

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIV.

Our Queen and Constitution.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

TERMS. \$1.50 if paid in advance \$2 if paid within 6 mos.

NO. 25

## Poetry.

### "TRY IT AGAIN."

BY H. MONROD.

Come, hear what the bird on the hickory sings,  
Whose nest was blown off but a fortnight ago;  
In a new one, as soft, she is folding her wings,  
And a new love is perched on the branches below.

Come, hear what she says to the heart of the poor,  
Whose temples have fallen in wind and rain;  
Come, hear how she sings a new song that is sure,  
To the glorious old carol of—Try it again!

What has been badly done cannot perish too soon;  
What has been rightly done will not perish at all;  
One work towers at eve, and one totters at noon,  
And we know not their worth till their triumph or fall.

I know it is hard to be toiling so long,  
I know it is bitter to struggle in vain—  
To be broken by sorrow, and baffled by wrong;  
But the duty of life is to—Try it again!

Not a hand on the earth, but has labor and task;  
Not a heart on the earth, but has duty to do;  
Success let us merit whenever we ask,  
And fear not but God will be tender and true.

And still when we falter and fall in the race,  
Or the wreck of our hopes settles upon the plain,  
Remember to look with a pitying face  
On the work of our brother, and—Try it again!

## Select Tale.

### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

It would have done your heart good—if you had chanced to be a nice-looking young bachelor—to see Milly Grover about her "kitchen work," and made you get married, just out of aggravation! The old folks had gone to "sewing society," down to Squire Jennings', and left her to keep house. And after "doing up things" in the kitchen to her satisfaction, Milly "fixed herself up" and went into the family room; and we would have defied any city belle, under the flash of gilded chandeliers, to look half as pretty as Milly Grover, knitting by the light of one tallow candle, in its chalice of shining brass!

Click, Click! It was such a soft tapping at the door, that for a moment Milly was uncertain whether it was a real genuine knock, or only the housewife's branches against the window pane.

"Why, Zeke, is it you?"

"Who else should it be?" returned Ezekiel Hill, a gigantic young six-footer, in his Sunday suit, very good-looking, but just at the present moment overwhelmed with blushing bashfulness.

"Sit down, won't you? I'm sorry father ain't at home," said Milly, nervously stirring the logs.

Zeke sat down, and commenced twirling his big thumbs over one another, and staring steadily at Milly's glancing knitting needles. What wouldn't Zeke have given at that moment for the glib tongue and exhaustless small talk of a city beau? Zeke could have hallooed over two fields to any of his farm workmen—he could have harranged the Young Men's Debating Association half an hour at a stretch, and he was first-wag and wit at all the apple parings and corn-huskings in the neighborhood, but notwithstanding and nevertheless, here he was stricken dumb by the mere presence of Milly Grover!

"Nice evening!" said Zeke at length, with a sudden inspiration.

"Very nice," said Milly, dropping a stitch, and bending low over her work to pick it up again.

Another silence ensued.

"Pretty cold, though," hazarded Zeke, with a desperate effort at easy chat.

"It is cold," assented Milly, and Zeke looked at the row of aldermanic mince-pies on the dresser-shelf in the kitchen beyond, as if in search of an idea. Milly knitted on with white twinkling fingers, and coral lips half-part, in the intendment of "counting her stitches."

Suddenly Zeke hitched his chair close up to Milly's, with a determination to plunge bolt into his subject.

"Do you know what day to-morrow is, Milly?" said he, sheepishly.

"To-morrow? why, Friday, isn't it?"

"Pshaw! you know better. Milly—it is Valentine's Day!"

"Oh, so it is!" ejaculated the pretty little hypocrite, just as if she hadn't known it weeks and weeks ago.

"And I want to send a valentine to a girl I know, Milly."

She blushed redder than the string of peppers over the great kitchen fire place, and dropped half a dozen stitches from her trembling needle. It was coming at last—the hour she had dreamed of, and thought of, and scarcely dared to hope for, these six months. She was almost fearful that Zeke would hear the loud, muffled beating of her heart; but no he went on:

"And I thought perhaps you would help me about it a little—you know I'm not much of a scholar."

