

Militia and Volunteers,.....	20000	800000	120
Steamboats, &c.:-			
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake,....	1000	1000	
Halifax and Boston,.....	2000	2000	
Packet between Guysborough			
and Arichat,.....	200	200	
Packet between Pictou and			
Magdalen Islands,.....	400	400	
Saving,.....			3600
Board of Works and Railway Office:-			
Chairmen of Board and Departments			
consolidated, saving,.....	4051		
Light House Service,.....	5130		
Government House,.....	1400		
Provincial Building,.....	1500		
Normal School to be charged to Dalhousie			
College funds,.....	6965		
Agriculture,.....	2360		
Crown Land Department,.....	700		
Post Communication and Department,.....	20000		
Postage,.....	2992		
Total saving,.....			\$79,648

In reading the various parts of the resolution, Dr. Tupper gave explanations and comments stating that he felt it to be a most unpleasant duty to make such proposals and would be very glad to leave all the services as they were, if our financial position would at all justify our doing so, but he felt it to be imperative that some means should be used to save the country from absolute bankruptcy. He believed we had reached the maximum of taxation except we sent the tax-gatherer to every man's door. He thought Dalhousie College and its revenues might be usefully employed as a Normal School in place of the large grant to that department of Education. He invited the house to consider the fact that whilst the present government has largely increased the expenses of the revenue department no corresponding increase has taken place in the revenue. The vigilance so much talked about, if it ever existed, died away; and whilst they only asked this house to vote \$40,586 for the collection of the revenue at the last session, which the government stated would cover all expenses, they actually spent \$53,892, yet they collected but \$624,646 of revenue instead of \$710,000, which they estimated.

The following is the closing summary of Dr. Tupper's speech given by the *Morning Chronicle*. "He regretted being obliged to strike off the grant for agriculture; but this was not a time to deal generously with any service. Roads and bridges he would leave as in the estimate, and also the special grants, which he would admit had been made with great fairness by the government. He would also leave the sum named for railway construction. It was very difficult for a member who was not or had not been a member of government to ascertain from the public accounts the real financial condition of the country; but statements which no man could invalidate, and which lay on the surface, plainly showed that the time had come when we must choose between the pruning knife and early financial ruin. The estimate of last year had been greatly exceeded; so would it be this year. It was assured by the government that trade would revive, and a large revenue is expected from the gold mines. That was altogether hypothetical (although he was himself sanguine as to the gold fields), and we should not build on doubtful premises. The hon. Fin. Sec'y had proved himself to be one of the most expert and accomplished flatterers in this country; he had last year flattered us out of \$80,000, and now he refers us to Great Britain and Austria for a comparison of their position with ours. The cases were not parallel. He believed the facts he had submitted would demand the attention of the House and country. If the reductions proposed were made nothing would afford the House greater pleasure than to raise again the salaries of those gentlemen who would be effected by them (and who he believed would cheerfully submit to the necessities of the hour), as soon as our finances warranted it. The reductions he had proposed would save \$79,448, or about the amount the Financial Secretary informed us that we were deficient of revenue last year. Thanking the House for their attention, he would now close, trusting that in the present condition of the country, the proposed reduction would be favourably considered, not only by gentlemen on the opposition benches, but also by gentlemen supporting the government."

Hon. Financial Secretary congratulated the house on the temperate manner in which the hon. member had addressed them. He did not agree with the hon. gentleman that we had reached the maximum of taxation. Why, in Canada, these articles on which it was proposed to charge 12 1/2 per cent, pay from 20 to 25; and in New Brunswick, they have had for years to pay 12 1/2 per cent, and 2 1/2 of railway impost beside. He did not think the Province was at all largely taxed. The whole population was 330,000, and each person was taxed at the rate of \$2 3/4 cts, while in New Brunswick the rate was \$3 5/4 and in Newfoundland \$3 7/4.

He did not think we were in a position to touch the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, whatever might be done in the case of a Union of the Provinces. Neither could he see much justice in cutting down the salaries of the Heads of Departments. He could safely assert that neither he himself nor any of his colleagues would raise the slightest objection if they thought the public necessities required that their salaries should be cut down. If the people wished to have the duties of the several departments well performed they must be prepared to pay for them. He did not consider that £50 a session was sufficient to meet the heavy expenses to which members of the Legislature were subject. He disapproved entirely of striking off the expenditure for the boat between Bras d'Or and Sydney; no greater injury could be inflicted on the people of Cape Breton. The transfer of the Normal School to Dalhousie College he thought was impossible under existing circum-

stances. He understood that the International Exhibition Commissioners contemplated devoting the college building to purposes of a Museum of Natural History which would eventually be a source of benefit and pride to the Province. He considered that the scheme of amalgamating the Board of Works and the Railway Office was altogether impracticable; it would be contrary to the public interests to have both departments under a single head. The agricultural grant was necessary in many respects, even if it was not always applied to the best purposes, it formed a nucleus of organization which tended very considerably to build up the industrial interests of the country. He could not see how it was possible to cut down the postal service; the various officials were certainly most poorly paid of the whole. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his belief that the present position of the country by no means necessitated such sweeping changes as were proposed. He was confident that we were on the eve of important changes which would develop our resources, and bring the Province to a healthier and more prosperous condition than it has yet enjoyed.

