



SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon, on Monday the 22nd Instant, from persons willing to enter into Contracts for the following Army Services, for one year from the 1st April 1869.

Baking Bread from Government Flour;

Cartage & Hospital Supplies.

The Tenders to be marked on the outside 'Tenders for Baking Bread, &c.' according to the service tendered for, and must be addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer.

The Tenders for Bread to express in words at length the quantity proposed to be returned for every 100 lbs of Flour delivered to the Contractor.

The Contractor for Bread to have the option of baking Bread on his own premises, or at the Government Bake-house.

The Contractor's Premises to be, at reasonable hours, open to inspection by an Officer of the Commissariat, or persons acting for him.

The Tenders for Cartage to state the rate of hire for single or double Horse-Carts, separately; for Horses with Harness and Driver, each, and for Horses and Drivers without Harness, each, by the day and per trip, in sterling money.

Tenders for Hospital Supplies to express the prices in words as well as in figures, in Sterling. "As a guide to persons desirous of tendering, the following is a list of the various articles and probable quantities which may be used during the year," viz.—

Flour.....lbs	30	Mustard....."	6
Mutton....."	300	Pepper....."	3
Mutton Chops....."	50	Vinegar.....pints	24
Potatoes	1500	Essence of Beef lbs	100
Vegetables—viz:—		Cinnamon....."	1
Turnips, Carrots, Celery		Molasses.....pints	6
Onions, Cabbage, &c.		Wine, Port, pints	250
Officer.....lbs	600	Wine, Sherry "	10
Lemons.....No	100	Porter, Eng. btl	300
Oranges....."	20	Porter, Ndl.	24
Milk.....gal	160	Ale, English "	30
Fowls.....No	20	Ale, Ndl....."	12
Eggs....."	900	Brandy.....gals	2
Butter.....lbs	200	Gin.....pints	5
Fish Fresh....."	10	Rum.....gal	1
Rice....."	50	Soap, hard, for personal use... lbs	4
Barley....."	150	Soap, hard, coarse	60
Salt....."	150	Soap, soft....."	150
Sugar....."	350	Soda....."	120
Tea....."	50	Scouring Sand lbs	10
Coffee....."	6	Whiting..... lbs	6
Arrowroot....."	50	Bath Bricks... No	1
Sago....."	4	Black Lead.... lbs	6
Oatmeal....."	6	Windsor Soap."	4

Deliveries of the above to be made at the Hospital daily, in such quantities as may be demanded by the Senior Medical Officer.

The conditions of the foregoing Contracts may be ascertained and any further information obtained, on application at this office, during the hours for transacting public business.

Satisfactory Securities will be required for the due fulfillment of each of the foregoing Contracts, and each party tendering must give the names of two persons of *bona fide* property, willing to become securities for the performance of the Contract, in the sum of £100 sterling for Baking Bread, £100 sterling for Cartage, £25 sterling for Hospital Supplies.

Accounts when amounting to Fifty Pounds Sterling and upwards will be paid by a Bill on Her Majesty's Treasury, but when under that sum, by a cheque on a Local Bank.

Commissariat, Newfoundland,
St. John's 15th Feb., 1869.

A. FULFORD ADAMS,
A. C. G.

[N.B. The forms of Tender for the Contract for Timber have been altered to admit of the Contractor claiming a higher price for small orders. Two prices will be admitted, one for orders for one load of 500 feet super of one inch plank or its equivalent and upwards, the other for orders for less than one load.]

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at this Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, from persons willing to enter into a Contract for the supply of

TIMBER, &c.,

for the Royal Engineer Department, for a period of Two years from the 1st of April next.

This Contract may be terminable after the expiration of Twelve months, on three months' notice, from the first of the month, being given by either of the Contracting Parties.

The respective Schedules, with the condition of Contract may be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, from whom forms of Tenders and further information can be obtained.

The Tenders to express the prices at per cent above or below the rates named in the Schedule, in Army Sterling, and to be addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Security to the amount of £100 Sterling will be required for the due fulfillment of the Contract.

Payment will be made Quarterly in Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, at par, for accounts, properly certified, amounting to 250 and upwards, and by cheque on a Local Bank if under that sum.

Commissariat, Newfoundland,
St. John's 15th February, 1869.