Milly's heart sank down, down to the very sole of her little slipper. So it was only to select love verses for some other girl that he had sought her that evening. Perhaps it was Mary Denison, the red-cheeked, black-eyed damsel who led the village choir, wherein Zeke growled out a superfluous base, Sunday mornings; perhaps Jenny Allen, whose father kept the Grayville store. The candle shone through a circle of dimness, and the great pine logs seemed to glow among rings of mist; but Milly kept up a brave heart, and answered cheerily:

"Of course I will help you, Mr. Hill."

"Mr. Hill!"

"Well, Zeke, then," said Milly, laughing. Yes, she actually laughed, the virtuous little damsel.

"You see," said Zeke, sheepishly, "I love her very, very much, and somehow, whenever I try to tell her of it, I—I can't say a word except to stammer and stutter, and make a fool of myself. So I want to write it, plainly and frankly, in a valentine, and send it to her."

Peppers were at a discount now, so much more scarlet was Zeke's great whiskered face, as he sat there eyeing his flying thumbs, and moving his feet uneasily over the floor. But Milly was pale—pale as ashes.

"What shall I compose? Come, Milly, you always wrote the best compositions at Cap'n Jones' school; do help a fellow out of this scrape somehow. If I say

The rose is red, the violet blue,  
The gillyflower's sweet, and so are you!  
She'll think it's only a common compliment, instead  
of a declaration of love. And Uncle Jake Dickson says that when he was young the lovers used to write to one another on St. Valentine's Day,

"If you love I as I love you,  
No knife shall cut our loves in two!"  
But I don't think that's exactly apropos to my state of feeling and the year 1862."

Zeke and Milly both laughed together. Somehow or other this touch of the ridiculous cleared away a little of the formality between them, and Zeke resumed:

"What would you write, Milly, if you were a young man, and wanted to ask a pretty girl to have you, and couldn't? Should it be prose or poetry? Of course I don't pretend to write anything original—I'd rather chop a cord of wood any day—but we might get a love-verse out of some of your father's books."

"Nonsense!" said Milly, edging away, as Zeke's chair slowly approached her own. "I wouldn't do any such thing."

"Well, what then?"

"Why, just write your question in plain English."

"You wouldn't write, 'I love you dearly—will you have me?'"

"To be sure I would."

Zeke sat meditating.

"Would she be astonished, do you think?"

"I don't know—perhaps she would."

Zeke drew a sheet of pink paper, neatly folded from the breast-pocket of his coat, and a pen. Then he rose slowly, and reached the little ink-bottle down from the mantel-piece, and deposited it on Milly's work-stand.

"Now then, here goes," said Zeke, plunging his pen into the ink.

She reached a little sheet of note-paper from the table-drawer, and placed it before the ambitious lover.

A second time Zeke dipped his pen into the ink pool, and began more cautiously.

"February 14th—St. Valentine's Day. (That's right for date, isn't it, Milly?)"

Milly nodded.

"Would you begin it 'My dearest girl?'"

"Certainly."

Zeke was silent for a moment or two. O, how Milly's heart ached. She was sure that neither Mary Denison nor Jenny Allen cared half so much for the handsome, frank, young farmer as she did; they only liked him because his father was rich, and he a pleasant comrade at the village frolics; she loved him because he was Zeke Hill, and now—

"Milly, why don't you answer me?"

"Did you speak?" exclaimed she, starting, and blushing all over.

"Of course I did. I told you that I had written just what you advise: 'My dearest girl—I love you dearly; will you have me for a Valentine to-day and always?'"

"Rather an improvement on my text," said Milly, smiling faintly. "And now sign it."

"Milly, I write my whole name under it? I had rather say only E. H."

"Very well; I presume she will understand it," sighed Milly, softly.

Ezekiel folded it with a face of beaming satisfaction, and affixed a huge scarlet wafer to it as an elegant finish.

