

Notices.

Mother ! ! Mother ! !
procure Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing
children teething. This valuable
the prescription of one of the best
and nurses in the United States; it
for thirty years with never failing
by millions of mothers and chil-
dren infant of one week old to the
only relieves the child from pain, but
tumour and bowels, corrects acidity,
and energy to the whole system. It
only relieve Griping in the Bowels and
it relieves the best and surest remedy
in cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in
it arises from teething or any other
actions for use will accompany each
guine unless the fac-simile of Curtis
is outside wrapper. Price only 25
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Nurse and Female Physician, presents
mothers, her Soothing Syrup for
which greatly facilitates the process
of nursing the gums, reducing all infla-
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bowels. Depend upon it, most
we have put up and sold this
year, and can say, in confidence
that we have never been able to say
cure—never has it failed in a single
cure, when timely used. Never
instance of dissatisfaction by any one
the contrary, all speak delightedly
and speaks in terms of commendation
and medical virtues. We
say "what we do now," after thirty
and pledge our reputation for the
we here declare. In almost every
infant is suffering from pain and
will be found in fifteen or twenty
syrup is administered. Full direc-
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the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins,
the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists
the world. Principal Office, 48 Dey
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one shilling.

An extract from a letter written by
the Pastor of the Pierrepont-street
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Advertiser," O., and speaks volumes in
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for Children Teething—"We
are in your columns of Mrs. Winslow.
Now we never said a word in
medicine before in our life, but we
say to your readers that this is no
tried it, and know it to be all i-
shably one of the most successful
readers who have babies can't do
a supply."

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

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The

Newfoundlander.

No. 3,636.

St. John's, Monday, February 6, 1865.

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which determine themselves excepted) are repeated
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This paper is free, and may be seen, free of charge at
Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244,
Strand, London.

**ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY OF NEW YORK
ON THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.**

Respected Gentlemen of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—I am most happy to have the privilege of being present at this very interesting meeting of your general conference, not only because it affords me the opportunity of being made a witness of the extent and great respectability of your numbers, and to become also in some sort, more personally acquainted with you; but because it enables me besides to form a juster estimate of the progress and success of the great and good work of charity and religion in which you are all so zealously engaged. It needs, I trust, no words of mine to give you the fullest assurance of the deep and lively interest which I feel in the welfare and prosperity of this excellent society. I trust that I estimate at its full worth, if it is really possible to estimate it at its just and full worth—the usefulness and importance of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I conceive that one of the greatest blessings that can be enjoyed by any town, city, parish, or congregation is to have established within its precincts a branch or a conference of this society. I can give it to be a source of especial happiness and benefit and blessing to all who are within the reach of its influence—not only to the poor who become the objects of your charity, who are relieved in their indigence and want, not only to the sick and afflicted who receive from you words of consolation and temporal aid in alleviation of their sufferings, not only to the little children whom you rescue from vice and poverty, but a blessing also to the whole congregation and whose people where such a society exists, because the very example which others, often not members of the society, have before their eyes—the beautiful example of seeing men devoting themselves so generously and so heroically to this work of relieving the distresses and the wants of their neighbours, of seeing them after a day of toil, when fatigue would invite them only to sit down and enjoy repose, to seek the comforts of their own firesides, and the social pleasures of their families, denying themselves all this, and going forth on their errands of mercy, perhaps on a cold and bleak winter night, from house to house, from garret to cellar, dispersing their works of charity. I say this is a lesson to all who become the witnesses of it, and it is what must have in time its effect upon their spiritual welfare. And it is, besides, I need not tell you, gentlemen of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a source of especial pleasure to those who are thus the members of these conferences, who are thus the dispensers of this charity, because it is for them one of the efficient means of gaining that for which you and I, and all of us, are placed here in this world—sanctification, and the salvation of our souls. I then repeat that I look upon the work, gentlemen, in which you are engaged as a work of religion, as well as a work of charity. I look upon it as a great and holy work, in which you are made the auxiliaries of the ministers of Christ, in which you are made the co-workers in carrying out that great work, for which Christ came upon the earth and established and planted his Church. You know that in the early ages, in the very beginning, the charities of the faithful were generally dispensed by those who were appointed by the apostles or their immediate successors for this work, and this privilege of being the dispensers of the charities of the Christians to their fellow-christian sufferers, was intrusted chiefly to those who had consecrated themselves in religion—it was the work chiefly of the deacons of the church, and in course of time as that church became spread out more widely over the face of the earth, then the provision was made in those religious orders which sprung up on every side, filled with men who had themselves renounced the riches and pleasures of the world simply to devote themselves to the service of God and to the service of his poor—because every service to the poor is especially a service to God—and the convents and their inmates were the dispensers of charity to the poor and suffering of the church, and what came into the treasury of the church, out of what were the legitimate revenues of the church itself had its division, part for the ministry, part for the altar, part for some other purpose, but always a share for the poor. In those days, too, there were poor in the land, because we had the promise that we should always have the poor with us, but the promise was also given that we should have Christ always with us, and Christ in his church never abandoned the poor, but made that church instrumental for the relief of the indigent and suffering members of Jesus Christ. But when the time came that heresy made its innovations and attacks upon the church, and the time came when a false philosophy obtained power in the minds of men, and the power of the Church was weakened, then in place of the convents we had to paupers, and workhouses, and poorhouses, and state appropriations, and human expedients, and conventions for the purpose of relieving these members of Jesus Christ. But when the convents had to cease, and when those religious men who had been the dispensers of charity were scattered, their convents and institutions suppressed, and their numbers becoming too small any longer to enable them to perform their work, then the Church gave its blessing to the devoted laymen of her bosom, and commissioned them to go and do the work : and associations were formed in various parts among the laity and those no longer devoting themselves exclusively to a religious life to carry out the work, which, as I have said in the beginning, was a work especially intrusted to the Church, in the persons of the ministers and those who had entirely consecrated themselves to her service ; and you are called upon, and you are permitted, and you have the Church's blessing to go on and do our work. Is not that a great honor? Is not that a great privilege? And it is for you, gentlemen of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to bear this always in mind that you are, really in a certain sense, missionaries of charity, and missionaries, as I have said, also of religion, because it is a well ascertained fact, that in those countries—France, for instance,—where infidel

