itself into Committee on the Coroners' Bill, Dr Winter

Attorney General having explained the several sections were read and adopted.

The committee then rose to report progress. To sit again to-

adjourned until to-morrow at three

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

At three o'clock.

order of the day, on motion of the hon. GENERAL, the house resolved itself into the whole on the Bill to continue the punishment in certain cases, Mr Now-

sections of the Bill were read and com-

mittee rose and the Chairman

engrossed and read a third time to-

order of the day, on motion of the hon. General the house resolved itself into the whole on the Bill to make provi-

of Penalties becoming due on the Recog-

nances, Mr. Rorke in the

sections of the Bill were read and ad-

opted. The committee rose and the chairman

engrossed and read a third time to-

order of the day, on motion of the hon.

General the house resolved itself into

the whole on the Bill to enable

give relief against adverse claims

having no interest in the subject

Mr. Winter in the chair.

sections of the Bill were read and ad-

opted, and the committee rose

and reported the Bill with some amend-

engrossed and read a third time on

adjourned until Monday at three

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

at three o'clock.

GENERAL laid on the table of showing the duties that would be imports for 1863 under the tariff of for by the hon member for St.

Renouf. A similar return for

course of preparation at the Cas-

would be laid on the table when com-

presented a petition from Robert

the members of the Commercial

which was received and read,

petitioners had been informed that

confederation of the British North

based on certain resolutions

of delegates from each of the

Quebec in the month of October

eight forward at an early day for the

house; that petitioners were of

involving such momentous conse-

quence on this colony with the neigh-

american Provinces, should not be

further times had been allowed for

formation and statistics, and for the

the subject by the constituencies of

districts, and by the inhabitants

whom had not yet heard that such

was contemplated; that any union,

beneficial, must be founded upon a

rests and objects, and that, so far as

of petitioners extended, no

existed between Canada and this

Canadas, being essentially manufac-

tural countries, have always pursued

, while Newfoundland, which pro-

duced import most of the necessities

of life, in payment of which she exports her own produce, will ever be benefited by a free trade policy; and praying that the house would take no action to bind or pledge either the Government of the Legislature to the proposed union, until information has been obtained which will clearly demonstrate it to be for the advantage of this colony, nor until an opportunity has been afforded of consulting the people on this important measure.

Mr WYATT, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would make a few observations. That petition was signed by most of the leading merchants of St. John's, now in the country, and if an opportunity were afforded, he was satisfied that it would be signed by many others who were not resident in the capital. It was based on resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the Commercial Society, called for the consideration of that question. There was only one dissenting voice at the meeting, and he (Mr. Wyatt) believed that gentleman had afterwards withdrawn his opposition. He mentioned that to show the unanimity on the question. The Commercial body had no reason to feel gratified at the reception given to their petitions. Not very long ago they made a recommendation to the government as to bonds, which was not acted upon, and the revenue had since suffered considerable loss, which would have been avoided had that recommendation been acted upon. That petition might appear to have emanated from a class in the colony; but it expressed the opinions of an immense number of all classes. The merchants, trading community, and fishermen, agreed that that question ought not to be settled in the existing House of Assembly. Time should be given for its consideration; and it was for the friends of confederation to prove that it would be beneficial to the country generally. So far as information had yet been furnished, its advantages did not appear to be such as would induce them to give up their present constitution as a separate colony. He represented himself a constituency of nine or ten thousand. It would not be fair to them without consulting them, to decide upon entering the confederation, which might be afterwards a matter of regret. His own opinion was that if we entered into confederation with Canada, Newfoundland would nowhere, and before he would give a vote on the question in that house, to pledge his constituents, he would go and see them, and learn their opinions respecting it, the prayer of that petition was very moderate. It merely asked for time; and he (Mr. Wyatt) trusted its prayer would be acceded to. It might be objected that the petition came in rather late, on that question; but so early as the 6th December a letter was addressed to the Government by direction of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for information; and they were informed, in reply, that the Government were not in possession of further information than had been published in the newspapers of the town. After mature consideration it was decided to have a meeting of the Commercial Society, and the result was the petition now presented, which he trusted would receive at the hands of hon. members that attention it was entitled to. It was signed by those who represented the greater portion of the wealth of the colony; and if it could be shown them that it would be for the benefit of the colony to enter into the Confederation, they would readily become parties to it. But until then they would oppose it.—They were determined to go hand in hand with the fishermen. Their interests were identical. It had been said that the merchants had their private place, where they attacked others. He denied that. They had no desire to impute motives to any parties.—They desired to see that question decided on its merits.

