

guarantee in the Quebec resolutions for anything of the kind, he has assumed £10,000 as an asset, on a mere promise, which is really absurd; and shows he is unable to make a statement that would be satisfactory to this house. He therefore, is obliged to have recourse to the delusion of making the £10,000 appear as an asset, and on the simple promise of some one (of course of no standing,) in Canada. I say nothing as to whether the steam communication, when we get it, would be really worth £10,000 to this country. So we might think £10,000 could be better appropriated. I merely wish to state that putting down in his statement £10,000 as an asset, on a promise that steam communication may be granted us by Canada, is a delusion of a kind that I really think will not take in anyone. The hon member says, the amount of duty (£7,000) that would be collected on Bread under the Canadian tariff, is a mistake, as he has Mr. Galt's word that bread will be put down in the next tariff in the free list. I can only say that by the present Canadian tariff, bread is subject to a duty of 20 per cent. Mr. Galt also informs the hon member by telegraph that the Canadian tariff will be revised to the satisfaction of the Lower Provinces. These fine promises do not suit us. I have no doubt they were thought sufficient by Mr. Galt to make us jump into the union at once. When all the fine promises and persuasive speeches failed to make us see the beauties of the confederation, the hon member threatened us with the high displeasure of the British Government, that we would be left without any protection, and of course, be a prey to any power that might wish to take possession of our country. I do not believe that Great Britain will refuse to continue her protection to Newfoundland. She will not feel insulted at our desire to obtain better terms before entering the confederation. "In all probability Newfoundland will be the last place of America where the British flag will wave." Such is my opinion, I will now read the following statement:

*Statement of our Financial Affairs, if Newfoundland joins the Confederation.*

**EXPENDITURE.**

The annual expenditure of our Government, taking the average of the past eight years, is £113,000 stg.

**INCOME.**

Charges payable by the general government of Canada, as per statement of the Delegates £32,000.

Assets applicable for the purposes of our Government, as per statement of the Delegates £80,000. £112,000 stg.

Balance against the Colony £1,000.

Such is the bargain made of our monetary affairs. Say £1,00 less than our average expenditure. No future improvements can therefore be made but by direct taxation.

It is said we would receive from the general government more than our average revenue. This assertion is mere delusion, for our revenue under the Canadian tariff, at a very moderate estimate, would yield at least £140,000. (The total revenue is £160,000) The general government of Canada gives us only £112,000.

Newfoundland will send to Canada yearly £33,000 stg. The General Government would receive from us, in one year £33,000 stg., which in ten years, would amount to £330,000.

Why should Newfoundland accept so small a sum as £112,000 stg., and the Canadian government take from us the large amount of £143,000 stg. t. £160,000 and that we should give them also all our ungranted lands, our mines and minerals, the power of making for us what laws they like, the power of regulating our fisheries, the uncontrolled power, for all future time, of taxing us as they please, and the power of raising money by all the other modes and systems of taxation, so well known to the Canadian Government, and admitting French, bountiful fish free. (See bounty.)

Before thinking of entering the Confederation we must have better terms, and everything guaranteed to us in the new constitution. If we cannot get better terms, we should remain as we are.

The general government of Canada leave us our local revenues of £2,000 a year, but they take care to carry off £2,000 a year of our Savings' Bank profits, and £100 a year of our Postal revenue to repay themselves.