"Well, good-night, Milly," said he, slowly rising and glancing toward the old clock in the corner.

"It's getting late, and I must be home. I am very much obliged to you for helping me about my Valentine."

"You are quite welcome," said Milly, quietly. She watched him slowly pass down the little box-bordered path, and lift the wicket of the front gate, pausing for a moment to look up at the million-arms of stars in the clear concave of heaven as he went on.

Then she sat down in her low seat by the kitchen fire, and cried bitterly, until her cheeks were like rose-leaves drenched in a summer rain, and her bright eyes were considerably dimmed. And when Mr. Grover and his wife came home precisely as the clock struck ten, they found "Dorcas," the help setting up for them. Milly had done to bed with a bad headache! Poor child! if she had said heart-ache she would have been considerably nearer the truth.

The eastern sky was all rosy with the fires of St. Valentine's Day, when Milly woke up—woke from a deep and heavy slumber. So soundly had she slept, that the foot-steps of an early riser had never roused her.

She dressed slowly, scarcely glancing at the tiny mirror; yet she had never looked prettier than at that moment. Her cheek was unusually flushed, and her eyes burning with a restless brilliancy, while the little merino wrapper which she wore was becoming in its very simplicity.

As she fastened a small pin of coral and gold, the finishing touch to her toilet, into the white linen collar round her throat, she moved carelessly toward the easement to open it, that the fresh morning breeze might play upon her fevered brow.

Surely that was not a note, in delicate lavender paper, thrust under the casing? It was; and Milly uttered a little scream as she sprang towards the silent visitor.

"It cannot—no, it cannot be from Zeke?"

But it was from Zeke—the identical Valentine which she had so grudgingly helped to compose the evening before.

"My Dearest Girl:—I love you sincerely: will you have me for a Valentine, to-day and always?"

E. H."

The bright blushes rolled in crimson tides over Milly's cheek, and she pursued the few simple words again and again, and pondered on the direction "Milly Grover," until the letters seemed to swim before her eyes. How could she ever have interpreted Zeke so absurdly? And yet—and yet it seemed too much happiness for her.

At length she threw open the window—a low, deep casement, from which she could at any time

## Items, Foreign & Local.

The Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was re-elected to the Western Division of Montreal on Thursday last by acclamation.

A heavy snow storm occurred on Lake Superior on the night of the 17th of May last. The shores were covered to the depth of a foot.

The Frederickton Reporter says the hon. Mr. Brown may be expected from Britain in July. Our contemporary adds "his mission has been successful."

Barnum has found somewhere in Ohio a remarkable infant male dead, which although eight months old, weighs but one pound seven ounces. A man's finger ring will go over its hand to the elbow or over its foot to the knee. The mother of the child is a healthy woman, and has other children of the ordinary size.

Over nine thousand shells were thrown by the fleet in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans. Most of them were 13 inch shells; which cost with their fillings, nearly \$20 each.

The correspondent of the New York Times with McClellan's army is of the opinion that before Richmond is taken, the Federal soldiers will have to go into the trenches again.

Dr. Russell is now engaged in writing editorials on the American war for the London Times.

The cost of the new Ericsson iron-clad batteries is \$400,000 each.

The Sultan of Turkey attended a circus recently and being "called out," got into the pit and made a stump speech.

The Globe says that a mechanic named Levi Jones, working in Mr. Salter's steam saw mill, Carleton, was dreadfully mangled on Friday by being caught between the cogs of a portion of the machinery. The unfortunate man has since died.

Sir William Don, an actor with a title of nobility is dead. The event occurred at Hobart Town (Van Diemen's Land), March 20. With his death the title of an ancient house becomes extinct.

The best beef and the worst butter in the world are said to be raised in Nova Scotia.

It is reported that very important despatches from Lord Lyons relative to some new complications with the Federal Government, were received at Quebec, on Saturday, the 31st.

It costs about \$10 for a hungry man to obtain a fair dinner in New Orleans at the present time, which does not include wines. New potatoes bring \$5 a bushel.

