Select Tale.

A MOMENT OF PASSION.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

This story, or something like it, has been told before, but we wish to tell it in our way; and the

lesson it teaches will bear many repetitions. Mr. Ellis was a man of kind and tender feelings, but quick tempered and impulsive. He had a son ten years old, a bright, handsome, generous-hearted boy, who inherited his father's impulsive character. A quick-tempered father, and a thoughtless, impulsive boy, are apt to get into sharp collisions at times, and it was so with Mr. Ellis and his little son. The father's commands were not always obeyed; and as the father had some strict notions in regard to obedience, punishment jarred amid the household harmonies rather more frequently than a wise regard to justice and humanity would have approved. Mr. Ellis made his discipline oftener cruel than refractory. A single instance will illustrate our meaning; and this is the story we wish to re-

It was a pleasant summer afternoon, and Willie Ellis came out from his mother's hands clad all in white linen, and looking as sweet and pure as innocence itself. The house stood only a short distance from a river, on the bank of which the boy was fond of sporting, and in the ooze of which he sometimes soiled his garments in a sad way, much to the discomfort of himself and his mother.

"Willie," said Mr. Ellis, as the boy passed out, "where are you going?"

"Only to play," answered the roguish boy. "To play-where?"

" With Eddie Wheeler, down at his house." "Did your mother say you might go there?"

"Yes, sir." "Very well, all right then. But mind one thing -you are not to go down to the river. Yesterday you came home with your clothes soiled and wet. I won't have that again. So remember what I've said-don't go to the river."

"Not if Mr. Wheeler lets Eddie go?" There was a half-pleading look in the young,

"No," was the imperative answer; "I've said don't go to the river, and if you disobey me, I'll punish you severely. Willie's step had lost some of its airy lightness

when he moved on again. "Mind that you don't forget," called the father

after him. The boy heard, but did not look back or make any response, which a little annoyed Mr. Ellis, who had grown very sensitive on the score of strict obed-

"It wouldn't at all surprise me," he said to himself. " if he were to come home in an hour all covered with river mud. He is so thoughtless, or self-willed, I hardly know which. But children must be made to obey. That's the discipline to enforce, at all hazards; and if he disobeys me this time, he will have cause to remember it as long as

Something had gone wrong with Mr. Ellis, and he was in a sterner mood than usual. Moods of mind, rather than a sense of justice, oftener influence our conduct with reference to others.

Mr. Ellis went away from home shortly after, and returned in an hour. As he stood at the door, and glanced around a moment before entering, he saw Willie in a shocking plight, wet and soiled from head to foot, slink through the gardrn gate. The hoy had noticed him, and was endeavoring to get into the house without being seen. But at the door where he hoped to enter unobserved, he encountered an angry face. A few quick strides had

"So you have been to the river, after all that I

The boy lifted a pale face and frightened eyes. "Didn't I tell you not to go to the river?" A vice-like grip was already on his soft little arm.

" And you went after all?"

"I don't want to hear about Eddie Wheeler .-He can't excuse your disobedience .- Come, sir, we'll settle this business," and he dragged the his head.

"Oh, father, don't! let me tell you."

ber it to the day of his death.

"Oh, father !"

dropped from his hand-motionless as if life was and light; the women are loved and honored. extinct. He met the pale suffering mother below. She loved tie boy tenderly, and had felt every smarting blow, but he passed her without a word. She had seen Willie as he encountered his father at the door, and understood the meaning of his heavy punishment. Mr. Ellis went out into the porch to breath the free air, and cool the sudden excitement under which he had been laboring. As he shut the door behind him in a kind of instinctive effort to separate himself from a painful scene, he stood facing Mr. Wheeler. A hand grasped his in a quick

"It was a brave act, sir! He is a noble boy! "I don't understand you," said Mr. Ellis, look-

ing bewildered. " Didn't he tell you?"

"Tell me what?" "How he sprang into the river and saved my lit-

tle Eddic's life?"

"I heard nothing of it." There was a choking sensation in Mr. Ellis'

throat-his voice was faint and husky. "And he didn't tell you? Brave, noble boy .-He came over to play with Eddie; and Eddie wanted to go down to the river; I heard Eddie coaxing him; but Willie was firm, because he said you told him not to go. I was so pleased at his obedient spirit. Well I lost sight of them after a little while-but, as I learn, Eddie would go down to the river, and your boy followed him, but kept a distance from the water. Instead of climbing over the logs and barrels, or getting into the boats, he sat by himself away off. Then, sir, my Eddie, in leaning over the river, slipped and fell in; and your boy, instead of running away, half frightened out of his senses, as most children of his age would a traveller. have done, sprang down to the whart, and into the water after Eddie. I wonder they were not both drowned. It was only in God's mercy they were saved. When the man who saw what had happened, got to the place and looked over the dock into the water, there was Willie, holding on to one of the logs with his right hand, and clinging to Eddie with the other. Such age and presence of mind in matter with you?" inquired his mother. "Parson ran off home as soon as the man lifted him from the a gal next time!" water. I must thank him for his noble act."