Mr. Tobin had listened with considerable attention to the remarks of the Financial Secretary, that we were going to have an increase of trade during the current year. What facts could be adduced in support of this opinion? It would be remembered that a year ago that same hon. gentleman had stated to the house his financial scheme and indulged in most congratulatory expressions for the future. But how had his anticipations been realized? At the end of the year, according to his own statement, there was a deficiency of over \$135,000. What confidence, then, could the house have in any statement that the hon. Financial Secretary might make now?

The hon. gentleman then turned to the trade returns to show that since the present Government came into power, the exports of the country had been steadily falling off. He expressed his belief and cited figures to show that an increase in the tariff did not increase the revenue to the same extent as was anticipated by some. The Financial Secretary need not talk of bargains made between the Province and the Crown, if we were not in a condition to pay these salaries then we could not carry out the agreement, but must conform to the necessities of our position.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y said the hon. member for Cumberland had favored the house with one of the most ingenious artifices to carry off straggling members that could be imagined, and he could almost wish that the hon. gentleman was back in the Administration in order to see how much sincerity there was in his proposals. Why had he not brought forward such a scheme when he was a leading member of an Administration with £40,000 behind in the revenue. Then, forsooth, there was no financial crisis; then there was no necessity for interference with the civil list. He turned to the late census returns to substantiate his assertion of the advancement of the prosperity of his Province. He also referred to the sums of money which had been spent upon the railway, and showed that this enterprise, though it cost us considerable for interest, is worth more than the interest we pay twice over. He would call the attention of the House to two or three figures to shew the position of the country stated to be on the brink of ruin. In 1852, we only derived a revenue of £108,000, whereas now we raised £212,000. So this unfortunate and embarrassed province which was affirmed to have reached the very topmost point of taxation had doubled its revenue in ten years.

He turned to the scheme of retrenchment proposed by the hon. member for Cumberland, and stated that he did not mean to say that some of the salaries on the Civil list may not have been fixed too large. Yet he did think in all sincerity that the honorable compact which after years of debate had been entered into between the Province and the Imperial Government should not be rudely disturbed. Could the Legislature now, with the least show of decency, go to the mother-country and tell her that we regretted this agreement we had entered into and wished to be relieved from it? But for what was this to be done? Why, to meet the great necessities of 1862. Well, he could only say that he would not envy the position of the man that penned the despatch asking for such a change on such a plea. As far as his own salary was concerned he would say that all knew that he had never served the public simply on account of pecuniary consideration; perhaps he never valued money enough; he would not hold his office a single day for the emoluments which it gave him if there were not other and stronger ties which bound him as a public man to political life. But the hon. gentleman (Dr. Tupper) himself knew from his own experience that there was not one of the heads of departments that could not make better provision for himself in any other line of business. Was there a man of large business in the house that would give it up to fill an office? No, they would smile at the offer if it was made; they would not be likely to give up their lucrative employment. As regards the Chairman of the Railway Board he offered to have his salary reduced, but he (Mr. H.) had declined to accede to the request.

The hon. gentlemen then compared the position of Nova Scotia at the present time with that of Scotland a century ago, and with the present state of the United States to show how much better our people were off in regard to taxation.

He disapproved altogether of the scheme proposed. In regard to the transfer of the Normal School to Dalhousie College, he observed that it was proposed to turn the latter building into a Provincial Museum to illustrate the Natural History and the progress of the country, and that he would earnestly resist any attempts to divert

the funds of that institution to the support of the school in question. He next turned to the grant appropriated for the Militia, and briefly stated the plan proposed by the Government. He was confident that the house would not hesitate for a moment to grant this supply of money for so necessary a service.

FRIDAY, March 21st.

Petitions respecting Roads and Assessment were presented.

Mr. Townsend presented a petition from the Magistrates of Yarmouth praying for the appointment of an Agency for the sale of Alcohol for mechanical and manufacturing purposes for the County of Yarmouth.

Hon. Colin Campbell presented a Petition from Digby in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Longley believed that a healthy tone prevailed on the Temperance Question in most of the counties. He had been shown a letter from Sherbrooke, asking that the sale of intoxicating drinks might be prohibited in that mining district. He hoped that a similar enactment would be made for each of the other mining districts. Whilst efforts made in the Assembly had been partially successful they had been rejected in the other Branch of the Legislature. He moved that a Committee be appointed to take charge of the petitions on the subject.