A. FULFORD ADAMS,

A. C. G.

BY TELEGRAPH. TO THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

New York Feb. 12.
President Johnson has pardoned Dr. M. M. who was implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 14.

A despatch from Ottawa says it was thought that an organization had been formed to rescue Whelan's body from the authorities. Several seizures made today.

No change in Gold.

ever intended that it should be regarded in that. We merely tell you and the country by this that we will enquire into the matter, and see terms favorable to the interests of this Colony, not be agreed to. Why the hon member Mr. ... say if we get terms satisfactory, he was ready to go in for Confederation, and yet the hon member said debasus as his proceeding from ascertaining what were satisfactory terms or not. It could not be well known, he thought, that no proceeding was contemplated by this House by which this question could be finally determined. We simply desired to know the country what the terms were—so that they give them earnest consideration, and be in a position at the general election to say whether they are acceptable or not. He could not, therefore, see to this paragraph being amended, and he did not agree to it as a amendment, because it contained a statement that was untrue. The question of Confederation had never been rejected by this Legislature or by the country, because it had never been submitted to either. This House would certainly be censured if it permitted such a statement to go unchallenged. Hon members oppose a few years ago, when there was a paragraph in the address to Confederation, said, if you pass it, you are in principle of Confederation. The Government declared at the time that that was not a right interpretation to place upon it, as the section was one pronounced no opinion, and went merely for it. But so assured were they that it affirmed the principle of Confederation, that they proposed an amendment to it. (Here the hon member read the ...). Now if that amendment had been carried, the hon member would have been born out in his argument that the question had been rejected. But fact was, that that amendment had been ignorantly rejected by a majority of eighteen to six, when could it be said that the Quebec scheme ever been rejected by this House. Now he (Mr. ... did not claim that that majority affirmed the principle of Confederation, he merely claimed that it was the amendment against the principle. His indeed somewhat surprised that the hon member Talbot should deal with so important a question in the manner he had. The clap trap about our liberties was not worthy that gentleman's station or ability. Then he appeals to the natives to sell their country. That question of sale never arose in this case. But assuming for moment sake that it did, he (hon Mr. S.) knew of countries that had been sold that had not been gainers. Look at Louisiana when she was purchased by the United States from France—that was the, and money paid for it, and see how prosperous Canada had been since. Had she not been a seller by that sale? He merely referred to this reference to the question which had been raised, to show that selling a country was not after all terrible a thing, but was a proceeding by which countries had been benefited. The hon member then referred to Irish encumbered estates, and shewed the advantages it had conferred, according it in the light of a forced sale. The hon member Mr. Talbot tells us that the Irish Union was sold by bribery, and that some three millions were for that purpose. Well, that was true. But was it that received that money? Why the position, who then occupied that position in the Parliament, which hon gentlemen opposite do. It was to purchase their votes that this money been spent.

a. LITTLE.—Are you going to give us some, on. Mr. SHEA.—Don't let the hon. member's water too soon. His would not have gone opposite indulge in extravagant expectations that might happen here. The Union of Ireland an exception and was not one that should be sold. That was a Union between people not on equality. It was a Union of a dominant race a slavish and entreated one. It was the Union who enjoyed civil and religious rights with who had neither the one nor the other, was it anything surprising that the document could regard the others as slaves and treat them as? Were the same conflicting elements to be found? Had we not all civil and religious liberty? We are not up the same looking? Were we equal in the eye of one Government and at unequal laws? Would the hon. gentleman say that the of the States was a failure? Canadian Union was a failure. Where does the hon. member his facts for making such a statement? result to the country was great prosperity. Had not then at hand the statistics of population, producer, &c., but he knew that they sufficient to justify the assertion that the on of the two Provinces had proved a success. the fact that the people of England last demanded a new Reform Bill any proof the bill of 1832 was a failure? Not it only that the time for further changes had, and just so with the question of Union. Time for change came, and when the question had agitated the Lower Province, ripe for settlement, Canada could scarcely ve that Nova Scotia, the cradle of Union, turned its back on its own offspring. It was that the Delegates had condemned the Resolutions. Such was not the case, over the hon. and learned Attorney General (hon. Mr. S.) had ever said so. They entertained such opinions as would justify in saying so. Having regard to the time origin, he denied that it was a plan which condemnation. It was most favorably void, and countenanced the admiration of the most intelligent men in England. And since then been slightly modified, but? Was it not by making concessions all, on the one side as well as the other? result of monetary concessions would while we might get more money for our immediate purposes, we would not be limited to the full extent supposed, because extent of the increase received we lessen money which would remain in the hands of general Government for general purposes. only changes made as yet were monetary

