

Notices.

Mother's!! Mothers!!
il to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing
n for children teething. This valuable
is the prescription of one of the best
ans and nurses in the United States; it
ed for thirty years with never failing
success by millions of mothers and chi-
the feeble infant of one week old to the
not only relieves the child from pain, but
the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity,
ne and energy to the whole system. It
stantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and
We believe it the best and surest remedy
in all cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery
ether it arises from teething or any other
directions for use will accompany each
e genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis
on the outside wrapper. Price only 25
t. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, Office,
et, New York, and 205 High Holborn
land.

MRS. WINSLOW,

ced Nurse and Female Physician, presents
of mothers, her Soothing Syrup for
hing, which greatly facilitates the process
softening the gums, reducing all infla-
allay all pain and spasmodic action, and
ulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mo-
give rest to yourselves, and relief and
ur infants. We have put up and sold this
er thirty years, and can say, in confidence
it what we have never been able to say
medicine—never has it failed in a single
effect cure, when timely used. Never
an instance of dissatisfaction by any one

On the contrary, all speak delighted-
ations, and speak in terms of commenda-
magical effects and medical virtues. We
matter "what we do now," after thirty
eience, and pledge our reputation for the
what we here do are. In almost every
re the infant is suffering from pain and
relief will be found in fifteen or twenty
the syrup is administered. Full direc-
will accompany each bottle. None
less the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,
is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Drug-
out the world. Principal Office, 48 Day
, and 205 High Holborn, England. Prior
per bottle.

is an extract from a letter written by S. Holme, Pastor of the Pierrepont-street
ach, Brooklyn, N.Y., to the "Journal and
Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in
at world-renowned medicine, Mrs. WINS-
Syrup for Children Teething—" We
re in your e-lungs of Mrs. Wins-
Syrup. Now we never said a word is
patent medicine before in our life, but we
ed to say to your readers that this is a
ave tried it, and know it to be all i-
is probably one of the most successfa-
f the day, because it is one of the best
of your readers who have babies can't do
lay in a supply."

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

PHOENIX FIRE
GRANGE COMPANY.

rd Street and Charing Cross, London.
ESTABLISHED—1752

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ENIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently re-
to the notice of the public—for the lib-
mitude with which all claims upon it are
paid, as well as for the almost unlimited
it affords, comprising in addition to the
Capital of the Company, the whole of
numerous Proprietary, composed of some
opulent gentlemen and Merchants in the
dom.

ENIX OFFICE has carried on an ex-
cessful business, for upwards of seventy-
years.

The duty paid by it to Government for
in Great Britain and Ireland exceed-
sterling per annum.

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ENIX COMPANY on almost every de-
risk, in Newfoundland at a moderate rate
which may be known on application to
their office, in St. John's, where policies
are of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
AL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

age of Assuring before 25th

May 1863.

IRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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

EARS BONUS will be allocated at the
Profits in 1864, to Policies opened before
the Books for the Present Year.

RATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Governor.

HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN &
DINE. GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

CE—5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Directors in St. John's, Newfoundland.

O'Brien, Esq. | Walter Grieve, Esq.

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one of the Company..... £130,000

ny have divided Profits on two occasions
nd 1859.

£100,000, opened in 1847, has been increased

by the application of the Bonus; other

ed every five years; next division in 1860

is received in any part of the world. What
ave been established.

The Newfoundland.

No. 3,641.

St. John's, Thursday, February, 23, 1865.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14th.

The House met at 4 o'clock.
The Petition from the Commercial Society, presented
to the House on yesterday, was now read:

To the Honorable the Legislative Council in
Legislative Session convened.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Com-
mercial Society of St. John's, engaged in the trade of
this colony,—

Humbly sheveth,
That your Petitioners have been informed that the sub-
ject of a Confederation of the British North American
Provinces, based on certain resolutions adopted at a Con-
vention of Delegates from each of the Provinces, which
was held at Quebec in the month of October last, is to be
brought forward at an early day for the consideration
of your honorable house.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that a step involving
such momentous consequences as the Union of the
colony with the neighbouring North American Province
should not be essayed until some further time has been
allowed for the collection of information and statistic
and for the consideration of the subject by the constituents
of the several electoral districts, and by the inhabitants
generally, many of whom have not yet heard that such a
Confederation is even contemplated.

That any union to be mutually beneficial must be founded
on a uniformity of interests and objects, and that, so far
as the limited information of your Petitioners extends,
no such uniformity exists between the Canadas and this
colony.