T. GLEN.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—The Resolution before the chair was one which, he was happy to say, no hon. member could find fault with; and much credit was due to the hon Attorney General for the course he had adopted in the matter now before the chair. When the scheme of confederation was first spoken of, he (S. Gen.) regarded it with a great deal of distrust, and considered that we ought to be very guarded in the course we should adopt in respect to it. He was then opposed to confederation; and had listened with great interest to the arguments of its supporters, if they could show that the country could benefit by the scheme. The Government appointed two delegates to the Conference held at Quebec on the question; and he must say that they did their work well there, and represented the country efficiently, and both the hon members, Mr. Shea and the hon Attorney General, made excellent speeches in support of the measure. He regretted the course which was rendered necessary for him to adopt, as he differed entirely from these hon gentlemen. It was for the supporters of confederation to show what were its advantages, and it was for us, who differ in opinion from them to show the fallacy of their reasoning. The hon member, Mr. Shea, had endeavoured to prove that we would derive great benefit from the proposed connexion with the confederate provinces; and the supporters of the proposition, who appear to be in exactness with what they call a grand idea, would induce us to believe that, by its adoption, this country would be largely benefited. One would suppose, from the picture painted by them, that a howling wilderness would be turned into a garden of Eden—Paradise, but he thought it would be a Paradise lost; that we would have a little Heaven here below; and be, in all times to come in a perfect state of beatification. But he (S. Gen.) could not see all these good things in the same light as some hon. gentlemen did, but regarded the scheme as one calculated to do much injury to the country, and now proposed to argue his side of the case with hon. gentlemen. No doubt the connexion would be beneficial to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which were contiguous to Canada; but our condition is very different, and the rule which may apply to them may be most prejudicial to us. If we were connected with Canada by land, we could avail ourselves of the advantages which would result to us from her railways, her manufactures, and her public institutions, but being isolated as we are, and in effect, farther from Canada

