his part to assist the undertaking. The resolution he had introduced was not calculated to injure that work. If he had thought it was, he would not have introduced it. On the contrary it was with the view of aiding and promoting the success of that railway and other railways in the province that he had brought to the notice of the house the manner in which the subsidies voted to assist such railways should be applied. About two-fifths of the whole subsidy had been paid, whereas only a sixth of the work had been done. The road is in the most incomplete state. At the present time it was a huge failure, because it was admitted on all sides, that unless the subsidy was increased the work would stop. If such a state of matters should be brought about, it would be due t) the imprudent manner in which the work has been undertaken. There was no guarantee whatever except the bond of a number of private gentlemen, whom he believed to be wealthy. He did not wish to impugn their ability, but it was preposterous, and contrary to all experience to suppose that they would ever be compelled to provide for the work from their own private means. If the Government pretended to say that the fact of their having that bond warranted them in paying the subsidy, in violation of law, they might as well say that it authorized them to pay out the whole amount at once without a dollar's worth of work being done, or a pound of earth being removed by the company. The Government was therefore guilty of violating the act of the Legislature and paying out the public funds without the authority of the house, which was one of the most unjustifiable acts that a Government could commit.

It was well known that at the time when this money was expended there were elcetions coming on by which this Government was expecting to sustain itself in power. The Government was at that time undergoing reconstruction and augentleman who had held a seat in this Government was making arrangements to transfer his labors to another scene. This money was spent in the County that that gentleman represented and at the time when he was securing his election. He would not say the money had been spent in such a way as to secure his election, but there was no guarantee that such was not the case. If the loose system that had been pursued with regard to the Western road was to be applied to all the other roads that it was proposed to construct, the Province might expect to be bled at a most unmerciful rate, and it was therefore the duty of the House in inaugurating a system of railways built with Provincial subsidies to see that there was no departure from the principles of prudence, economy, and common sense.

Some hon, gentlemen might feel that their constituents had sent them there to support the Government, but he was sure that no constituency would find fault with its members for voting against the Government if he was satisfied that they had been guilty of corruption and violation of law. On the contrary they would have great reason to find fault if they found their representatives ready to condone such

Mr. J. J. McKinnon said he rose for the purpose of seconding the resolution. He did not intend to make a speech. He would only say that the sentiments ex pressed by the leader of the Opposition were his sentiments.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said that since the resolution of the hon, member for Pictou was now properly before the house, there was now no objection to discussing it. A motion of want of confidence was usually based either on a want of harmony between the action of the government and the sentiments of the country, or else upon some flagrant violation of public trust. He trusted that before he sat down he should be able to show that in both these particu lars the hon, and learned member for Pictou had signally failed. It could not be argued that there was a difference of opinion between the government and the people as to the necessity of honesty and integrity in every branch of the public service, printing or any other, nor could it be shewn, as he should endeavor to prove, that in regard to the second branch of the resolution the Government had exceeded the powers given them, or done anything to warrant the house in the conclusion that they had forfeited the confidence of the country.

The hon, member for Pictou, instead of making general charges had narrowed the discussion to two particular branches. In regard to the first he was afraid the Opposition had not complied with the maxim he was well acquainted with, that he that comes into court must come with clean hands. However, pernicious the system, to use the language of the report, this government was no more responsible for it than any of the governments of the past twenty years. Past governments had been more extravagant than the present, the system had come down to them as an in-

The printed paper purporting to be the report laid on the table was not correct. The Government acted wisely in not

receiving that paper.

He was perfectly amazed that the committee after having spent a fortnight in investigation, should come before the country with so bald and barren a report saying that they find \$26,582.50 has been paid out the last year for this service, yet the financial returns laid upon the table of the house show only a cost of \$6,416. It was true the financial returns gave \$6,416, but the education returns gave \$3281.75, besides \$1200 for the Journal of Education. The same was to be said with regard to the department of Public Works, the returns of

of Mines, which gave \$1287. There were among others to the Western Counties sums reaching over \$6000, which hon. gentlemen would have the country suppose were covered up. To this was to be added \$1000 for Legislative Printing, and \$6,936 for printing the Revised Statutes, making a total of \$20,954 50 for the year