The framework and character of the nation, the powers of the general and local governments, are still the same as adopted in, so that in these principal points those remain intact. In one other point was any change made, and that was by the Government in the number of Senators, to provide for the happening at any time a deadlock in the Government. The objections urged, The only raised by the Anti-slavery party, were that the people be taxed more than was fair, and that would not receive enough. To no other plan was any objection raised, and to be called to raise objections

to a plan which was so perfect in all its parts. He (hon. Mr. S.) had taken a very humble part in the great work; but he was proud to have it to say that it fell to his lot to take any part, however humble, in so important a work. That plan had met with the approval of the leading men of England of all politics, and were blind and incapable of forming an opinion? Not one of them but spoke in praise of the Constitution as framed at Quebec, and was not that a significant fact, which might well influence the minds of some who ought to feel that they were incapable of forming an opinion on such a subject? A test like that, the opinions of men well versed in the science of Government, whose integrity and impartiality cannot be doubted, who look calmly from a distance, and say that this system of Government calculated to advance the interests and secure the prosperity of these Colonies, should have due and great weight with men whose experience and knowledge of such matters is by no means so large. He did not mean to say the hon. member should not exercise their own reason on the subject. The duty and the responsibility lie with them, and they were bound to see and examine into the matter, for themselves. After all, what was Confederation? It simply meant that four or five provinces, having similar institutions and laws, and owing allegiance to a common sovereign, should unite for their common benefit. Those who advocated this proposition believed that Union would lead to more beneficial results than isolation. Enlightened by the example of the United States, they believed that such a Union would promote general prosperity and give stability to all, and that in co-operation each would find benefits which individually they could not obtain. To his (hon. Mr. S.) mind, Confederation meant increased means of employment. What was that the want of which was most severely felt now? Employment. It had been asked what good would this country derive from the expenditure in Canada on Railways. He (hon. Mr. S.) replied that it would advance the value of labor in this country, and that would be most beneficial to the laboring classes; and though we may not derive such direct advantages as will the other Provinces, yet those which we most require we will have. Here was a practical proof of what he said. He was authorised to engage 800 men to work at the public works in Canada. Would not the taking of these 800 men off our streets, where they now wander up and down, willing to work but unable to find it, advance the value of labor? He did not speak for any party purpose, and would not be so tooth-and-toe as to make an assertion which could be contradicted by the 1st of May next. He agreed that it was a mistake that the population should be required to go away, but it would be a greater misfortune to have them remain here in the same position as they were in last year. Nothing would give him (hon. Mr. S.) greater pleasure than that the state of the country should be such as to enable these men to stay at home. No man had a greater interest in seeing the people employed than he had, that they should come as purchasers and not as beggars. Why then should he yield to any in his desire to see the people prosperous and happy? Not one of the 800 who would be engaged by him would be paupers next winter, for half their wages would be kept here for them. While things were so depressed in the country, he (hon. Mr. S.) considered this as a goldmine. He looked on it as the beginning of a system which would save this country from future deterioration in the value of labor. The fact shows that it labor be low here, it will be taken up for the other colonies. If we have Confederation, we will have regular Steamers with Quebec and Montreal, which would enable the people to go away in bad time. In this country the labor question underlies all others, and anything which tended to advance the interests of the laboring classes also tended to the advance of the interests of the country at large. All that was needed was a well employed people, and then the country would be contented and happy. He did not look on it as at all desirable that the people should leave the country, but he did think it desirable that when they were so badly off they should have some backwards. He was surprised to hear it said that our men were not fit for this work. Any man who will see the men going, will acknowledge that no finer body of men ever left any port. He had never heard any complaint of the men on the Telegraph line, and did not think the work on the Railway was any harder. Nor did he fear, as had been imputed to them by those who call themselves their friends, that were so degraded as to forget those whom they had left behind. He thought differently of them, and believed them to be possessed of social qualities which attached them to those who had good and legitimate claims on them. Of course, if any of them chose to remain away, if they thought it would be better for them, they would be right in doing so. They would have the means of coming home if they chose to come. There could be no compulsion. Those who wished to go would do as volunteers. He could understand that such matters as these would be distasteful to those who were interested in keeping down the value of labor. Last year the men were in such a wretched condition that they were glad to ship on any terms. Those who desired to perpetuate that state of things would, of course, be dissatisfied with any attempt to disturb it. He thought that in view of the question which they were now considering, he might with propriety speak of Mr. Charles Fox Bennett, who required a large number of men to work his mines, and would, of course, try and get them at as low a rate as possible. He was, of course, right, but in that his interests and the interests of the people were directly opposed to each other. He (hon.