That the Canadas, being essentially manufacturing and
agricultural country, have always pursued a protective
policy, while Newfoundland, which produces few and must
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.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your
honorable house will not take any action to bind or
pledge either the Government or the Legislature to the
proposed union, until information has been obtained
which will clearly demonstrate it to be for the advantage
of the colony, nor until an opportunity has been afforded
of consulting the people on this important measure.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Robert Thorburn | A. W. Harvey |
| John Baird | G. T. Rendel |
| Robert H. Prowse | N. S. Stables |
| W. F. Wilson | Thomas R. Job |
| Robert McBride | T. N. Molloy |
| William Pitts | Thomas Cliff |
| John Bowring | Allan Goodridge |
| William B. Bowring | Edwin Duder |
| Lewis Tessier | John J. Adam |
| J. Howe | N. C. Mudge |
| M. Stafford | Thomas R. Smith |
| Thomas G. Morry | Henry LeMesserier |
| John B. McLea | James Fox |
| Robert McLea | Theodore Clift |
| W. H. Mare | William Wheatley |
| Thomas Stabb | Ewen Stabb |

The Petition of the Commercial Society having been

read.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER said the parties whose signatures were attached to that petition were deeply interested in the trade and fisheries of this colony. They approached this honorable house for the purpose of presenting to it their views upon the all-important subject—the proposed Confederation of the Colonies; and he felt sure they should receive at its hands that consideration which their position and influence entitled them to. The object of this memorial is, as hon. members have perceived, to respectfully request the Legislative Council to refrain from definite action on the proposal to include Newfoundland in the Union of the British North American Colonies for the present, and until information of a more satisfactory character than we now possess be afforded, and the community may have more ample time to investigate a subject fraught with their most vital interests. The terms of the Report of the Quebec conference, so far as we are concerned, were indeed of the most startling character, and we may well pause before committing ourselves irrevocably to a union involving the destiny of the colony for all future time. He should glance for a moment at the bearings of this question as it affects us, and show what we are to receive and what we are to surrender to the General Government, as the terms of our participation in the co-partnership, did we consent to accede to the proposal held out. In the first place we are called upon to yield up our whole Customs' Revenue; the right to tax our imports according to their will and pleasure, if they find it necessary to increase the revenue. Even our exports, not being specially excepted by the terms of the report of the conference, are liable to an export duty, should the General Government think fit to impose it. It might not, perhaps, be contemplated how recourse to a measure that would have so injurious an effect upon the trade of the country; but we find that the only articles of export which are declared to be exempted from duty are timber, logs, masts, spars, deals and sawn lumber, coals and other minerals, none of which, excepting minerals, are to be found amongst the exports of Newfoundland. We give up the control and management of our light-houses which cost the colony some thousand pounds, together with the revenues derived from them, amounting to £5,000 per annum. We give them the power of imposition and regulation of excise duties, and full and complete control over our sea coast and inland fisheries. There can be no doubt that if the project were established, as it is contemplated, we should be harassed by the imposition of annoying modes of assessment, such as stamp duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, which would be found most vexatious to all concerned in the business of the country. We should be empowering them to raise money by all modes and systems of taxation, and there is no reason to doubt that their necessities would point out the manner in which it should be done. The proposal to unite these colonies into one great confederation was a novel one to the people of this colony, and though initiatory steps had been taken to ascertain the intentions of the conference at Quebec, by sending on delegates from this colony, it was, nevertheless, only within a very few weeks that it