than from England; the case is very different. It is a fact that we can go to England almost every day, whilst, for at least, four months of the year Canada is inaccessible to us except through the United States; and in summer we have very little intercourse or business with that country, compared with what we have with England. We are at present connected with Britain by the most tender ties—we are her sons—she is the home of our forefathers—we are one of her oldest and most loyal colonies; and he (S. Gen.) would not be one of those who would adopt a course calculated evidently to make us independent of that great nation, and estrange her maternal affections from us. A great deal had been said about the existing distress of this colony—that we have resources not availed of, which might be developed, and which would afford employment to our people; and this has been urged as a reason for our entering into the union. But whilst he admitted that there was much distress at present, and that the country was not in that prosperous and wholesome condition that might be desired, yet the supporters of Confederation had failed to show how the proposed scheme would remedy these evils, how annexation to Canada would make the country more prosperous, while notoriously great evils would result from the connection. There must be a great increase of taxation, to defray the necessary expenditures of the connection; but how we should receive compensation benefit from our connection with Canada, had not been shown to his satisfaction. Hon. gentlemen say—"Our people are poor and in distress. Allow us to tax them some £50 or £60,000 per annum more than at present—to abolish our Legislature—to hand over the right of universal taxation to Canada—in fact, to yield up ourselves and our country—and that will be a panacea for all our ills." He (S. Gen.) did not see how the poverty of our people would be lessened by further taxation, or how we were to improve by yielding up our birthright. We are told that factories would rise, and that sources of employment for our people would be opened up; but it was only assumption that by going into Confederation we would possess these institutions, it is a fact, that if we dared, in our Legislature, to tax the people to the extent proposed by the Confederation, we would ourselves have the means of fostering and encouraging all those institutions which would give employment to the labouring classes, at that season of the year when such is required. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, said that entering into the Confederation we would have a line of steamers to Montreal, or some other Canadian port; and that the Canadian steamers, and from England, would call here; but he (S. Gen.) did not see that in the Resolutions of the Conference. This too was assumption.—Another great benefit to flow from Confederation was, that we were to have eight members in the Federal House of Commons, and all our young men who could not find employment here to their satisfaction, could go to them, and they would procure situations for them in Canada, and that our people would find employment on the railroad which was to connect Canada and New Brunswick with the port of Halifax. If it could be shown that manufacturing capitalists would come amongst us and establish factories—that new resources would be opened to us in our own country which would give employment to our increasing population, it would be something; but to say that we would be benefited by our people leaving us, and the country being depopulated, was to him inexplicable, and an argument which he did not understand. We were told by the advocates of Confederation of these advantages, but he could not see them, whilst its disadvantages were certain. This House is the guardian of our public rights. Let us go into confederation, and what will we have to look to? The privilege of governing ourselves would be transferred in other hands, and gone from us. He (S. Gen.) believed this discussion about Confederation had inspired the people with more confidence in the House of Assembly, as the guardian of their rights. This House was looked to to maintain the rights of the people of Newfoundland. If we entered into the proposed Confederation, they would be gone. We would have no independent Legislature; and where could eight men sent to Canada do to protect our interests? We had thirty members in this Assembly, of whom seven were residents in the outports; and what influence had they? They had been holding morning meetings of the house, so as to get the edge with the subjects in a reasonable time, that they might go home to attend to their own private affairs; but they could not carry it. The St. John's men were too powerful for them. They attended to their business during the day, and came to the house after dinner; and if any member had anything of interest to attract him in the evening, there was an early adjournment, and the outport members had to submit to the voice of 7 members in 30, with slight effect, what influence would 8 members have in a House of 191, to protect our interests in Canada? If confederation was carried out, this House would become a nullity, and we would have the representatives of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia legislating for us and taxing us at their will, for our 8 members could only offer a feeble resistance to what they might disapprove of. At present we are legislating in the face of our constituents, having an election every four years; and if we oppress them or overtax them they can supply our places with those men worthy of their confidence. But if we united with Canada we would have no redress, for Canada would make our laws and do with us as she pleased. What influence would 8 men have to prevent our taxation being doubled? At present our import duties are about 13 per cent in the aggregate. The duties in Canada are 20 per cent; and when Confederation is carried out there will be an assimilation of tariffs, as is admitted, and that would add 50 per cent, to our present taxation, as had been shown by the hon member Mr. Glen. What was the object of England in recommending Confederation for Canada? Was it not that she might be relieved from the expense of defending that province, which involved a heavy expenditure? And it would not be military protection of Newfoundland be discontinued by England, if we entered into the union? And would they not have an army and a navy to provide for the protection of the confederated Colonies? And still, we are told of a reduction to be effected in the existing tariff of Canada. In place of reduction, the taxation must be raised 100 per cent. And how will it be raised? The Quebec Resolutions answer that question. They give unlimited powers of taxation to the federal government and legislature. They would tax our fish, our oil, our houses, lands, horses and carts, and all other property, and we could not resist. Besides, they are to have full control over our fisheries. How would our fishermen and planters like that? But then we were to give up to the federal Government all our ungranted Crown lands, our mines and minerals, and we had a gentleman from Canada last summer examining our mineral resources. We did not well know what they were; but Canada seemed to know well, for part of the bargain was that we were to give up our mines and minerals to them. He (S. Gen.) spoke of these matters as he believed them. This was his native country; and if he thought it would be benefited by confederation he would go into it. He had a large family, and he thought it would promote their welfare he would gladly embrace it. But he could not see that the proposed union would benefit

this country, but the reverse. There was another matter. It was said that England would continue to extend to this country helping hand. There may be no doubt of that. Still there would be a disruption of those maternal ties that bind Great Britain to this most ancient Colony. At present we have England and her army to protect us, who are her children, and if a foreign foe touched a rock of Newfoundland, England would immediately demand reparation for it. It might be said that we will still have her protection; yet if so, she would be removed from us in feeling, and in course of time, she may be altogether estranged from us. It was said that the people of England complained of the cost of protecting the colonies, and that they must get rid of the burden; that Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and all the other colonies must provide for their own defence, or pay for the troops employed in their protection. While he did not say that it was unreasonable that we should pay our proportion of the military defence of the empire, if required, including, of course, the colonies. He did not suppose our share of it, according to population, would exceed £5,000 a year; but if it were twice that amount, he would rather pay it than incur the burthen that would be entailed on us by Confederation. And besides, Canada and the United States are contiguous; and we do not know the moment when there may be war with the United States or some other power when we would have to bear our proportion of the cost of the war, whatever it might come to; and if troops were called for, for the protection of the Canadian frontier, we would have to proceed to its defence, as was the case now in the United States, where the citizens throughout the union were drafted, and had to join the army. If we united with Canada, and there should be war with the United States or any other power, we would be subjected to the draft for the defence of Canada, and go we must. Hon. gentlemen had stated that we must enter into the Confederation, whether we would or not. He did not see anything in the correspondence to show that there would be any compulsion. England did not desire that we should join, if we did not wish it. The other Provinces took up the question, and were about to hold a conference, which we were invited to join; and the Attorney General said we should send Delegates to see what was going on, and instructed them to do nothing binding on this colony. We have now their report; and it is quite another matter to become parties to its terms. We were never requested by the British Government to take part in these proceedings, nor by the colonies, until we invited ourselves. And because Canada and New Brunswick are contiguous, which are about to each other, are about to confederate, ought we, who are 600 miles distant from the nearest point, to join the union, if we do not consider it for our interest to do so? If he (S. Gen.) were a representative of Nova Scotia he would go for the union. But although Nova Scotia would be benefited, still he found by the newspapers of that Province that there was much difference of opinion on the question, and that New Brunswick was also against it.

