

ranter and says to him "I employed you to devote your whole time and attention to taking care of my property, while I was well attended, and my ability, I must have been attending to my business; give up taking an active part in politics, and remove yourself from the association of those politicians by whom you are surrounded, and under whose influence, I find, you have been disposing of my property too cheaply. In future, you are to sell solely for money, and at higher prices than before. Perhaps our prudent proprietor may go further in carrying out his retrenchments; in old times he was satisfied with one or two newspapers which arrived by the weekly mail, but now he has them arriving every day in such numbers that he cannot possibly read them, and arriving at the post-office so frequently that it keeps one person busy attending the mails, so he now concludes that he will stop a number of the papers and let one of the family attend the post office, thus dispensing with the service of another servant. Having made these reductions, the family now, to their great joy, find that their position is not so bad after all; that the reductions in their expenses have not lessened their comforts, and that if they dispense with some of the luxuries of life, still in the satisfaction they feel in finding their prospects are so much brighter than they were, for payment of their debts, they are more than compensated.

Now, your honors, I think a strict analogy may be observed between the case I have illustrated and the Province, and it becomes us to approach the affairs of the Province and consider them in the same way that a prudent, honest man would his own business. In this way I desire to bring under your notice the present state of the country—to state its actual debt—to ascertain what its *bona fide* assets—and discover, as I think we can, by a system of retrenchment, quite consistent with public interest, save sufficient to pay one-third of our provincial debt. Then, I think, it can be shown that from an improvement in the management of our valuable estate, twofold in its character, agricultural and lumbering lands, the Province can save only require to have an ordinary amount of expenditure upon them, and proper fences erected to protect them, to insure a large and rich produce, we can produce a clear gain of a third more, and if in this way we can pay two-thirds of our public debt, I think we will conclude that there is no need of our despairing of being able to accomplish what our difficulties the other side of the mountain seem to require. But it will all depend upon our adopting the strictest system of economy, if we do not and continue in our present extravagant and wasteful course, just as certain as water finds its own level so certain will the interests of the Province be swamped. Let us now discover what our financial debt is according to the financial statement:

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I suggest that the retrenchment commence with the legislature, not by reducing the pay of the members or the officials, but by reducing the number of the latter employed to those actually required. We certainly now employ more persons in the way of messengers and door keepers than we require. Then the expense of the legislature might be lessened by reducing the Session to 45 days instead of 65 days, within which time, provided the government of the day was prepared within the first fifteen days to submit the budget and measures, and that the members were disposed rather to attend to the business of the country than to devote the time to long debates on unimportant matters, and in striving to pass votes of trust, and in the end, I think, all the business may be done. I do think that when the public mind becomes enlightened upon this subject, that the limitation I have suggested will be enforced, and at all events that pay to members for any time exceeding 45 days will not be allowed. I have no disposition to change the initiation of money grants by the Executive, which I think a great improvement on the old system, when several weeks were taken up in supply, and when no one knew beforehand what was to be proposed; under the present system, however, nearly all the appropriations are provided for by law, and there is generally but little room for discussion. The estimated expense of the Legislature during the Session 29 days and we save thereby \$230,000. This suggestion, I think, is a reasonable one, and one which will be urged at the meetings, and with other necessary reforms will be made the subject of discussion by the people at their primary meetings, when public opinion will decide that the legislature should be composed of men not given to long speeches, not ambitious for office, but substantial, honest, straight forward men, who may be friendly to the people (Mr. Harrison), with whom there would be no difficulty in doing the business of the country in 45 days.

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We readily give insertion to the following letter received by a gentleman of our acquaintance, from John Bea, Esq., Prince William, who is at present on a tour of examination of the gold fields of Nova Scotia. We earnestly recommend the consideration of this letter to those young men of our own County, and we hear they are many, who seem inclined to leave their present occupations for a trial of the gold mines. Be not deceived by the flattering representations portrayed in the newspapers, but view for yourselves both sides of the picture, and you will be leaving comfortable homes and remunerating employment, before coming to the conclusion of leaving New Brunswick for those glittering gold fields to which, in so many instances, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

Sherbrooke Digging, N. S.,
5th May, 1862.
My Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request I take up my pen to say, that so far as I have been able to learn of the "Digging" hold out no inducement for any person to come here. I would not like to take the responsibility of stating any person to do so; should it be a contrary state of affairs it should be my duty to write to you. A great number of persons are spending money that I very much fear will not be refunded to them. One man is said to have spent \$400 upon a claim at Wine Harbor, a few miles from here, without realizing one cent, and he is now trying another. Many of the statements you see in the papers are not to be relied upon. A party of five Americans are here who have worked in California, one of them thirteen years, they say the mines will not pay working expenses.