(To be continued.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Certain exemption from sores, ulcers, bad legs, piles, fistulas, and most diseases of the skin, will be shortly cured by the persevering use of these admirable remedies. They may be implicitly relied on in all such cases without regard to sex or the duration of the malady. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are unspeakably precious in indolent ulcerations of the legs which often resist all other applications and consign the sufferer to bed of pain and death. No risk or inconvenience attends the use of Holloway's medicaments. The Ointment allays pain, smarting, and itching, cleanses the sore from foul matter, represses proud flesh, and encourages the growth of good healthy granulations which ultimately form a sound surface.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S:

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

The debate in the Assembly on Confederation is not yet closed, though the argument is completely exhausted. The scheme has now been investigated through and through—all its features and details laid bare, and we feel assured that all who have considered it with intelligent and impartial minds have decided in favour of its adoption by the colony. We are glad to perceive that with all their efforts its most industrious opponents have been unable to make one real point against it, or in any way to sustain the position of antagonism they have assumed. The stock of delusions with which they at first opposed it was very soon worked through and broken up, yet they have been unable to replace even this sort of material and have had no other choice than to flounder on, picking up the scattered fragments of their old supply and flinging them back against a solid wall of facts and argument. It has been observed by all who have noticed the discussion that the foundation of our opponents has been that the proposal of Union had come to us from a needy and crafty Government whose first object was to aggrandize themselves at our utmost cost. Canada was indeed in financial straits, and saw no means of extrication so available to her as a raid upon us in Newfoundland, teeming as we so notoriously are with wealth and prosperity! Hence the cry of oppressive taxation, hence the discovery of the treasure we possess in our independent legislation. It is at the same time, if not in the same breath, proclaimed by those who thus put the case, that we are at present unable to pay our debts, and that we are pressed down by a load of pauperism compared to which a mill-stone round the neck would be an endurable burthen. The independent legislation to which we are asked to cling at all hazards, is admittedly the best that has been possible, and we by no means deprecate it when we believe it to be powerless to meet the present material exigencies of the country. Unquestionably it has done good service, and if not to the full extent of its reach, at least to an appreciable degree. But it can-

not supply the void of short fisheries, it cannot produce means for developing our dormant resources—it cannot of itself create that employment and food which our people so urgently need. That a Union with prosperous communities gives best promise of these advantages, we think has been made sufficiently clear; and on such grounds alone, even if there were no other inducements, it is the measure which this colony should most anxiously desire. At all events, it is for those who dispute this view, to cast about and suggest some more feasible and efficient means of relieving the necessities that baffle the country down. It is not enough to deny the value of Confederation, and at this point stand stock still, as our opponents in the case seem to think. The demand for some endeavour in some direction is not to be ignored. Remain as we are we cannot, if we would—the resources on which we have hitherto relied have long since warned us of their insufficiency, and new ones must be found if the population are not to fly the land. The question therefore is, if Confederation be not acceptable, what is to be the alternative proposition? We have looked to those who so vehemently denounce on one side to point to something of which they might expect approval on the other—but so far, blank repudiation has seemed to them to discharge all the duty they owe the country. This, however, is a course which we apprehend will, on reflection, find few approvers—it is fatuity not made plain by the state of things around us now, some amongst us must have heads much harder to penetrate than we think they are at all likely to prove.

In the Canadian Assembly a test vote to continue debate on Confederation to exclusion of all other business, has been carried by a vote of 63 to 26 this virtually disposing of the question. In the Legislative Council the debate was terminated by a majority of 45 to 15 votes.