had taken such a deep hold of the hearts of the people, especially among the poor, and the ignorant, and the unreflecting, that there has been nothing so powerful to check the progress of infidelity and bring back wandering minds to the practice of their religion as the influence of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. The members of that society in Paris can bear especial testimony to the Christian influence it has had in that immense city not merely in relieving want, not simply in alleviating distress, but often in planting the seeds of faith in hearts that were callous and cold, and ignorant of God and of the interests of their immortal souls. I do not conceal from myself that you, in your mission, must at many times, have discouragements to encounter ; you must have obstacles to meet, you must have temptations from time to time to abandon the work. You go among those poor people sometimes after you have done all you could for them, and you will have, instead of words of thanks, it may be sometimes hard words of rebuke and abuse ; you may find, sometimes, your efforts not at all crowned with any success, and you go away discouraged, and ask what is the use of continuing in this work. The more you do for these people the less they seem to appreciate it, and derive benefit from it. But these are simply momentary discouragements, and I will answer that the joys far exceed the little difficulties which you may have to experience. I will venture to say that the experience of almost each one of the members of this society present has been, that, after going into these hovels of the poor, he has come away edified and instructed, has come away amazed at the patient resignation with which many of them bow down their heads to that dispensation of Divine Providence which has consigned them to an almost hopeless poverty during all the days of their lives, and while reciting their many sufferings and privations, still saying "God be praised," praising God and blessing God even for the seeming misery with which he seems to have visited them, showing how true it is, after all, that the virtuous poor are especially the members of Jesus Christ and the special objects of his love, and he knows how even to poor consolator into their hearts. It is this which will encourage and cheer you. I trust that you will go on increasing in the spirit of zeal and devotion. God will bless your work just in proportion as you enter into the true spirit of St. Vincent de Paul himself, and you will enter into that spirit also in the proportion as you will be faithful to observe all the rules and regulations that are laid down for you as members of the society. It is often with these associations as it is with the higher ones in religious orders, that the rules may sometimes seem very insignificant, and yet the whole prosperity and strength and final success of the society depends upon the manner in which the rules will be observed, both in the spirit and in the letter. I am glad to learn from the testimony of your respected president, and from the very reverend vicar-general that you are growing up more to the measure of your object ; that you are beginning more fully to enter into the spirit of that work. In your conferences and your meetings there should be one object kept in view ; there should never be a looking outside of the legitimate objects of your association ; there should be no motives or interests that are not directly connected with religion, or outside of the simple work of attending to the poor, and dispensing this charity without fear, or favour, or prejudice, partiality, according to the best of your judgment, and solely for the greater honor and glory of God, and for the relief of the poor, and for the sanctification of your souls. It will be your last, and your crowning reflection, that, although you devote your time, after your hours of daily toil to this work ; that after all, while the day has been spent in laboring to earn the bread that perishes, the evening is spent in laying up that bread which perishes not—the bread of eternal life—and while the day is consecrated to laying up the treasures of this world, in your work in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, you are laying up treasures in heaven where moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break in and steal. There it will remain forever, and there when work is over, God will call you to receive your reward ; for every man shall be rewarded according to his works.