Mr. SHEA.—The hon gentleman should be careful as to the accuracy of his statements. Mr. Tilly, the premier of New Brunswick, was confident there would be a large majority in the Assembly of that Province for confederation.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL.—One thing was certain, if New Brunswick was not against it, at all events he was not for it; and Prince Edward Island was decidedly against it, while that island was much nearer the other provinces than Newfoundland; and as to this colony it was evident that with the exception of a few who expected to benefit by it, confederation was unfavourably regarded. So far as his vote went he wished to remain as we are at present, for he did not think confederation with Canada would improve our circumstances, but on the contrary would be the cause of oppressing our people with heavy burthens. He would rather be the tail of England than the tail of Canada; and having been born under the flag which had braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze, he had to live and die under it.

Mr. MARCH must congratulate this House and the country on the Resolution proposed by the hon Attorney General, complying as it did with the unanimous voice of the people. The people had been called wooden heads and chowder heads by an hon member of this house, as if they were not capable of giving an opinion on a great question like this. If they felt no interest in it, who did? They were bound to this country by the strongest ties. Their fathers had died to establish its liberty, and he (Mr. March) would never consent, while a drop of British blood ran in his veins, to yield up this country, which was one day bound to be the most flourishing on the ocean, to a parcel of Johnny Crapées or Dutch Canadians. We were now part of the glorious British Empire; we were under the sway of our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, upon whose dominions the sun never sets. Were we to leave the flag that had braved a thousand years to battle and the breeze; be separated from the glorious Empire of Britain, and placed on a sandy, muddy, tickety foundation? He (Mr. March) indignantly protested against any such spoliation of our liberties. Two gentlemen call this clap-trap. It was no clap-trap—it was as true as Holy Writ. He had a duty to discharge to his country, and he would fearlessly and honestly discharge it. He would defy any man to say he was wrong. He endorsed every word that had fallen from the hon members, Mr. Glen and Mr. Hayward.—Although they had not spoken three hours, they had thrown a deal of light on the subject, and had taken the part of honest men who had the welfare of their country at heart. He knew very well that the delegates had not been feasted and gormandized in Canada, they would have never signed that Report. Why, if any of us got muddled, we would not know what we were about. Who will deny that? None of us was infatuated. Human nature was frail. One great man might be deceived. Aye, even two of them. What would become of the country if the wooden heads did not brave the dangers of the deep—if they did not run out like many squirrels over the rotten ice, and bring in their big loads of fat?—I regretted that any disparagement had been thrown on them. This is a question we would all differ on. Honour to the Attorney General, the star of this country.—The bench shall be honoured by him. If we went into this Confederation and a war took place with America, our best men would have to fight their battles. He well knew that Canada had been a nightmarer to the British Government, and a drain on her treasury. They say that the time had come when she should bear part of the cost of her military defence. Look at the immense sum of money it would take to fortify Canada; and how could she defend herself with it means? She was now almost insurmountable, and wanted to pounce on Newfoundland like a hungry cat, and seize her teeming wealth—her millions of money, which were annually drawn from her waters, and replenish her own exhausted treasury with it. Was this country to be bartered away for a mess of pottage? When the old Government had their seven years of plenty, what did they do with it? Did they, like Joseph in Egypt, lay it up? Look at our great Northern Route; why, there is land there equal to any in the world; and if the dogs were destroyed, and the people encouraged to rear sheep, we would have our woolen manufactures scattered throughout the land,