Mr. S.) was glad Mr. Bennett had these mines to work, and wished there were more like mines in the country. To say that Mr. Bennett entered into these speculations for the benefit of the people was arrant nonsense. He entered into it as a commercial matter, solely for his own benefit. This was no matter of reproach to him, for it was the spirit of all commercial speculations. If the demand of labor be stimulated, all those who give employment will feel it, inasmuch as they will have to pay increased wages. He mentioned these matters incidentally. It, however, came in, as an argument, stronger than any of rhetoric. A stimulus of the kind was not needed to procure a majority favourable to Confederation. The minds of the people had come to the conclusion that the time had come when the question should be taken up. The hon. member, Mr. Talbot, had spoken of his preference of a commercial union before a political union. The present measure comprehended both. He would see, on reflection, that even if practicable, a commercial union would be of very little advantage, how was it to be had? There must be consenting parties on both sides, and would Canada be willing to consent to such a jejune proposition as we could make? How could we enter into a commercial treaty for any purpose, the effect of which would deprive us of the power to legislate with regard to the matter it referred to? The former treaty with the United States was not made with us, but through the agency of the other Provinces. What we required here was employment, and the opening up of the resources of the country, and a commercial union would not do that for us. We hoped to have our mining interests brought into life and activity, and no commercial union would do that. He hoped the day was not far distant when the Bay of Islands, Port au Port, and the other parts of the Western Shore will be filled with flourishing settlements. Commercial union would not do that, but political union would, for it would give us that which is now so much needed, steam communication with these distant Districts. Last year, after the fisheries had closed, due to the extent of £100,000 was shipped from Bay of Islands, and of that £5,000 did not belong to us, because we had no steam communication, and that we cannot have except form part of the Dominion. When the United States resolved to from a union, were they content with a mere commercial union? Did they not from a political union, believing it to be the best way of advancing their interests at home and abroad? And have not the results justified that belief, while a commercial union alone would have left them thirteen separate and independent States. Could any of the United States separately treat with Foreign countries? And was it not by their combined and concentrated authority that they were enabled to have weight with diplomats abroad? Suppose we could effect a Commercial Treaty with Canada. To his (hon. Mr. S.) mind, it would be a bald, naked, immature document, not worth the parchment upon which it would be written. If, on the other hand, we combined with Canada, we would instantly possess these commercial advantages; bread, flour, pork, butter, and all the Canadian manufactures would be admitted duty free. Besides this, with a creditable liberality, they had agreed to allow breadstuffs from the United States to come in free. These advantages comprehend what no mere commercial treaty could offer us. Look again at the effect of Confederation upon our foreign relations. Here was Spain, where a revolution was going on, which must necessarily have the effect of liberalizing her institutions, and lead her rule to the consideration and acceptance of treaties with foreign powers. Look at Cuba and Brazil, which are, after Spain, our most important markets. The Dominion Government have treaty making powers, and can it be doubted that seeing the desire of Spain to extend her trade, they will take steps to place their commercial arrangements with Spain upon a proper footing? Already they are contemplating a commercial treaty with Brazil. We cannot possibly obtain a participation in these advantages without the co-operation of the Dominion Government. At present we know that Government will not look with any great favour upon us, should we refuse to join the Confederation; and it is only by an authority greater than ourselves that we can secure these treaty privileges. He (hon. Mr. S.) urged these arguments on purely abstract grounds. He would not take notice of the assertions of hon. members opposite as to the interference with our lives and liberties. This was simply a broad and bitter question. The hon. member, Mr. Hogsett, had asked where would we be if Confederation were accomplished, with 8 members out of 184, as if the other 186 members must necessarily be antagonistic to our interests. Now looking at the United States, which present an analogous case, did we find that less consideration was accorded to the smallest State of the Union than to the weak and extensive State of New York? These 8 men would be equal to 27 in the British House of Commons, and when we considered that a compact body of 27 men would, in many cases, be sufficient to overturn a Government, we must come to the conclusion that our numbers are not so insignificant. If it could be shown to him that the interests of Upper and Lower Canada were adverse to ours, he would say, by all means, let us keep clear of this Confederation. But what was the fact? We produce little or nothing but fish and oil. We want food and clothes. Canada can give us nearly all that we require in that respect. If then we were prosperous, we should be good customers. If not, they could gain nothing by oppressing us. Would it, then, be for their interest to damage us, who would be good customers, and who would probably spend our surplus means in the purchase of their productions? In fact it must be palpable that it would be for their interest to promote our welfare, and that from mere selfish considerations, by which all men and all countries must be more or less actuated. It had been asserted that at the present moment we could import nothing from Canada. This