At this moment, the door opening into the porch swung back, and the white face of Mrs. Ellis looked a mud hole.

"Oh, husband!" she exclaimed in a voice of ter- and a baby? ror, " come to Willie, quick!"

Mr. Ellis followed his wife, and the neighbor hurried after them. The mother had found her boy lying insensible on the garret floor, and lifting hlm in her arms, had brought him down stairs and laid him, in his wet clothes, upon her own bed.

As Mr. Ellis came into the room, he saw the deathly face turned towards the door. The sight seemed to blast his vision. He struck his hands together, shut his eyes and stood still suddenly. "Will you run for the doctor?" said Mrs. Ellis

to the neighbor. The neighbor did literally as the mother saidhe ran all the way to a physician's residence.

By the time the doctor arrived Willie's wet garments had been removed. He asked but few questions as to the meaning of the boy's condition. Mr. Wheeler had told of his heroic conduct, and the interence was that there had been an over excitement of the brain, leading to suspended animation. Still

the case puzzled him. "He may have been hurt in jumping from the

wharf," suggested Mr. Wheeler. The doctor on this hint, examined the body. "What is this?" he asked, as a long, purple stripe, lying across the back and shoulders, met his eyes, "And this?" he added, as he came upon

Mr. Ellis turned his face away, sick at heart. He could not follow the doctor's eyes.

"He may have been hurt internally," said the doctor, drawing back the clothes, and covering the fair body that was marked with cruel lines. He was right in that, but the injury was deeper than

"This will not last, doctor?"

"I think not," was the uncertain answer.

It did not last. There came, soon after, signs of returning animation. The neighbors went home-the doctor retired—and the father and mother were left alone with the brave-hearted boy, who had been wronged so cruelly. Mr. Ellis could not bear be asked, however, how do you propose to meet to look at him. He felt twice over upon his heart, the blows he had given. There was such rebuke in the pale face and shut eyes of the boy, who had not yet spoken, or recognized any one, that he could not stay in the chamber. Every moment he looked from the present inhabitants. He then went into to see the eyes open, and how could be meet their

Mr. Ellis had been away from the room for only a few minutes, when the hushed voice of his wife, calling him, reached his ears. He came to where she stood, half way down stairs.

"Willie wants you," she said. "Has he recovered?" asked the father. "Yes. He opened his eyes and looked all around the room, almost as soon as you went out. Then ne shut them again, as if to think; and then looking up, after a little while said, 'Where is father?'

I told him you were down stairs, and he said,-Won't you call him?" Mr. Ellis went up to meet his child in a state o mental depression difficult to be conceived. He could have faced almost any imagined danger with less of shrinking than he now felt in going into the

presence of Willie. But there was no holding What did the boy want? What had he to say How would be receive him? These questions crowded and bewildered his mind. He pushed open the door very softly, and went in.

The boy's waiting ears had heard the almost noiseless teet approaching; and his eyes were upon the entrance. Mr. Ellis did not speak, but came over to the bed. "Oh, father! I did'nt do wrong—I wasn't dis-

obedient," said Willie, making an effort to rise from the pillow, and speaking with eagerness. "I tried to tell you, but you would not hear-" "I know it all my brave boy!"

Then Willie's arms found their way to his father's neck, and clung there tightly. His cheeks, when his head went back upon the pillow from which he had arisen, were wet, but not with his own tears. Could father or child ever forget that day? The child might; but the father, never.

warning in time! Be on your guard. Hear before the House. Some persons had asked how can you rially increased by the Railway. He, the Secretary

The Power of Woman.