1874. In 1865 he found that the public printing eost \$23,373 29. Deducting the cost of Revised Statutes, \$5626.50, there remained \$18,746.79, as against \$14,019.59 for 1874. For 1866 he found that the cost of public printing was \$22,521.06, or nearly \$2,000 more than the amount now held up as utterly extravagant; and is too included of course only these branches now chargeable to the Local Government Now coming to 1867 it would be found that the whole amount paid for public printing, so far as could be ascertained, was \$32 181.08 -Deducting from that amount \$8,047.32, the cost of railway and revenue printing, because, those departments having been transferred to the Government at Ottawa it would not be fair to include them, there remained \$24 133 76 as the cost of public printing for 1867, a year when there were no Revised Statutes printed. He thought that this charge of gross extravagance was for Pictou. a two edged sword, which cut those gentlemen as well as the Government.

It had been stated openly that the Premier down the discussion to a very simple issue, of this country was a joint owner of the The act to which the hon. leader of the " Morning Chronicle," and that he paid Opposition had referred was one that it did money for printing out of the public chest | not require a lawyer to understand. It with one hand and received it with the contained the following words :- "So soon other. It was true that gentleman was a as it shall be satisfactorily proven to the part proprietor of the paper, but with these | Governor in Council that any of such charges for Government printing he had companies should have bona fide expended nothing to do. It had been stated before the sum of \$40,000 in actual expenditure whatever was derived from that work.

work at the prices he had given in.

before the committee was a young lad who | what they had done. had probably never made an estimate bea large co-operative establishment, which | had the hon. leader of the Opposition come from its co operative character could pub- without clean hands? This was a new lish many things at lower rates than other house as far as the Opposition was conprinters.

remarks-and he was almost unable to ashamed of to-day. What had they to do had raised a howl, that should be no matter speak-to the other branch of the resolu- with what had gone before. If any- of surprise, as it was the way in which tion, the Western Counties Railway. He body had anything to do with it it was the most persons acted when their craft was was astonished that the hon, and learned Prov. Secretary. His predecessor in office | in danger. member for Pictou, who had been a long time | had said of him, " if there is any party in in this house, should have committed him- Nova Scotia that is responsible for our self to a resolution of want or confidence | being in Confederation to-day, bound hand | That did not even, if true, justify the based on so flimsy a ground as that re- and foot, and obliged to remain in the course of the present Government. Had port, but he was still more astonished Union, it is the Hill-Blanchard Govern- any explanation been given why a pamphwhen he looked around these benches and ment "The present Opposition had nothing let, printed by the Government printers, remembered the flimsy attack made upon to do with printing before 1871-most of should cost \$500, while one containing the the Government policy with regard to rail- them were not here until 1871, and some same number of pages and of more difficult sure of the contract of the cont ways. The Government had not only not of them not until this session. What did workmanship, printed by a private firm, transcended their powers, but he maintained | the Prov. Secretary mean by his card in | should cost only \$110. He held in his that they had kept themselves strictly 1871 in which he had so strongly condemn- hand two pamphlets, the one of 68 pages within those Powers. The language of the ed the Government? If former Govern- and the other of 58. The one with the Act said the subsidy was to be paid at the ments were extravagant they had money in smaller number of pages made up by the rate of one dollar to two expended, while the Treasury. In 1864 they spent on length of the page what it lacked in numthe hon, member had stated distinctly that | roads and bridges \$257,220.20, in 1865, ber. 2,000 copies of the 58 page pamphlet | ness of life"; making ten in all, since the it meant one dollar in three. The language \$262,400, in 1866 \$574,228. Now they had been printed by the Citizen Publishing of the act was as plain as sunlight to his only had \$200,000. There was a difmind, and meant that \$20,000 was to be ference of \$74,000 between the road grant page pamphlet had been printed for \$100 paid over wherever \$40,000 had been ex: of 1864 and that of 1874. If the revenue by Compton & Co., the gentleman who it pended, no matter from what source ob- were as limited as the Government had tained. The people of Yarmouth had a been in the habit of asserting what right right to ask this, and no matter how much | had they to take the children's bread and their bond was succeed at, it represented cast it to the dogs. What right had they the whole amount of money for which it to put into the pockets of the Premier and road, and the company must raise \$20 for every \$5 of the subsidy. How could that be done unless the company was enabled to show so many miles graded and finished as a tangible security to the capitalists of New York or London? The policy of the hon leader of the Opposition would in this view obstruct every railway enterprise in this country, and he (P S) trusted policy.