giving employment to the people, and providing them with cheap raiment. Our country will rise like a Phoenix from its ashes, and amid wealth, happiness and prosperity, blossom like the rose. He had this from Mr. Howe's lips himself, the greatest statesman of this side of the Atlantic. Look at the Scotch farmers who had left Nova Scotia, and settled at the Bay of Islands, where there was fine land, with immense timber, no dogs to worry the cattle or destroy the sheep. And was his country to be sacrificed for a pifly £12,000 a year? Never, the people would go to the cannon's mouth before they submitted to such a think. What were we to derive from railroads, their canals, if the country was not as safe to these things. There was no use thus to throw dust into the eyes of the public. We wanted no hungry lawyers to guide us in this matter. Common sense and honesty was all that was required to carry on the Government. We had our old mother England to protect us, with the milk of human kindness in her heart. Did she ever make serfs of us? No, her glory was to watch over and protect us. He (Mr. March) would set this matter, supposing he had to go to London at once.—Two or three years ago it was stated by men who now make speeches of two or three hours in length, that if we had only steam communication with Britain, this country would be turned into a land of Goshen at once. Well, we had the Galway line, and what good resulted from it? What had we to pay for it? Less than £8,000 a year. They brought the sum of society into this country, who, with their big pipes, danced their horn-pipes on the water pipes, and we had to pay the piper. Facts are stubborn things, and under this Confederation, if we had steam communication, we would have to pay for it. Do you think that if we have this confederation, capitalists will come here and spread their money broad cast over the country? It was a delusion, a mockery and a humbug. If rich men wanted to come here, they could come now; and Confederation was not going to bring them. What object under heaven had he (Mr. March) but what would tend to benefit his native country? He remembered when 800 men were sent from this to Canada, to fight; and how many returned? Why poor old Billy Bogg and Johnny Martin. It was well for us to ponder what was in store for us. He would tell the house what would raise the country out of its present depressed condition. Let us pass an Act to prevent the sale of fish to the French. That was what ruined our fisheries. If they could get no bait from us, they would be unable to prevent the fish from coming in upon our shores. He (Mr. March) heartily concurred in the Resolution before the house.

(To be continued.)

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Certain ointments 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 the bed of pain and death. No risk or inconvenience attends the use of Holloway's ointments. The Ointment relieves pain, smarting, and itching, cures the sores from foul matter, represses proud lie-h, and encourages the growth of good healthy granulations which ultimately form a sound surface.

**THE GLORY OF A WOMAN IS A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.**—Marriage is the goal of every girl's ambition, and nothing aids in the matter of beauty, so much coveted, like a splendid head of hair, which the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabsamum, or Hair Dressing, will produce. They act directly on the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. Every Druggist and draper will have it in stock.

**The Newfoundland.**

**ST. JOHN'S:**

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

On Thursday last in the Assembly there was a flood of Petitions presented, numbering not fewer than seven thousand signatures, praying that legislation be applied to the checking of the vice of intemperance in this country; and after a good deal had been said in the way of eulogium of the efforts of the temperance societies, the Receiver General notified his intention to introduce a measure to meet the view of the petitioners.

Mr. MARCH moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the present Herring Fishery Act. The object of Mr. MARCH's amendment was identical with that proposed by Mr. WHITFORD in the Council last session—the repeal of that clause of the Act which forbids the barrowing of Herring. The House generally were of opinion that there has not yet been sufficient opportunity of testing the law as it stands, and there being no evidence furnished by petitions or otherwise of its injurious operation, Mr. MARCH's motion was negatived by a large majority.