The address was listened to with the greatest interest.

The members then knelt, and the Archbishop asked the blessing upon the society.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The blockade runners carrying cotton from Wilmington, Charleston and Matamoras to Nassau and Bermuda have been pretty closely watched of late by our armed vessels, and in several instances were chased so sharply that they had to throw quantities of cotton overboard. These vessels run always in a regular track after they get outside of the blockading line, so that the ships coming from the West Indies with fruit have frequently found a rich harvest of cotton adrift, for which they occasionally sacrifice their cargo, permitting it to rot while they are gathering in the more valuable castaways of the blockade runners. Recently the rebels have been in the habit of ripping open the bales before throwing them overboard, and thus the sea, for miles in their track, is whitened with floating cotton. This was too tempting an opportunity for Yankee enterprise to overlook, and we understand that a company has been formed in this city which employs vessels to follow the path of the blockade runners and pick up the cotton, and that they are making a think quite out of it. This certainly a new kind of maritime enterprise.—N. Y. Herald.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Easy digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face, which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine ; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupations, will find it an invaluable aperient.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.—Nature's own diadem and title a dignity is to-day the coveted treasure of every person, as it was in older time the pride of Ascalon and the strength of Samson. It is the duty of all to cultivate the hair. You can do it and preserve it through life by the use of Mrs. A. Allen's Worl's Hair Restorer and Zylolabsanum, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them. J J Dearn Sols Agent for Newfoundland, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

MR. RENOUF.—Since the last session of the Assembly a change has taken place in the representative of the Crown, and the House now before them the opening speech of the talented statesman appointed by Her Majesty to succeed the late Governor of this Colony. In that previous speech there were several suggestions of very great importance to the Colony. He (Mr. Renouf) must say, we had not, for years, listened to such a speech. It was altogether free from party views. It did not betray a bias for any party. He was especially gratified by the first paragraph. He believed the governor was perfectly sincere, and from the spirit which his Excellency evinced since his arrival amongst us, and his general deportment and affability of manner, he had produced a most favourable impression towards him in the community. His Excellency regarded the failure of the fisheries with deep regret. It had reduced many of the fishermen to severe distress. The suggestion to afford encouragement to the Bank and Mackerel fisheries, was most judicious. These fisheries long ago were at our doors, and had been neglected for years, while our neighbours in the United States came upwards of a thousand miles to prosecute them, and found them remunerative. These fisheries were entitled to the special attention of the government ; and in place of allowing the fishermen to depend upon the Treasury for a miserable pittance in the shape of pauper relief, they should be encouraged to embark those fisheries, which could not fail to prove remunerative. It was time they should do something to stimulate the energies of the people, and direct their industry into profitable channels.