had been agreed to take a prominent seat at a meeting held in that city to listen to a lecture from that gentleman upon this subject. It was a masterly effort, delivered so that gentleman was so competent to deliver it—and so distinctly and lucidly that there was but little difficulty in following the thread of his arguments. He (Mr. C.) had given the utmost attention to him in the endeavour to trace any prospective advantage to Newfoundland, did she enter into the union. He had, subsequently, several conversations with Mr. McGee, and explained to him the peculiar circumstances and position of this colony, the absence of identity of interest with the others and other matters regarding us; and he (Mr. C.) believed that after fully weighing the circumstances that would be likely to militate either for or against, Mr. McGee's idea was that we could not advantageously become participants in the union. The same view was also held by other leading statesmen with whom he had converse upon the matter, and he was not therefore surprised at the answer of Dr. Tupper to Mr. Hoyle, when communicating with him on the matter, "that the omission of Newfoundland from the proposed convention arose from the general belief that Newfoundland had no wish to become a party to it." &c. Now that the proposal has been made, we must consider it gravely and dispassionately, party motive, personal ambition, self-interest must be thrown overboard, and the interests of the country, as a whole, both present and future, be consulted in arriving at a decision—in that spirit he desired to approach it. He was not one of those who were inveterately opposed to confederation from the beginning;—he never did nor did he now intend to give a decided opinion upon it, because he was not predestined to remain unconvinced of its advantages, if they can be clearly shown, and when the question actually comes before us to say yes or no to it, he might be in a better position to declare his convictions. He had read carefully every argument, every article and discussion, both in our local and in the provincial papers, having reference to it, and yet he felt that it required a little more light, more ventilation. He required from its advocates some more substantial arguments than any he had yet seen or heard, before he could consent to this colony joining the Confederation under the terms proposed. There was, to be sure, a great difference of opinion upon it, but one point was admitted on all hands, that Newfoundland could never be permitted to enter it upon the basis of the resolutions of the conference at Quebec. There were many provisions in the resolutions of that conference we can never agree to. He need hardly mention the provision permitting the General Government to tax our exports. The provision to specifically to escape them, as was conceded, regarding the exports of other colonies, has not been done in favour of us;—that omission should be rectified before we could consent to any terms of union. It has been pleaded by the advocates of confederation that the argument of contemplated taxation used by its opponents was a bugbear—it was pooh pooh'd and stigmatized as a great absurdity. They contend that nothing approaching excessive taxation would be ever attempted,—that the lower provinces and even the Canadians themselves were as little enamoured of taxation as we are, and would make common cause with us against its imposition. That may be all very true, but the fact can't be denied, that our taxation would be raised to a higher pitch than anything we have before experienced, besides being obliged to have recourse to direct taxation for local purposes. He should like to see it proved by those more conversant with the matter, than he was, that our taxes would not be very sensibly increased. The revenue of Canada last year was something in excess of its expenditure, but that prosperous condition of its finances was exceptional to the experience of former years, and with the increasing demands on its pecuniary resources, there is reason to believe that excess will not prove continuous. Suppose, then, we went into union with Canada, with her inability to meet her expenses out of her own means and the whole revenue of the confederation insufficient for its liabilities, how can the proposed public works, entailing as they would vast additional expense, be prosecuted without increased taxation. He knew it was urged by those well informed on the matter that the import duties of the colonies would not be raised beyond a fair average limit, but he failed to see anywhere a guarantee that that course would be adhered to. Railroads are to be built, canals constructed, and other extensive works to be undertaken. He had seen by a report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the Canal system of Canada, in 1864, that \$10,000,000 were expended there in canals. Where were the means to come from such gigantic works, except extra taxation? It may perhaps be answered, on the other hand, that public works of this nature, railways, canals, &c. liquidate in course of time the expense of their establishment; but in the mean time these colonies would be compelled to pay their proportion of the cost and interest; and so far as this colony is concerned, he failed to see the corresponding benefit it would derive from them. In reply to this argument, it is said that when the intercolonial railway is completed, by and bye, we shall be able to get our flour, our pork and our butter, &c. from Canada through that means, and thus this colony will become the recipient of benefit for her contribution to its construction. He could not see the force of that position. He believed the inland freight on barrels and packages through from Montreal to Halifax, would be so heavy as to make it much cheaper to get supplies through Portland. In any case, it will be years before that railroad is completed. We, however, don't want to be compelled to go to either Halifax or Portland for our provisions. We must be permitted to apply to the nearest market for them, as the necessities of our trade and circumstances of our people demand. We are assured that we shall get our provisions duty free from Canada, after the Confederation takes place; but even then, for four or five months of the year we can have no commercial intercourse with our ports. If a vessel sent to Montreal in September for a cargo of flour, she will hardly be loaded before October, then the insurance will amount to 3 or 4 per cent premium, while on a cargo from New York it would not exceed 1-2 per cent. New York and Boston were the two most natural markets for our importers to look, being moreover of much more convenient access to our vessels on the return voyage from the Newfoundland fish markets. If we join the Confederation, we at least run a great risk of being debared by an adverse tariff, (the reciprocity treaty being about to cease) from those facil-

ties of trade with the United States which are so largely availed of at the present time. Canada is a producing country, and will naturally desire that we should be her customers and take means to ensure it. If we required a cargo provisions from Canada now, or at any time within the last few months, we could not procure it, yet there is a continual stream of trade between our ports and the States throughout the year. There was one result which we are told by some will be the inevitable consequence of confederation in due time—the extinction of pauperism and pauper relief, which presses so injuriously upon the resources of the country. He wished to be convinced of that, and would hail its removal with the most sincere pleasure.