Amsterdam is preparing for a "Worlds Fair." Its Crystal Palace is being erected, and a most imposing and beautiful structure it will be. And this is the only new building now going up in the whole city of Amsterdam!

The Colonial Empire announces that until further notice, its publication will be tri-weekly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, as formerly, instead of daily.

A most singular incident occurred in Bridge-water a few days since illustrating the peculiar habits of bees. Mr. A. P. Benson, noticing an unusual stir among his hives, proceeded to examine into the cause, whereupon an entire swarm withdrew from their old hive, and settled upon his head and shoulders.

Mr. B., without any serious inconvenience, succeeded in transferring the swarm safely to a new hive.

The Colonial Empire says that "it is rumored, we do not know on good foundation, that a new arrival of troops may be soon looked for in this city."

Late accounts from Havana report that there has been an earthquake at Carraques.

Woolen rags have at last been reduced to the service of the paper maker. In England, old coats, trousers, blankets, &c., hitherto fit for little else than manure, are, by some secret process, bleached and transmuted into a white fibrous pulp, which is freely bought up by paper makers at \$25 a ton, and excellent printing paper, suitable for newspapers made out of it.

A St. John exchange says, the *Hibernia* arrived from Galway yesterday, with 100 passengers, the majority of whom, we understand, will remain in the Province. The ship *Olympia* which sailed from the Clyde on the 20th ult., brings 244 emigrants; and the *J. S. De Wolf* which sailed from Liverpool some time ago, but was obliged to put back again in a leaky state, had 16 more. How many of these by the two last vessels intend to make New Brunswick their home is not known.

Prince Edward Island invites the New Brunswick Volunteers to fire for a Cup in the Island early in August.

One of the latest "orders" issued by General Hallack contains the following sentence:—"H. During a battle guards will be placed in the rear of each division, with orders to arrest all skulkers and to shoot down all who desert the ranks from cowardice."

A soldier of the 62nd regt., who deserted from Halifax about two years ago, was arrested on board a vessel at St. John the other day.

The New York Herald says, "the meanest papers on the Western continent are printed in the British Provinces." To which we would add the yearner's content, she led him out a waffer to her better man, and escorted him into the house and closed the door.

There are, at the present time, over three hundred thousand Roman Catholics in London.

An old pear tree in New York, 175 years old, called the Stayestant pear tree, is this year profusely filled with blossoms.

Blondin has a female rival in the West. M'l Carleton is performing wonders on the tight-rope at Detroit. She walks with ease and rapidly along a rope stretched from the roof of a five story building on Dearborn street, to the roof of a four story block opposite, performing on her passage all the feats for which Blondin is famous, even to standing on her head and making a bow to the ladies.

It is needless to say that the fair Carletons are clad in male attire.

Calcutta, April 8.—We had a rather uncommon occurrence the other day—a hailstorm.—The hailstones were lumps of ice. I measured one two hours after it had fallen; it was nearly round, 2 inches in diameter, and 7-10ths of an inch in thickness. I heard of even larger. One weighed 4 lbs., and 3 ounces."

The meeting of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, was held on the 18th inst., at Hamilton, Canada West.

The New Haven Register says, "all the iron covering of the Merrimack is on another vessel at Richmond. It seems that a vessel was expected with iron, to finish the one at Richmond, but not arriving as expected, they had to make a new one. She was then painted black and sent down to secure us. The guns were also sent to Richmond."

The first duel fought in the United States was at Plymouth, in 1621, between Edward Doty and Edward Leister. They were servants of Stephen Hopkings, and fought with sword and dagger. Both were wounded.

Russia is 14 times the size of France, and 138 times that of England.

Potatoes were unknown in Europe previous to the 16th century.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PROVINCE.

HON. MR. STEEVES speech.—Continued from our last.