He (Mr. Renouf) was happy to find that the new Governor differed from his Council. His advisers held that roads would not pay. They were a mere convenience. But his Excellency was so satisfied of the importance of roads, that he proposed to make permanent provision for them. His Excellency was satisfied they would pay, and that they were essential to civilization and progress. With regard to education, he (Mr. Renouf) agreed with his Excellency. But he must have been misinformed respecting normal schools, for we had them already. Arrangements were made for training teachers at St. Bonaventure College, as well as at the Central School, and at the Church of England and Wesleyan Academies. But there was a necessity for making the schools throughout the colony more efficient, especially in the outports. But to secure this provision much be made for more adequate remuneration to the teachers.—For £25 a year, they could not get a teacher of ability and education, with permission to go six weeks to the fishery. If they expected to have competent teachers, they must provide them with sufficient emoluments. Reference was made in his Excellency's speech to the currency. He (Mr. Renouf) said there never was such a humbug as to the present currency. It was a system most insatiable to the wants of our people. It was passed two months ago, and the copper currency had only been lately imported. In place of cents the government, it appeared, sent to England for half-pence which were substituted for the base copper coin previously in circulation. They could compel the government departments to keep their accounts in dollars and cents ; but the trade having declined to do so, the consequence to the working classes was the loss of four half pence on the shilling in the purchases. They had to take these coppers at the rate of twenty to the shilling, and they would be received by retailers only at half pence : which was a serious loss to the poor men ; and he (Mr. Renouf) would like to know whether the officials of the Government were to make up the loss. The hon. member for Ferryland, Mr. Green, introduced a Bill, some years ago, to regulate the currency, which would not have effected any change in the rate at which the different coins passed current, and was all that was required to give us a sound currency. There was no desire in the community for the change effected by the present Act. There were no petitions from the Commercial body in support of it. His Excellency referred to the subject of poor relief. The present Government had expended £80,000 in poor relief within the past four years ; and there was no guarantee that the money had gone to the deserving poor. What evidence was there that it was not applied for the sustenance of political influence in the Northern districts. We were told there was some improvement in the revenue. But what benefit would the people derive from it, after the loss of £2,000 on bogus bonds taken at the Custom-house by the Receiver General, from men of straw. But when improvement in the revenue was spoken of, why was there no mention of the Labrador? Was there no increase of revenue there? It was a subject of boasting last session, that some £1,300 had been collected on the coast of Labrador. He (Mr. Renouf) quite agreed with his Excellency, that encouragement should be given to the Bank and Mackerel fisheries, £5,000 expended in bonuses to these fisheries would be far preferable to wasting it in poor relief. But would that be given? No, the government would not spend a pound for the encouragement of the fishermen, from whom they derived all their means of support. Agriculture was referred to, which the government made loud professions of a desire to stimulate, and proposed to give free grants of land, and assist in its cultivation, but it resulted in nothing. Applications were sent from one official to another, and nothing was done for them. His Excellency referred to the raising of sheep, which would be followed by most beneficial results. The wool would furnish employment to families in the manufacture of home-jun, as was done in the neighbouring provinces. It was gratifying to learn that our mineral resources promised to prove highly remunerative. They should not be sold to the Canadians. He (Mr. Renouf) was told by Mr. Bennett, the pioneer of mining enterprise in this Colony, before he went to England, that next year he would have a thousand men employed and would expend £50,000 in wages, which would be eminently beneficial to the Colony. It was said that if the Convention were carried out, the Canadians would work our minerals. But they did not work their own. The question of Confederation occupied an important position in his Excellency's speech ; and he (Mr. Renouf) must say that his Excellency was entitled to the thanks of the community for the promptitude with which he published the dispatch of Mr. Cardwell. He received it in the morning, and the same evening it was made public through the Royal Gazette. The communication from the Colonial Ministry seemed somewhat of an intimation that he wished the Confederation carried into effect. But, at the same time, he respected the opinion of the people of these colonies, and maintained a desire to voice it upon them. His Excellency told them of his having received a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, intimating that his Government would move an address to the Queen, requesting that an Act of the Imperial Parliament might be passed to give

effect to the resolutions of the Convention ; and he (Mr. Renouf) understood that information had been received here by telegraph, that the address had been passed by the Canadian House of Assembly by a large majority. But, at the same time, the members of this House, and the people out of doors, would have something to say in the matter. It must have been taken for granted, that the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces spoke of the views of the people, and not merely their own. He (Mr. Renouf) did say that this House had no power to come to a decision on the matter. We should give no opinion on it this session. It was a new question to the House ; and he did trust that no attempt would be made to bind this Colony until the people had time to give expression to their opinions on the subject. He did think it was well to send Delegates ; but he must say that the resolutions adopted by the Delegates at the Conference were not such as he considered for the advantage of Newfoundland to accept. As he would have an opportunity of expressing his views more fully when the several matters referred to in the speech would be submitted for the sanction of the House, he would not occupy more time at present ; but would only express his gratification at the enlightened views ably set forth in his Excellency's speech.

MR. PROWSE was afraid the hon. gentlemen opposite had not been in the path of progress during the recess ; especially the hon. member, Mr. Renouf, had been drifting down into the slough of toryism. He was fast realizing that picture which a great wit had given us of a Conservative, who would not look upon the new moon, out of respect to that ancient and venerable institution, the old moon ; now his hon. friend would not look upon the bright shining faces of the new bright bronze halbpennies out of respect to the old beaten out buttons and ship coppers, to all the bastard currency we rejoiced in before. Mr. Prowse was afraid the hon. gentlemen opposite did not want progress ; no Confederation for them, and one hon. gentleman, Mr. Casey, used an argument against the confederation scheme, as a proof, said he, how brilliantly Responsible Government has worked with us, and that we want no change. One party remained in office during the whole of one Parliament, and when the next party came in, they did the same. No wind of popular opinion was ever found strong enough to blow them out of office, certainly a most extraordinary proof of our fitness for representative enlightenment. He (Mr. Prowse) agreed with every word of praise which the hon. gentlemen opposite had bestowed upon the able and eloquent speech just delivered by his Excellency ; it was a matter of congratulation for the country, that Her Majesty had sent so able and distinguished a Representative. His Excellency had taken a very clear view of the evils we were labouring under ; he comprehended all the dangers which the giant