Bills were then introduced—by Mr. PARSONS, for the erection of a Light House on Cape St. Francis,—by Mr. PAWSEY, for the erection of a Light House on the Western coast of the island,—by Mr. RENOUF, for the amendment of the Act regulating the sale of Provisions, &c.,—by Mr. SWEDE for the construction of two Bridges on Placentia main Road,—by Mr. PAWSEY, to regulate the Homestead law, and by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, for retiring allowances to Chief Justice BRADY.

After which, there was an adjournment to this day.

We remarked last week that the winds and weather here were such as inspired much hope for the success of the Seal fishery. We are very glad to be enabled to say that we have since been favoured with a continuance of similar mild, spring-like weather, and with those variable winds which best meet the requirements of the seal-hunter. It is generally felt among the judges on this subject, that if we had the regulation of the weather ourselves, we could not have made selection more suitable for our spring fishery than that which Providence has vouchsafed to us. Of course expectation is proportionately sanguine as to the result of the voyage.

S.T.P.A.T.R.I.

Friday last, being the Saint of Ireland, the Sons of Land had the returning patriotic feelings characteristic of this day. Wherever, on the broad Sons of Erin have made a home secured a habitation and never failed to plant, on the new abode, the symbol of human redemption, and image of their Patron and Intercessor. But, in no country, is there a greater feeling of deep ardour than the Old Faith and its extant great Apostle, who won Ireland to the practice of its inherent faith, or more enthusiastically Newfoundland among the sons of those sons, who are themselves. Accordingly on the celebration of this day, the streets of the City became crowded with earnest devotees, disablers of the Saint and of the Church, to participate Mass, and to renew their affection to their loving and congregation after congregating after each other until towards noon. High Mass was to be solemn Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, appointed for this Mass, at their Rooms Building, according to custom, after having formed themselves into a band of music, along with them they reached the Church, which is in the position assigned to the Altar, and also by the side commencement of the Holy Convocation, the Students' Band of College left the College grounds, the road encompassing the approached the Grand Entertainment all the time. They then proceeded in the direct Convent, situated at the east end. Here they continued to pass which they retraced their steps to the cathedral, took up a position there, and the service was performed in the choir, the bier was laid in the nave, the women in green dresses indicative of the day and the west assembly lay hushed the approaching sacrifice, over by T. Mullock, Esq., rounding stillness, and the performer boldly swept St. Patrick's Day, a flood of music filling the ear, filling with its swell the whole space of the grand arbor in the hearts of varied memories of other days as the last echo of this st. Bishop, in full pontifical, from the rear of the Grand J. Vereker, who officiated at Dr. Howley and Rev. D. (deacon), and the Rev. M. Walsh, honorary deacons, commenced. After it had and at a certain fixed B-shop ascended the pulpit, of the day, viz., the eve of St. Patrick's Day, Touching and the which His Lordship a cordial, meridian labours, apoplexy. From the sixteenth year, had been in youth in Armoragh Gaol, the Nial of the North of Ireland he was exposed to the day and hour when he, the saintly Apostle, in his retreat at Sabboton, its vicissitudes, his Lordship conducted his pathos that caused broil, and many a tear to the condition of the Apostle's mission its determined adherence of ancient laws, customs, and to the extraordinary entrenched in their own institutions becoming Christianity under the gentle exhortations of showed the marked distinction in their conversion people in their conversion, and the people of their circumstances; the du that while the conversion preceded and accompanied the blood of their missionaries had been effected without blood. Having then Ireland in the two or three following the establishment having pointed to her numerous institutions rear-advertised to the services, to the several court establishment in those countries under the direction of son learned sons; he planned recusations to which he had showed that amid all the terrible ordeal the during long centuries of u had never surrendered them to her by St. Pat to the part she had performed for the establishment through her instrumentalities to the gratifying conditions of Catholicity in the ne which Ireland has great ship concluded a most power impressing upon his