The next item referred to is the Parish and Denominational Schools, and it is proposed to effect saving in this branch of the public service of \$7,000 to be accomplished by abolishing the present Superintendent, Inspection, and Model and Training Schools, and to reduce the salaries of the Teachers one-fourth the amount now paid. The present School Act is denounced as a lamentable failure, that it is not as useful as the old law. From my own friend's views on this subject I entirely differ. Instead of the present school law being a lamentable failure, I consider it as a very decided improvement on the old system, and I believe the character of the schools have been greatly advanced under the arrangements provided by the present Act. The mover of these resolutions has asserted that the people take no interest in the schools; on this point I beg also most distinctly to differ with my hon. friend. I find by the Chief Superintendent's Report for the past year, that 27,589 pupils have attended the Parish Schools, and that \$109,000 has been paid by the inhabitants toward the payment of Teachers salaries, and that in addition to this amount large sums have been expended in erecting school houses, and for providing furniture, books, maps and libraries for the use of the schools. Mr. Bennett, the Chief Superintendent, in reference to this subject says:—

"It is, however, worthy of notice, that the local contributions for teachers salaries as reported, have kept pace with the disbursements from the public funds, the former being \$108,919.99, and exceeding the latter by \$25,425.56. It was further stated that the unreported expense of building and repairing school houses, providing them with furniture, maps, black boards, and other apparatus, together with the cost of furnishing text books, slates, and writing materials for the pupils, we must surely admit that very satisfactory evidence is therefore afforded of the greatest importance which the people attach to the education of their children, and of the sacrifices they are content to make, in order to secure so desirable an object. Of such feelings and efforts, no better proof need be asked or given than is shown in their praiseworthy liberality in providing a new and better class of school houses."

The interest which has, for several years past, been felt and manifested by the people in the erection of neat and commodious school-houses, forms an important element in our educational progress, and to all appearance, continues unabated. It certainly is a matter of congratulation, and highly creditable to the educational feeling of the country, that in a year the reverse of prosperous, upwards of fifty new school-houses have been erected, and perhaps an equal number of the older ones have been extensively repaired. In the construction of new houses, I notice also with pleasure the more than usual attention that is now paid both to the eligibility of the situation, and the style and finish of the buildings themselves.

"It will be seen on reference to Table E, that eight new Libraries have been formed since the year 1850, and in addition made to seven already established, numbering in all 751 volumes at an aggregate cost of \$382.5."

I do not think it is just to charge the people of this province with a want of interest in the cause of Education; we have in these returns direct evidence to the contrary. I am of opinion that the character of our Parish Schools have improved during the last few years. There are a number of Superior Teachers, who not only thoroughly understand the various branches required to be taught; but they also understand the method of imparting it to others, and by conducting their schools on the most improved system, are calculated to be much more useful than those who taught under the old system, before the Training School was established. Under the head of Superior Schools the Chief Superintendent says:—

"I refer accordingly with satisfaction to the generally favourable Reports of them furnished by the Inspectors, only two having failed to meet the requirements of the Regulations. It will be seen that during the first half of the year, there were 19 such schools in operation, and 21 in the term ending 30th September. The number of pupils enrolled is large in all but two cases, both of which have ceased to be Superior Schools since the close of the last term. Of the 1162 pupils registered during the Summer, 207, or a little over 20 per cent, have been over 16 years of age. The average attendance was about 62 per cent, of the number on the registers, or better than the general average of all the schools by 6 per cent. The school houses are excellent, with one or two exceptions, and these only require a few inexpensive repairs to make them suitable in every respect. They are all provided with black boards and maps, and six are furnished with globes."

It has been said that there exists in this Province a want of interest in the subject of education as compared with what they exhibited years ago. I think this statement is sufficiently refuted by the fact that the inhabitants pay \$109,000 annually for the support of teachers in the common schools, and besides the proof we have in our own Province as to the character of the present system of training and superior schools we have the concurrent testimony in their favor of Canada and Nova Scotia. I regard the training school as a most desirable institution. Its object to train and discipline persons preparing to teach, and who have passed the examination proper way and manner of imparting instruction to others, and not until they have remained a certain length of time here and then pass another and thorough examination, are they allowed to teach. Surely no hon. member will deny that such a system properly carried out must ensure great success in our teachers and better results in our schools."