Mr. S. Campbell said he had received a letter from Sherbrooke exhibiting the results of a public meeting held there and the unanimous request for prohibition of liquor selling there.

Hon. Prov. Sec. spoke of the benefits of such exclusion at Tangier last year. He would have no objection to give miners the power of making such regulations.

Mr. Shannon thought the condition of the finances of France and Austria, as cited by previous speakers, was not applicable to us. He thought we should do now just as a private individual would do, seeing his affairs embarrassed, he would sell off his carriages, wares &c., and retrench, much as the member for Cumberland proposes. True, there were some salaries that could not be touched without laws being amended; but he had no doubt the Home Government would acquiesce when our condition was represented. He was opposed to such large salaries as were given to Colonial Governors. He would rather see the leading Military Officer in the Province acting as Governor.

Hon. Mr. Wier thought it absurd to say that we were not affected by the war. Canada was not affected to the same extent, as much of the New York trade concentrated at Montreal. It is unfair to cry down our country as some gentlemen opposite do. The present year has opened most prosperously in portions of our trade. In the West Indies prices are better than for years past, and sales rapid. In the article of tea the importations are likely to be very large. One gentleman told him that already 10,000 chests had been ordered from England. Formerly much tea was brought here from the States, and frequently escaped duty. This year, in consequence of the high duty in the States, that article will be largely shipped from here. The same with rum, the quantity now smuggled in from the States will fall off, and our revenue be increased.

With regard to the proposed reduction in salaries, he was opposed to the change. Bargains had been made which should not be repudiated. He referred to Sardinia and France as being in tight positions, yet these countries are not cried down as bankrupt.

The consumption of rum, the hon. gentleman remarked, was greatly affected by the Fisheries. If that branch of trade was prolific the quantity used was very large. The nature of the business was such that those engaged in it required, or fancied they required it, and used it freely. He did not believe the mover was sincere. Such repudiation would lead to another ten years' war of words with the Colonial Office. He thought it would be injurious to the interests of the province to do so. If you reduce the salaries you also reduce their respectability. In trade he considered that there was not a merchant in Halifax who had not lost more, in proportion, than the Province had.

SATURDAY, March 23.

At the morning session, the House in Committee, passed several Bills.

The Prov. Secretary said it would be necessary to close the debate on the Estimates to-night. Messrs. Wade, Killam, Blanchard, Churchill and Morrison addressed the House in the afternoon session, when the house adjourned for half-an-hour, and resumed again at 7 past 7 in evening.

Messrs. Harrington McLellan and McFarlane spoke. Mr. McLellan moved an amendment to Dr. Tupper's amendment.

Resolved, That the proposed scheme of retrenchment being impracticable and impolitic, the House do now resolve itself into committee of Supply.

Hon. Prov. Secretary then spoke, and about 10 o'clock informed the House that the Hon. Colin Campbell had resigned his seat in the Executive Council and that his resignation had been accepted.

Hon. Colin Campbell then arose and gave his reasons for the course he had taken; that as he pledged himself to his constituents to economize the public expenditure, he felt bound to vote for the resolution proposed by Dr. Tupper and had consequently resigned his seat in the government.

Dr. Tupper then arose and addressed the house for upwards of an hour, after which the vote was taken 27 to 25. Mr. Colin Campbell voting with the Opposition.

The house adjourned at 1/2 past 11!

MONDAY, March 24th.

After the routine business had been disposed of, Dr. Tupper stated that the vote taken on Saturday might be considered a virtual defeat of the government, and asked what course the government intended to pursue.

The Prov. Sec'y replied that it would be necessary to pass the Revenue Bills without delay. He would then be prepared to make an effort to reconstruct the government and announce his further intentions. But as he was bound to respect the views of the gentlemen in Opposition, he had addressed letters to the Heads of Departments for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of reduction they thought could be made in the expenditure of the Province; to the Chief Justice and Judges asking if they would consent to a reduction of their salaries; and to the Lieutenant Governor for transmission to the Duke of Newcastle, asking him whether the British Government would consent to a reduction of the salary paid to the Queen's Representative.

Several members of the Opposition immediately arose and denounced the course pursued by the government as unconstitutional, a violation of the privileges of the people's representatives, and degrading to the Legislature.

Marriages.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. William Bullock, Mr. Robert C. Margeson, of Berwick, N. S., to Miss Jane P. Smithers. Also Mr. Charles Legz, of Berwick, N. S., to Miss Mary Ann Louisa Smithers, daughters of the late Benjamin Smithers, Esq.

At Sambro, on 12th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe, Mr. Charles F. Rogers, of Halifax, to Margaret Susannah, second daughter of Mr. John B. Smith, of Sambro.