He would now move as an amendment to the resolution of the bon, and learned member for Pictou the following resolu-

a committee was appointed to enquire into | fully. the subject of public printing and it possible to ascertain the annual cost of the

And Whereas, The report of such committee does not by its own terms afford evidence that the subject has received such of the whole house. a full and thorough investigation as to warrant this house in drawing the conclusion that the Government have in this respect illegally and corruptly applied the public monies,

Legislature in 1874 the Government were fully discussed and disposed of first. had been on the part of the Government a tized two candidates at the Ballast Wharf authorized to advance certain monies from In the mean time, however, a motion of departure from the terms of the contract. on Lord's Day the 11th.

which gave \$834,75, and the Department | the Provincial revenue by way of subsidy, Railway Company, to aid in the construction of a railway from Yarmouth to An napolis, on certain conditions in such act contained, -

And Whereas, By the terms of the act the Government were authorized to advance the sum of twenty thousand dollars on satisfactory proof being given of the bona fide expenditure of forty thousand dollars by the said company and so on in like manner from time to time pro rata,

And Whereas, It appears from the returns and engineers report now on the table of this house that the Government had paid less than one half of the whole amount of work shown to have been performed on the road up to the date of each report.

And Whereas, It has not been made to appear to this house that the Government have acted illegally or exceeded the powers entrusted to them by such act in the aid up to this time extended the said Western Counties railway company in the prosecution of the said railway enterprise,

Therefore Resolved, That this house would not be justified in condemning the Government upon the grounds set forth in the resolution moved by the hon, member

Mr. Archibald seconded the amendment. Mr. Woodworth said the house was in-He would now refer to another matter. debted to the hon. Prov. See. for narrowing the committee that Charles Annand took on the road undertaken to be built by counts of the railway company, but there them, it shall be lawful for the Governor | was nothing to show that the work had But there was another fact. He had said in Council as the works on the several not been done or that the government had that the report was incomplete. It was so roads progress, to pay to such company the not discharged their duty with regard to for several reasons. 'One was that proper sum of \$20,000 as a portion of such aid, it. The only objection taken was that the witnesses had not been summoned to give and so on in like manner from time to Government had paid out money to the evidence. Mr. McKinlay, who was one of time pro rata until the whole of the road company without the warrant of the their witnesses, was not a practical printer, undertaken by such company shall be fully statute, but it had been conclusively 28 though he had enjoyed, what the honorable completed and in efficient operation." The shown by the hon. leader of the Governmember for Pictou cailed a hateful monop- company had expended of their own ment that in the strictest view of the matter funds \$270,000. They were entitled the company had only been paid within Mr. Woodworth said Mr. McKinlay had | therefore to receive the half of that sum | about \$2000 of the money coming to them, stated that he would be glad to do the from the Government, or \$135,000, where- and that taking into account the stock as the Government had paid them nearly purchased by the company the amount Hon. Prov. Secretary said that was not \$214,000, or \$79,000 in excess of what the paid to them was only within thirteen or exactly an answer to his question. Anoth- law authorized them to advance. No law- fourteen thousand dollars of the amount er witness called was a representative of yer would say that the meaning of that payable to them. He did not think therethe firm of James Bowes & Sons. He had act was that they could get \$20,000 from been told that one of the partners were the Treasury, pay \$20,000 of their own the representatives of this country in asdead, and that another was away in the with it, call it \$40 000, and then come sisting to turn out the government. Western States, and that the person called back and get another \$20,000. This is | Mr. Longley said that, in common with