This is a matter we should approach with caution. This affects not merely the material interests of the people, and its value cannot be reckoned by money, and should not be treated as an ordinary financial question. The people want intelligence—this is the great desire of the age, and while the whole of the Province by their contributions, by the fruits of their industry contribute to the revenues of the Province, and while we expend a large portion of those revenues in facilitating the settlement of the Country, in making roads and bridges, in building rail roads and other great public works, we could not, we cannot refuse them, and that too to the detriment of all the facilities by mental and intellectual culture which at the present time are at hand in approved systems of common school education. Our people are not going back under the present system. They are advancing, and give the young men of the Province proper opportunities, open to them the broad fields of knowledge, invite them to enter any of the professions, and I fear not that the result will prove the wisdom of our policy. I am pleased to learn from the report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools that while the progress is not rapid as could be wished, and while there are still many obstacles in the way of advancement to try the patience of the friends of Education, that still the character of the schools is gradually improving in every respect, both as regards the number of attendants, the character of the teachers and of the school houses, and in these parts the Chief Superintendent is corroborated by the inspectors generally. I think, therefore, it is desirable to pause before we conclude to give up our present system. If my hon. friend desires to save \$7,000 or \$10,000, there is a way in which he can very easily do it. Let him bring in a bill to abolish the grant to the Provincial University. While the people may not object to contribute to the support of this Institution, which is essentially for the benefit of the rich man's sons, they are not willing to do it at the cost of depriving a good common school education. Before my hon. friend then asks to take off one fourth of the salary of the poor teacher, he should apply the pruning

to the rich institutions; not leave the rich man's sons as at present the recipient of educational advantages, costing the Province \$200 a piece, while he would reduce the poor man's son from £1 to 15s. I say therefore, if it is necessary, as I do not think it is, for us to reduce the school expenditure, we should in common fairness begin with the larger and richer institutions, and then I will assist my hon. friend in carrying out any reasonable proposition. The Grammar Schools as at present established reduction better than any other; about cutting down the salaries of the teachers of these, the hon. mover of these resolutions said nothing; but if he will go for abolishing Grammar School grants throughout the country, I think he and I can agree. An additional reason in favor of this measure is, for in the fact, that such a reduction being effected in nearly every parish, renders the former unnecessary. The next item proposed is the public printing. On this it is assumed \$3000 can be saved. A large part of the expense of the public printing arises in printing and publishing the Reports of the Departments, not only political but non-political; and I am not prepared to admit that the money can be well expended. Look at the vast amount of information which is conveyed to the country through these departmental Reports. Take for instance the School Report. And is there anything more important than that the country should have full information respecting the management, control, receipts, and expenditures and general condition of each and every department? There cannot be; it is essential under the existence of Responsible Government.

Heretofore by the system pursued it cost the Province for printing these Reports from \$400 to \$600 each; the government felt that this was too much, and last year one of the most important was put up at public competition, and the result was that it has been published for \$149, and it is intended next year to put up at competition in the same way, and a large saving will by that means be effected.

A resolution has passed the other branch of the legislature, directing that in future all the Crown Land Advertising should be done through the Royal Gazette, withdrawing all the advertising done previously in the various local newspapers, and from this measure a large saving will be effected, so that in these several matters there seems to be a concurrence of feeling between the members of government and legislature.

The next resolution refers to the casual and territorial revenue fund, and the contingencies now charged and chargeable on the same. The sum to be effected from this source is put down at £1000, but there are no items mentioned, therefore it is impossible, as unnecessary, to go into the matter; and it certainly does not seem to me necessary for us to go back and search out the various expenditures which have marked the control of these funds under different administrations.—The Exchequer and Comptroller's Report for the year ending 31st March 1862, shows that the total of 1854 or '55, and find there more extravagant charges for each year—one charge for that service of £310, and probably after all, both governments stand on about the same footing in this matter.