In Hantsport, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. D. M. Welton, Mr. J. E. Newcomb, to Miss Rhoda Churchill, daughter of Ezra Churchill, Esq., M. P. P.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., after a protracted illness, Robert Frederick Bigby, aged 86 years.

On Monday morning, at the residence of his nephew, in Gortown street, Thomas King, Esq.; in the 56th year of his age.

At Windsor, on the 10th inst., Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. James Taylor, and fifth daughter of James and Elizabeth Ward, of Sackville, N. S., aged 35 years.

At Newport, on the 5th inst., Mary the beloved wife of William E. Casey, and daughter of the late Samuel Meek.

At the Poor's Asylum, 21st March, William Laurillard, aged 78 years, a native of Halifax.

At Washington, D. C., on the 9th March, George F., eldest son of the Rev. J. F. Bent, of Wilmot, N. S., in the 25th year of his age.

Shipping List.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

Tuesday, 12th.—Brigt Dasher, Murphy, Porto Rico 17 days.—D. Cronan.

Wednesday, 19th.—H. M. steamship Greyhound, Captain Hickey, Bermuda; brig Sophia, Rynd, Cienfuegos 18 ds, Salter & Twining; G. m. Sherring, St. Jago de Cuba 36; schrs Hero, Lassen, St. John, P. R. 18 days.—G. H. Starr & Co.; Janet, Crowell, do 12 days; Julia Nickerson, Cienfuegos 19 days.—J. A. Moren; Will o' the Wisp, Peliman, do 17 ds.; Lockness, Anderson, do 37 days.—no asses, bound to New York—in distress.—Black, Bros. & Co.; Joseph, Ellinger, Trini ad 19 days; Rival, Dunlop; Liverpool, N. S.; Shooting Star, Murray, Gut of Canso; B. L. G. Crook, do.

Thursday, 20th.—Bark Thames, Davidson, Liverpool, 57 days.—S. Cunard & Co.; brig Onesiphorous, Card, London 41 days.—W. H. Creighton and others; brig Emily Jane, Watt, Ponce 17 days; Express, Howard, St. John, P. R. 20 days; schrs Hiram, Lessel, Kingston, Jam. 30 ds; Tom Sayers, Crossley, Cienfuegos 25 ds.—Salter and Twining; Frank, Newell; Ponce 20 days.—James A. Moren; Sultan, Dickson, Cienfuegos 15 days; Active, Williams, Demerara; G. C. Harvey; Aloe, Faulkner, New York 6 ds.—Young & Hart.

Friday, 21st.—R. M. Steamer Canada, McCawley, Boston 39 hours—24 passengers, 11 for Halifax; bark Palmyra; Crocker, Cardiff 35 days—coal, to Naval Yard; Eugene, Armstrong, do 32 days; schr Syvia, Young, Lunenburg, Lordy & Stimpson.

Saturday, 22nd.—R. M. Steamer America, Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown 13 days—60 passengers, 28 for Halifax—68,500 specie for do.

Monday, 24th.—Government schr. Daring, Captain McKena, Sable Island, 24 days.—reported no wrecks.

Brig Rover, Donat, Cienfuegos, 18 days, to G. H. Starr & Co.; brig Neander, Priest, New York, to S. F. Barrs; Tyro, Holmes, Cienfuegos, 29 days, to G. H. Starr & Co.; schr Richard O'Bryan, O'Bryan, Boston, 4 days, to J. M. Watson & Co.

Cleared.

Tuesday, 18th.—brig Ready, Morine, Port Medway.

Wednesday, 19th.—brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

Thursday, 20th.—schrs Perseverance, Hammett, Nassau; Promoter, Smith, F. W. Indies; Throe Brothers, Fenton, Baltimore; Echo, Richardson, Yarmouth.

Friday, 21st.—R. M. steamer Canada, McCawley, Liverpool; brig Arab, Mason, West Indies; ship John Barbour, St. John, N. B.

Saturday, 22nd.—R. M. steamer America, Moodie, Boston; Du her, Murphy, Porto Rico; Agility, Pye, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

H. B. M. gunboat Landrail, Commander Martin, at New York from Bermuda, reports, 11th inst. off Bermuda, spoke bark Hyperion, from New York for Barbados, with loss of topmast; she had on board the captain and crew of the Br. Ship Mohawk, from Bermuda for New York, founded at ea.

A Gloucester fisherman, on the passage from the Banks, fell in with a British schooner bottom up, and the crew upon it holding on to the keel for their lives. The fisherman had lost her boat, and therefore, was compelled to have recourse to other means to save them. A raft of empty casks, spare spars, &c., was formed and floated down to the wreck, and upon it the sufferers were hauled to the fisherman and saved.