In our own Assembly there is a majority in favour of the measure, though it is agreed to refer it to the constituencies.

On Friday night last the wind veered from north-east to south-west, and having moved the ice off, the greater number of the sealers got out on Saturday—yesterday most of the others followed, some few yet remaining in port.

Trinity Bay, February 25th, 1865.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.]

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion in the columns of your journal to the following noble conduct on the part of Mr. Richard Rockwood, of Heart's Content:—On a day last week several persons went out from that place to the ice in search for seals; towards the afternoon the wind sprung up from the S.E. a strong breeze; all the punts had returned before the height of the gale, with the exception of two, and it happened that the crews of them were seven in number. Mr. Rockwood, on seeing no appearance of them coming in late in the day, immediately fished out a cod-seine skiff, with eight hands, to search for the missing men. After being out some time they came up with one of the punts, having four men on board, in a sinking state, and were just in time to save them from a watery grave. No trace whatsoever could be got of the other punt's crew. But Mr. Rockwood was not deterred from making further search. Next morning the same boat and crew were fitted out at Mr. Rockwood's sole expense to proceed to the ice and search in every direction for them. After being out all day no trace could be got of them. However, I feel happy to say that they reached the other shore (Heart's Ease) quite fatigued, but were most kindly treated there by the school-teacher of that place, and have since returned to their families all well.

Such conduct as this on the part of Mr. Rockwood deserves to be recorded, it goes to prove that he understands the meaning and knows how to practice the Divine precept of charity. And if such feelings were as well understood by those who are in a much higher walk in life in this country, and practised by them when opportunity offers, it would go in a great measure to calm down that asperity of feeling that, I feel sorry to say, has lately sprung up amongst us.

A SOUTH-SHORE MAN.

P.S.—Your journal is much sought after here lately owing to the sound and statesmanlike views on Confederation in your editorials. Many persons here, who are really anxious for the future welfare of this country, begin to cheer up, and say there is some hope for it now when they see an amalgamation of the principal worth, and intelligence of our Legislature combining on this matter for the general good. Persons here think that if pamphlets, with both sides of the question, were distributed through the outports, previous to the general election, it would be well.

Notices.

All parties ordering the "Victory" Cook Stove

For the Newfoundland trade, will please do so through Mr. GEO. GEAR, sole Proprietor of the same.

BOWERS, PRATT & CO.,
2nd Jan., 1865. 169, Congress-street, Boston.
Feb. 27. (1 y.)

Life Assurance.

THE
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HEAD-OFFICE:
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This Office tenders superior advantages, assuring a greatly larger Assurance for the same premium, and eventually, to good lives, as large additions as where the usual high rate of premium is charged.

A comparison of its tables of rates and profits and general conditions, can be confidently asked.

Agent at Saint John's,
J. O. FRASER.
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TO BE LET,
That commodious SHOP, WARE-
ROOMS, extensive STORE and
WATERSIDE PREMISES, lately
occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM THOMAS
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for a large mercantile business.

Apply to
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Feb. 27. 4*i.*

164 Barrels

New Prime PORK,

per "Eta," Just received by

P. & T. HEARN

Jan. 26

Notice.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE COLONIAL Life Assurance Company

WAS HELD WITHIN THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 5, GEORGE STREET,
EDINBURGH,
ON THURSDAY THE 15TH OF DECEMBER,
TO RECEIVE THE

Report by the Board of Directors

ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS AND DIVISION OF PROFITS, AS AT 25TH MAY, 1864.

GEORGE MOIR, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, in the Chair.

THE PROFITS REALISED

During the period from 25th May 1859 to 25th May 1864, ascertained in the manner now explained, amount to the large sum of £73,581, 19s. sterling, and the following statement will show how this result is derived from the calculations:—

FUNDS invested, per statement submitted, after deduction of all claims against the Company outstanding..... £504,694 14 11

LIABILITIES.

1. With Profits, £221,154 14 3

2. Without Profits, 82,865 17 10

3. Other Classes of Assurances, 1,897 9 0