Yours,
JOHN BEA, Junr.

Colonial News

MONTREAL, May 21.—Canadian Ministry defeated on Militia Bill. The House adjourned. Dissolution probable.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The Canadian Ministry resigned, but their resignations not yet accepted.

On Wednesday afternoon a serious accident occurred in the saw mill of J. S. Hall & Co. at Union Mills. Some four or five men were at work in the flume when the bulk head gave way, setting the wheel in rapid motion. Sawyer Murphy, one of the men, was carried round and mangled so as to produce instantaneous death. Wm. Dinsmore had his arms and legs horribly mangled. A physician rushed to the scene, but he was unable to save him. The body was removed to the hospital, but he died a few hours later. The cause of the accident was a defective bulk head, which was not properly secured. The men were not properly instructed in the use of the machinery, and the machinery was not properly maintained. The accident was a serious one, and it is a warning to all who are engaged in the sawing business. It is a warning to all who are engaged in the sawing business, and it is a warning to all who are engaged in the sawing business.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.—A memorandum in the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last, states that Her Majesty the Queen having desired that no celebration whatever of Her Majesty's Birth Day should this year take place, the usual general holiday upon the 24th inst., will not be proclaimed. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, however, contented himself with the substitution, for this year, of a general holiday upon the 20th June, the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession.—*Col. Empire.*

GOLD.—We have been shown specimens of gold bearing quartz which was found in the Mechanics' settlement, at the upper end of King's County, near the Fredericton University for an analysis turned out the precious metal. Mr. Flowering Station Master at Hampton, has four or five men at work prospecting and digging at the place. We shall probably know before a great while whether the quartz can be profitably worked.—*News.*

United States News.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gen. McClellan's Head Quarters established at Cumberland, Tuesday. Main body of army rapidly concentrating. Advance guard at White House, within sight of the enemy.

Confederates encamped between Richmond and Chickahominy River a distance of 17 miles, expecting to wait Federal Army.

Gen. Hunter issued a proclamation freeing the Slaves in his department, and was organizing a negro brigade.

Gen. Mitchell in joining Gen. Pope brought twelve days of winter weather with him.

Deputies report more regiments marched in Beauregard's army. Preparations progressing for another night fight near Fort Wright.

LATER.—Gen. Hunter's official proclamation declares slavery incompatible with Martial Law, and pronounces all slaves in his department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, free.

A *tribune's* dispatch says, that a few days ago a thousand slaves, as by a proclamation, were stamped from their homes in Maryland and the District of Columbia. The fugitive slave law is being quietly enforced upon them.

Rebel rangers have destroyed the towns of Barning Springs and Palestine in Western Virginia; Parkersburg in imminent danger; Elizabeth deserted and probably burned.

Gen. Davis, new military Governor of the South, sailed for New York yesterday.

Union sentiment represented strong at Richmond. BANGOR, May 17.—The *New York Herald* publishes an extract from the *Charleston Courier*, admitting hopelessness of the Confederate cause, and admitting its misfortune to be no greater than deserved.

Gen. Mitchell telegraphs from Huntsville, Alabama, that his operations in that region are highly successful. He has exterminated a guerilla.

Secretary Seward, Welles, and Attorney General Bates, visited Norfolk.

Col. Baldwin of Virginia, is to be exchanged for Col. Coreoran.

Two schooners attempting to run blockade into the Gulf of Mexico, were captured.

Telegraph line is in working order but nothing received since yesterday afternoon.

BANGOR, May 19.—A combined army and navy expedition of McClellan's army, went to Pamunkey River on Saturday, causing the enemy to destroy 20 steamers and 20 schooners laden with corn.

McClellan's advance guards drove the enemy across the Chickahominy River from Richmond, and Federal gunboats were reloaded from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond. Naughton's big gun—Monitor could not elevate sufficiently.

Great preparations were making to bombard Savannah. Massive batteries had been erected around it.

Negro insurrection is reported eminent at Charleston.

Heck's army is advancing. Severe skirmishes had taken place along the whole line.

Hard feeling is reported existing between Bord and Galt State soldiers.

LATER.—The *Herald* asserts and the *Tribune* denies that Gen. Hunter will be recalled.

Confederates proclaimed martial law over Charleston and vicinity. Beauregard ordered Confederate notes to be taken at par on pain of dishonour.

James river is obstructed with sunken vessels within a short distance of Richmond, among which are reported the "Yorktown" and "John Brown."

How to meet at F. at Wright reinforced by the Ram of the Prince and London-Gambol "Arkansas," from Memphis, Gen. Bragg reported in command at Corinth, and Beauregard summoned to Richmond.