The next resolution refers to *petit jurors*, and here I must say that if there is a class of men more poorly paid than the *petit jurors*, they are the men who are compelled, some of them coming a distance of sixty and seventy miles, to attend the court as jurors. My hon. friend is astray when he says he can save £2000 from this source, because the average amount paid for the last five years, as appears from a memorandum received from the Secretary to the office, is only £1,428; in 1850, £1,428; in 1851, £1,428; in 1852, £1,428; in 1853, £1,428; in 1854, £1,428; in 1855, £1,428; in 1856, £1,428; in 1857, £1,428; in 1858, £1,428; in 1859, £1,428; in 1860, £1,428; in 1861, £1,428; in 1862, £1,428; making a total of £7,140. But upon principle, without reference to the amount it costs, I do not believe it a just policy to ask or expect jurors to come to the shire town at their own expense, and remain there day after day waiting on the court to serve the public without any compensation. Why should it be so? Why is it to that my hon. friend coming here to attend the sessions of this House receives pay? Why are the professional gentlemen attending the courts paid? Why the judges, the clerks of the court and all the other officials? Why not all these compelled by law to attend free at the courts? That certainly would be regarded as a just. And so it is the same principle applied to jurors. The only question it appears to me can arise is whether they should be paid from the public revenues or by the litigants. I cannot understand how it can be successfully urged that we should pay jurors at the superior courts and not at the inferior courts, if an argument at all, it is in favor of the latter in preference to the former, because they are generally chosen from a poorer class in society, and they can therefore less afford to give their attendance free.

The next department which is referred to in these resolutions is the Board of Works, which it is intended to abolish and amalgamate with the Railway management; when that discussion comes, I will discuss it. I think I will be able to show by comparison that the public interests have been greatly served by the creation of the Board of Works.

For the next proposition, which is that the political office of Postmaster General be abolished, I will be prepared to vote when it is shown that a course would be for the public interest. The whole expense of the Department is only £1396, from this deduct the salary of the head clerk who was removed from the St. John office, and we have about £1100 as being the whole cost which the continuance of this Department entails upon the Province. Reporting the debates has been mentioned as an item of expense, but it is a very small matter. I am of the opinion, I think publishers of newspapers will find it to their interest to print reports themselves, if not at length yet a synopsis of the proceedings, which is all that is necessary; and I do not think the public derives an amount of benefit from the authorized debates proportionate to the expense. This is a matter for the Legislature to take entire control. The next item of saving is £6000 in the Railway management. Now I presume this cannot be done. Investigations have several times been made with a view of ascertaining how, if in any way, reduction could be made in that branch of the public service, but it has been found impossible to compare the object. My hon. friend proposes to run only one train a day. I doubt very much the propriety of shutting the road half up now after all the necessary expense has been incurred. There may be times when there seems no necessity for two trains a day, but then at other times there is a necessity for two, and it is not traffic and this we hope will increase, and I can see no necessity, nor do I think it would be wisdom, to reduce the trains to one a day. My hon. friend in addition to the savings contemplated proposed to increase the revenues of the Crown Land department to the amount of £2000. There is no difficulty in doing that, all we have to do is to increase the mileage, although as I stated the other day, I do not think it will bear much of an increase. For every thousand of deals shipped, we receive 3s. this fact we must keep in view remembering that in proportion as we lessen the facilities and encourage for getting lumber and restrain the trade, so we limit the amount of export duty; if we cut this both ways. As to the expenses of the Crown Land Office, just previous to the meeting of the Legislature, the services of one Clerk in that department was dispensed with and a saving effected to the amount of his salary, and I am not certain but that a further reduction in the same way may be shortly effected, but further than that I do not think we can go consistently with the public service.

My hon. friend has not referred to the agricultural grants in which just as well and a little better a large saving may be made, than in some of the items and services mentioned. In my opinion there never was in this Province a greater piece of extravagance perpetrated than in connection with the Provincial Exhibition at Sussex, which with the general expenses of the Board of Agriculture are far beyond what they should be. The expense of collection and protection of the revenue has been referred to. The pay of the Deputy Treasurers