He must, however, say that he could not discern the mode of its accomplishment. It is said that we have a surplus population, more people than the circumstances of colony can support, and that the new nation would present an extensive and profitable field for their employment. Was this the remedy for our chronic pauperism?—Were we to seal away the productive men of the country and leave behind the lame, and halt, and the blind? If this be the anticipated mode of decreasing the poverty of the country, he must for his part say he considered it was more calculated to have the contrary effect. Perhaps, however, a more satisfactory explanation, as to how so desirable an end is to be effected, may be afforded by those who undertake to advocate the measure. Reverting again, to the question of trade, we are promised a great extension of commerce to Canada, as an effect of union. The experience of the past six or seven years would not warrant this anticipation. The reciprocity treaty between the States and the Colonies had been in force for many years, "and what do we find as the result of our export trade with Canada, and the other colonies under it? why, it has been becoming yearly small by degrees and beautifully less," until it lies within the past six or seven years dwindle down, he might say to nil—and he was not surprised that it was so. What could those colonies require from us that they did not already possess of their own?—they have their own fish and oil, as we have, and it is a strange but well known fact, that in recent years fish has been imported from Halifax into this country whose staple production consists of that article. Thus, instead of increasing, our export trade with them is less than it was in former years, and we have to pay hard cash for the goods we receive from them. Again, it is held that Canada, being a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country, in the course of years the demands of this colony would be supplied from this source;—that our people would receive their goods and manufactures free of duty from Canada. This was but a speculative anticipation at best, and if ever realized, it would not be before the expiration of many years of confederation. When could we expect a sufficient supply of those articles of manufacture necessary for the prosecution of the various branches of our fisheries? Canada has no doubt, increasing manufactories of woollen goods, but he (Mr. C.) apprehended they were scarcely suitable to us, inasmuch as he did not think our people could carry on the fisheries dressed merely in homespun. We can never calculate on the colonies as consumers of our productions. Spain, Portugal and the Brazilian markets were the quarters where we have looked, and must continue to look to, as the chief receptacles for our fish, and our oil always finds its value in England. Then, as regards herrings, the Canadians manage to draw from their own waters a large quantity of those fish, materially interfering with any benefit we might otherwise hope to derive from them, from this branch of our exports. New York, and Boston had, in '63, proved to us more profitable markets for them than Canada, the result of shipments there being discouraging. In discussing this matter he was merely giving expression to a few of the ideas which the long and important report of the delegates suggested. There were many more points that might be deliberated upon, but the subject will likely come within our legislation in a more positive form at some future time, when the whole matter will, no doubt, be thoroughly sifted, and he would not go further into its details just now. It is stated that the Imperial Government earnestly desires the consummation of the Union, and it has been insisted that it would, if necessary, enforce compliance with its wishes. He (Mr. C.) had far more faith in the honor and integrity and the justice of the British Government than to believe that force would be resorted to to compel her eldest daughter into a distasteful union, should she consider it such. He felt convinced that she would rather defer to the voice of the people to be declared through their Representatives, after the approaching general election, and allow the country to declare its opinion on it. If that opinion should be adverse to confederation, and the British Government then says we must adopt it, we can only submit. All we want to render us prosperous is a change in the tide of our affairs. If it should please the Almighty to send us good fisheries for a year or two, which we must hope for, a new era of prosperity will dawn upon the country,—a new impulse would be given to trade,—the depressed spirit of the people would be revived, and fresh hope and energy infused into them, rescuing them from despondency of recent times. Our merchants, who have met such losses of late years, would be cheered up by a brighter prospect,—their interests are identical and interwoven with those of the fishermen, no matter what may be said to the contrary; and as regards the merchants themselves, he would declare his conviction that no other similar body in any of the British Provinces would have more firmly withstood the reverses of the past six or eight years, which they have sustained with scarcely a single failure. When we find them, then, coming before the Legislature with a moderate request upon a subject touching the interests of the trade and banteries of the country, in which they are so deeply concerned, he apprehends no refusal upon the part of any hon. member of this house.

[To be continued.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Anchor of Hope.—It there be one description of human knowledge superior to all others it is the knowledge of the means of preserving or regaining health—wanting which existence is a mockery—death a relief. Holloway's oint