was not the fact. We could now import from Canada via Boston, as cheaply as in the month of November. Our importations would be made by means of screw steamers, and thro' the Banking facilities which would be afforded, extended means of importation would be given, so that even, at an extra cost, it would suit our importers better to deal with Canada. No man could now import from the United States without money on the spot or credit on London. The Banking system which would be established would enable men who in this market would get credit for £1000, and who could not now import from the United States, through not having credit in London, to import from Canada upon the same terms as they were purchasing in this market. He (hon. Mr. S.) had always said that we could not allow any of our markets to be shut up. We must be at liberty to buy in the Canadian or American market as suited our purpose. When hon. members say that you can purchase more cheaply in the American than in the Canadian market, they are not correct. At times you can purchase more cheaply in the one market, at times in the other. When you consider that a large quantity of wheat grown in Canada is exported to the United States, is it likely that you could purchase more cheaply than at the fountain head? It had been stated that this question was brought forward because the Government were in difficulties. Hon. members knew well that he had from the other side of the House spoken as strongly in favour of Union as he had ever spoken. He had no changes of sentiment to state. The late leader, Sir Hugh W. Hoyles, and the present hon. Attorney General were quite pronounced in their opinions. They had held to their opinions on this great question, confident that it would ultimately find its way to public acceptance. It was idle to assert that the substitution of one Government for another could effect any radical change. The Government could, if they thought proper, sit down and fall their arms, and no rational man would admit the probability of their being disturbed. But they had an interest in the welfare of the country, and they felt it a duty to announce their opinions, that in Confederation alone did the hope of redemption and regeneration of the country lie. If hon. members opposite knew that they were correct in their assertions as to the state of public opinion, why did they not urge on the Government to its own destruction? Hon. members on this side were prepared to give their constituencies an opportunity of putting other men in their places. Could hon. members opposite, by any artificial means, supply the vacuum created by the withdrawal of capital from the country? The only remedy for our evils was capital, and consequent employment of the people, and he (hon. Mr. S.) had yet to learn that the people were less disposed to wish to remain in their present degraded state, and that they would not enterprise any change rather than that the present state of things should continue.

(To be Continued.)

ST. JOHN'S:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

The Confederation clause of the Assembly's Address in reply to the Governor's speech, having been carried on Tuesday evening by the large number of eighteen against eight votes, it now remains for the House to enter upon the consideration of the terms on which they think the colony should join the Union, leaving the constituencies to decide the question. These terms will be submitted by the Government on Monday, and we have no doubt, they will be such as will command general acceptance.

We are glad to be informed that the petition got up against the return of Mr. Grieve, as member for Greenock, has been pronounced by the Court "frivolous and vexatious." The whole cost of this proceeding is to be borne by the opposing candidate, Mr. Christie.

We learn with deepest and most sincere regret of the death of the Honourable James Cormack, merchant, which took place at Bay Roberts on Thursday evening, after a protracted illness. Our feeling on the occasion will be shared far and near in this community, for no man stood higher in the estimation of all who knew him for thorough goodness of heart and an all-pervading integrity of character. He was for many years an honoured member of the Legislative Council; and when the announcement of his demise was made in that Chamber and in the Assembly to-day, in each branch were uttered just and cordial tributes of the regard and esteem in which he was universally held, both Houses suspending their sittings in sorrowful respect to his memory. May he rest in the peace of the just, and may the Great Consoler pour healing balm into the wounds that bereft him of his wife where he will be so long and so achingly missed and mourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.
TO THE COMMERC