BANGOR 20th. Com. Goldsborough made an expedition up James river, taking several batteries and securing the ordinance of deserted ones. It was supposed to be able to get within range of Fort Darling with effective means. In the engagement with this fort, the *Galena's* crew were pierced by plunging shots many times. The explosion of the *Virginia's* big gun killed 17 persons; the *Monitor* was uninjured. Federal Military Telegraph has its office 14 miles from Richmond. Suffolk was occupied by the Federals on Sunday.

President Lincoln, by Proclamation, annuls Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, and reserves to himself such extraordinary powers.

BANGOR, May 21.—Everything indicates that Confederates intend to defend Richmond with every force. Congressmen and leading men from the South are there, encouraging their troops to determined resistance.

In correspondence with Virginia Legislature, President Davis says he never entertained the idea of abandoning Virginia, and did not anticipate the necessity—thought war could be maintained on Virginia soil for 20 years.

Floyd has been appointed Maj. General, with authority to raise 20,000 men for the defence of Western Virginia.

Little public demonstration of Union feeling at New Orleans in consequence of the uncertainty of the future.

Memphis papers says Gen. Butler took possession of consular offices of Netherlands, France and Spain.

BANGOR, May 22.—Gen. McClellan is in possession of Bottom Bridge; the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to regain it. McClellan's head quarters are now in direct telegraphic communication with Washington. Merce's visit to Richmond was in accordance with his expressed wish to Seward to see and hear for himself the expectations of the Confederate Government; he went unofficially, permitted no official attention, and held no private communications, and upon his return frankly communicated his impressions to Seward and Lincoln; his whole conduct was discreet, loyal and friendly.

SLAVES IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—PARSON Brownlow represents the rebel army to be full of slaves in uniform. He says that they are the most brutal of all the men in arms. They are usually put to guard Union prisoners, and the excess of brutality he relates are terrible. "Get up!" or "Come along, you damned Lincolnites!" is the common language used by the slaves to white men.

PROTEST OF THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER.—The *New Orleans Delta* of May 1st contains the following:

Commander of the United States Squadron, now in Port of New Orleans:

Sir,—Sent by my Government to protect the persons and property of its citizens, who are here to the number of thirty thousand, I regret to learn at this moment that you have accorded a delay of forty-eight hours for the evacuation of the city by the women and children. I venture to assert to you that this short delay is ridiculous, and, in the name of my Government, I oppose it. If it is your resolution to bombard the city, do it, but I wish to state that you will have to account for this barbarous act to the power which I represent. In any event, I demand sixty days for the evacuation.

De CLOUT.

Commandant of the steamer Milan, opposite the city of New Orleans.

A letter from Washington says the city is actually swarming with negroes, a ragged and homeless multitude. The poor house, supported by the city, is full to overflowing, and scores of them are daily turned away from that temple of relief.

THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR.—You should have heard the thundering explosion of the Merrimac shaking earth and sea, blenching the faces of seamen with fear, and kindling a smile like sunlight in the countenances of Union men; and it is possible that the sea was that day chanting the requiem of the Philistine Goliath as his waves dashed over its grave and coffin of iron while a few floating and blackened timbers were the only monument which marked its grave? So men whispered, and so eyes and ears told some, as at gray dawn the heavy guns of the monster sounded forth speaking its dying, defiant words, and then the shock and roar of the mounting column of smoke, and the flames and timber and iron rose towards Heaven, and then, with a crash, the mass fell downward to the glancing and flamed sea. But a beautiful sight it was when, at about 8 o'clock, there came a little black speck up the river. It seemed so small and insignificant, and yet what excitement it caused, as half the population of either city rushed to the wharf to witness the little craft which had defied the Merrimac, and as our champion David, beaten the Merrimac, that Goliath of the Philistines, after a long and eventful contest. The rebels could scarce believe their eyes, indeed, some did not. "That the Monitor! that little miserable tub on a raft! Never! It could not have been such an insignificant thing which had humbled that monster and sent her back to her element, but it was a vision and a dream. Some said 'they didn't see it' at all, while others looked with glances of mingled contempt and mortification. Soon the Monitor floated away to visit Richmond, perhaps, and pay its respects to the rebel capital.—*Exchange.*

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SCOTIA."

The steamship "Scotia" arrived at New York on the morning of the 21st.

English and French journals still talk about intervention in the United States. Broadcasts continued dull. Cotton continued on decline, under rumors of intervention. Cons lower, closing at 92 1/2 American Stocks dull.

It is reported the Papi Government are preparing for a sudden departure from Rome.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.—Some interesting intelligence has been received since our last issue of the