fore. With respect to Mr. Barnes he had hon leader of the Opposition that he should should have been disposed of before taking been told that that gentleman represented come into Court with clean hands. When up the want of confidence resolution, but cerned, and no one could point to a which came first. If certain of the news-He would now direct his few remaining political act of theirs that they were papers, whose prices had been attacked, professed to be given. Supposing the the Prov Secretary the money that should whole subsidy of \$540,000 to be paid away have been spent on the roads and bridges? and nothing done for it, the bond was good | They could not now come in and say, " we for \$500,000, and at the worst there was were a little delinquent but we would like also, justified the Government. It should the public interests they were condemned be remembered that after all, this subsidy and should give way to other men. The was but a mere auxiliary in building the time had come when men of all shades and parties should unite for good Government, Expediency must be banished If the Prov. Secretary would study his self-respect he would leave his seat at once and say that he coulds no longer for the sake of temporary and fleeting power support a Government whose extravagance and corruption had been brought home to them so clearly. He would not be surprised if the house would never sanction such a before the debate was over he would say that he could not hold out any longer, that he had sinned against his conscience from the beginning to the end, and that he was passing sleepless and troubled nights. All he had to do was to come back to the fold, Whereas, By a resolution of this house and the province would receive him grate-

On Tuesday on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Grand Lodge being reported from the Committee, some discussion arose as to whether it should be granted. It was referred to a committee

been disposed of, the adjourned debate was Government before they joined it.

Mr. Gayton said he thought it unfortunate that the report brought before the against the Yarmouth Railway were there And Whereas. By the act passed by the house and laid upon the table had not been not a necessity. But he held that there

want of confidence had been brought in, based upon the matter of that report, and pay out the entire subsidy before the road the circumstances of the Annapolis and was one quarter accomplished, with no Yarmouth Railway. He might say with guarantee for its completion. The railways regard to the report that he signed it, and of this Province had never yet been built that he concurred in what it stated. But | for less than £11 000 or £12 000 per mile, he wished to make this explanation, and no capitalist could see sufficient rethat the evidence before that committee, muneration for such an outlay. The only with which he was not entirely satisfied, way, therefore, to secure the construction and with the understanding that no other of railways was for the Government to information was within their reach, the guarantee their bonds. There had been no committee had to make up their report instance in this Province where men who from the information before them, from | had become responsible for the completion which they could come to no other conclu- of a railway had paid a single dollar, and sion than that which they had arrived at, which showed that the cost of the public printing for some time had been quite extravagant. Not being acquainted with the subject, he had not been himself in a position at the time to know parties who would have been able to give the fullest and most impartial testimony. With regard to public printing costing more than other printing it had been stated by several witnesses, that it was more difficult and more expensive to the parties performing it, from the fact that the type had to be set up in some cases as often as three times on account of the officers of the departments being either negligent or desirous of more than ordinary accuracy.

The report spoke of a " pernicious sys tem," but that, he presumed, had reference only to the manner of giving out orders without keeping memoranda. With regard to the work being interior, only one comparison in that respect had been made -a copy of the Journal of Education, printed some years ago, being superior in point of material to a more recent copy.

With reference to the other subject mentioned in the resolutions, he had not had an opportunity of inspecting the acfore that he would be justified as one of

the last speaker, he would have preferred The hon. Prov. Secretary had told the that the matter of the public printing as such a resolution would doubtless have followed the action upon the report of the

It had been pleaded that former Governments had been extravagant as the present. Company for \$500-2000 copies of the 53 was said in times past charged extravagant | Pray for us. prices for work done for the government. He would undertake to say that the Citizen Publishing Company, in connection with the " Morning Chronicle " and " Acadian Recorder," not only ruled the Government to-day, but had done so, to a large extent, for the last seven years. Let the Government attempt to day to exercise the necesonly a difference of \$40 000. Not only to do a little better. When a Government sary control over those papers, and then then did the spirit of the act, but its letter | was delinquent in a vital point affecting | they would see what they would do. The committee had tested this matter all round rose for prayers at the close, among them the board; they had called before them the City Clerk, who had come in for a share of abuse from the "Acadian Recorder." He had had some acquaintance with that gentleman for twenty years, and he did not know that he was such a disreputable min as that paper had attempted to make out. The gentleman referred to had not volun teered his evidence, but had been called before the committee, and the attack made upon him only shewed the animus of the parties whose wicked gains had been attacked. He had a pamphlet that had been printed by Mr. Blackadar, one of the parties who had been fattening upon the public spoils. That gentleman had been able to print 1000 copies of a pamphlet like the one he had in his hand for \$157.75 when called upon by outside parties. He had also furnished to the City Council for 16 cents a quire of paper for which he had charged the Government 1 a quire.