and taking down a rod, swung it in the air above gated they reign, because they hold possession of tion of the proposed Railway. a law of natural justice; man cannot degrade wo- diminish the importation of those articles, now during the first ten years pay at least working exmen without himself falling into degradation; he amounting to from £250,000 to £300,000 per an- penses. Once more the mild, appealing look full of ago- cannot raise them without himself becoming better. have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have had to submit; brings the matter fairly be considered have been delicated h ny, was lifted to the stern face above him, but lif- Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe line, would enable parties to take out of the woods a visionary if he predicted that by the time the seted in vain. A second cruel stroke fell, and then these two great divisions of the human race, the and prepare for export a large quantity of lumber cond payment fell due the Inter-colonial would a change as is necessary in the Imperial Act will be such improvement in the County Gaol as will afford a rain of strokes until the father's sense of pity, in- less and the West. One half of the ancient world of various kinds that would otherwise decay where form part of a line of Railway, commencing at Hal- made. If not, then it will be our duty to remon- the inmates pure air and the common necessaries of the inmates pure air and the common necessaries of the inmates pure air and the world of various kinds that would otherwise decay where form part of a line of Railway, commencing at Haltruding between anger and unforgiving justice, remains without progress or thought, and under the it had grown. Facilities would also be offered to ifax and ending at the waters of the Pacific. When strate. stayed his arm. He went down stairs, and left the load of a barbarous cultivation; women there are get out ship timber by which the manafacturers last in England a company was being formed to esboy lying in the middle of the floor, as he had slaves. The other half advances towards freedom could build on more advantageous terms and more tablish a line of Telegraph with Stations, and a pending clause, as the provisions of the bill inter-

> harm and none to fear. And one great tomb, in fold more than will be sufficient to meet the extra was rich prairie lands, such as the prairie lands, action in the Province. letters fresh, shall bear the words- Here lies Se- interest payable on the proposed loan. He said of the State of Minnesota. During the last

ding in a French Provincial town went to the court rate now collected per head would be ample for all With railway communication, to the fine lands of Hon. Mr. Robertson said creditors abroad would I therefore invite all decent women to withdraw." population of the B. N. A. Colonies, judging from during the last twenty-five years to enable the for the consequence. A pause took place without a single female moving the past, would be six and a half or seven millions. House to arrive at a just conclusion as to what our from her seat. Seeing this, the President again How important then, that they should have free position may be, aided by the facilities to be affordrose and exclaimed. "Officers of the court, now commercial, social and political intercourse, and ed by the proposed Railway, in all that constitutes ground association was agreed to. that all decent women have retired, turn out the these could only be had by the proposed road.

"I say, Sambo, were you ever intoxicated?" "No Julius, neber, was you?" "Well I was Sambo." "Didn't it make you feel good, Julius?"

tendom was splitting wood in it."

"Where do you rain from?"

" Neither do I hail—so mind your own business. A little boy had been at church, and came home

One you wear, and the other you was.

MR. TILLEY'S SPEECH ON THE RAILWAY.

(Concluded.) In passing these addresses, and in incurring the expenses of these delegations, it cannot be supposed that the parties to these arrangements were not sincere, or misrepresented their real sentiments upon the question; he must, therefore, conclude that in the past the measure was desired by the people of New Brunswick, and when a liberal offer is at last made by the British Government, he said he could not believe that it would be rejected. If declined we cannot expand, but in a limited way, our Railways for the next quarter of a century .-Accepted, and New Brunswick would secure the connection with Canada and Nova Scotia for an annual outlay, not exceeding £31,000 stg. by a Railway running from 210 to 240 miles through this

If they were to build Railways under any other arrangement, say by borrowing money upon their own credit, they could not construct over from 50 to 60 miles by the annual expenditure of a like sum. In this case Canada paid five-twelfths of the cost, Nova Scotia also built a portion of the Road in this Province, and with money at but little over half the interest they would pay upon their own Debentures, they would be enabled to get 240 miles of Railway at a very small cost to the Province. There was not a man in the House who supnect the Nova Scotia and New Branswick Railways would not one day be built. The completion of that Road from the Nova Scotia boundary to the this point. He was not without the hope that cap- ever. he imagined. It was the boy's tender spirit which E. & N. A. line would cost £350,000, the interest italists could be found willing to undertake the The Provincial Secretary concluded by urging the for the pressure of their constituents. upon which at the rate the Province now pays for work, upon the terms proposed in the bill now un. House not to reject the present offer. If declined Hon. Mr. Topp said that the Northern people money would be £21,000. £14,000 additional, un-The pale lips of Mr. Ellis quivered as he asked der the proposal of the Duke of Newcastle, and the arrangements with the Canadian and Nova Scotia Governments would give not only the Nova Scotia connection, but 200 miles additional in New Brunswick, and connection with Canada also. he asked, then could resist such an offer? To his deficiency. He (Prov. Sec.) did not think there that the Bill be read. mind, the question was not debateable. It might this increased liability of £30,000, and can it be done without oppressing the people? He would show how it could be done, and, he believed, without adding to the amount now collected per head calculations upon that subject at some length. He said that five years would be required for the surveys and construction of the road, and he believed the increased Revenue, caused by so large an expenditure of money, and the increase of population, during its construction, together with the increased earnings of the present road after the link was completed between Truro and Shediac, would enable the Government to meet the interest during to 1862 inclusive, there had been expended upon construction. The following are the calculations read by him—