It had been said that there were new members in the Government who were not responsible for these irregularities, but they After the miscellaneous business had knew something about the history of the

> The circumstances of his position precluded the idea that he would say a word

At the present rate, the Government would the country would get no more from the Western Counties' railway company than had been got out of others. There was another matter for which of course the Yarmouth people were not to blame. The road had been begun in the vicinity of Yarmouth, where the work was lighter, and only nine miles had been completed. The work was in an unsatisfactory condition, and he did not see how it was to go on, unless the government paid out the subsidly unconditionally during the present season.

Messrs. Moseley, Black, Archibald, and Rae, also spoke on the subject after which the House adjourned.

On WEDNESDAY the Want of Confidence

debate was taken up, and other gentlemen on either side spoke at greater or less length, yet all too long for even a notice in the space we have at command. On THURSDAY other members spoke, each

of whom threw some little addition of light on the subject, yet gave nothing really new beyond what the first speakers had said or suggested. It was determined to come to a vote that evening, and consequently an evening sitting was appointed, with the intention of closing before an adjournment. The speaking therefore continued till near 10 o'clock, when the division was taken and resulted as follows:

For the Government Amendment-D. Mc-Donald, Hill, Robertson, Moseley, Mack, McCurdy, Freeman, Wyide, Lisenhaur, Archibald, Farrell, Campbell, (Inverness), Mckinnon (Inverness), Fraser, Francheville, Gayton, Boudrot, Robichau, Campbell (Dighy), DesBrisay, Johnston, Lovitt, White-

Against-Holmes, Longley, Troop, McKay, Cameron, Black, Mckinnon (Antigonish), Woodworth, Vickery, Allison, Putnam, Patterson, North, McRac -14. Majority for the Government-9.

FRIDAY was taken up with Acts of Incorporation, Assessment Rolls, and Insurance ompanies, after which the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday was occupied with routine maters and subjects of minor importance.

Intelligence. Religious

Goose RIVER, April 8th - Dear Editor. -No doubt you and many of your readers will be pleased to hear that the Lord has committee, it did not make much matter revived his cause in this place. Backefiders have been reclaimed and sinners converted to God. Twenty-five have been added by baptism. Brethren Corey and Higgins have rendered valuable assistance to Pastor Crandall in forwarding the good

The churches with whom Bro. Crandall laboured have made him donations amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars. May the Lord continue to bless pastor and

CENTRAL OASLOW. - Dear Bro. - The work still advances here. Last Sabbath three more were "buried with Christ by baptism into death," and " arose to newwork began. Others have found peace in Jesus and will soon follow. May the work extend and prosper in all our land. Yours in Christ,

S. MARCH.

GREAT VILLAGE, LONDONDERRY .-- Rev. David Freeman writes from here : " The work of the Lord is prospering here in both Presbyterian and Baptist churches. The meeting was very solemn last evening in the Baptist church and about a dozen I noticed a number of young men.

We want many more to supply important fields, and means to support them. But these would be forthcoming if we had the laborers."

TRURO, April 19th 1875 .- The good work still continues in our midst. Yesterday week I baptized three, last evening four others followed in the Master's footsteps. Our new baptistry has been in requisition every Sabbath since it was put into the church, now about three months. May it never be long idle is our prayer.

> Yours truly, J. E. GOUCHER.

SACKVILLE, N. B .- I baptized nine at Midgie on Lord's Day, April 11th, and five yesterday the 18th at Sackville, N. B. The work is still going forward with interest.

> Yours, &c., GEORGE F. MILES.

Amherst, April, 19th, 1875.

ST. JOHN, N. B -Rev. W. P. Everett, pastor of the Brussels Street Church, bap-

thren : MR. RHU happy to infe River, the s March, likew present mon Sabbaths in M and through ing every nig tended with deep, making second Sabb

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Mr. John C

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