based upon the increase of the past 10 years will, for the opening up and settlement of the country. at \$2.25 per head, give per annum Additional imports paying 15 per cent

duty on say \$400,000, per annum Increased net earnings of the Road from connection with Nova Scotia during three years of that time, and additional business upon balance, average, per annum

amount to, say, per annum At a low estimate, the population will at that time have increased 62,500. that.

at \$2,25 each, give, per annum The net profits of the present road as the result of the connection with Canada and Nova Scotia, can not be less than

debt, there could be no difficulty; and he was pre- the Fish and West India produce, will be forward- Britain.

extensively-producing for the English markets an good Carriage Road from the Westernmost part of fered with the terms of the Imperial law.

lowing day Mr. Tilley resumed. vious, and said that as the hon, and learned mem- upon one that he considered of vital importance to favor of Railway Legislation. ber from Westmorland (Mr. Smith) was the lead- all these Provinces. He referred to the means of Yah! but golly, next morning I thought my head ing opponent to the Railway Bill now before the defence that it would afford in the event of a war Northumberland had been favored with any inti- and proceeded to urge the great advantages derived was a woodshed, and that all the niggers in Chris- Committee, he wished to call the attention of the between Great Britain and the United States. He mation as to the probable route to be chosen. He from a complete system of sewerage. He likewise House for a few moments to the proposal Mr. Smith trusted that such a calamity might never befall expressed himself as favorable to the decision of spoke, from personal observation, of the necessity had himself made to the British Government in either country, but the occurrences of the last two route being left to the British Government. The which existed for an enlargement of the gapl. "Where do you hail from?" asked a Yankee of 1858. He had pledged the Province, as its representation was understood to say that in the Hon. Mr. Kinnear went at length into the existtative in England, to £20,000 stg. per annum, for one between the two countries may be disturbed. County in which he resides, the cry is Railroads— ing laws. He pointed out how that in some streets, all time to come. He, in conjunction with the In the event of war what would the position of Railroads! Railroads! "Don't rain at all," said the astonished Jona- Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia had agreed these Colonies be, with a dozen of Railways from to perform for the British Government, free of different points in the United States, terminating worth £35,000 per annum, and, at the expense of ing these Provinces by which Troops can be trans- had been some information conveyed to the petitithe people of this Province, to give a free right of mitted in winter, without delay, for the relief of oners, which had induced these petitions. like to break his heart with crying. "What's the way over public and private lands. The value of the menaced points? The issue cannot be doubtwith the other. Such age and presence of mind in a boy, almost surpasses belief! Where is he? He again; and I'm afeard I'll be a gal next time!" Inquired his mother. "Parson the says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again and I'm afeard I'll be again and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again; and I'm afeard I'll be again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be born again is a gain again. The says I'm to be says I'm to be born again. The says I'm to be sa Brunswick would exceed £10,000, this added to wick, he would ask, that does not, then that con- petitions should be sent; the reply to which was Hon. Mr. ODELL felt skeptical of advantages to the £20,000 stg., and the interest on the right of nection will be most effectually secured by the con-A beautiful extract—helping a young lady out of way to be purchased, would make Mr. Smith's of- struction of this Railway. We have had evidence enquiries, he had written that in view of the mo- of water. fer more than is now asked by the Bill under con- that cannot be denied, that for the preservation of mentous character of the work, it would be quite | Hon. President said that in most situations an What is the difference between your great coat sideration. He now came out as the opponent of these Colonies, and for the public to give evidence of their feel- ample supply of water could be obtained from the railways, and tells the people of New Brunswick and property of its inhabitants, England has shown ings by the medium of petitions. These petitions river. He suggested the propriety of having a that they will impoverish and destroy the country, her willingness to shed her best blood and scatter have been sent, merely in order to strengthen the water company here, by which are

will be disturbed by the payments of the interest stances, will this House say, will the country say, Province thought there would be any hesitation in on the proposed loan to capitalists in England. | that we are not to tax our abilities to the utmost, accepting the proposition, they would have raised The Provincial Secretary then called the atten- if need be, to carry to a successful issue, a work their voice in trumpet tones, and sent cart loads of

tion of the House, to Mr. Smith's objections to the that guarantees so many local, and at the same petitions. The fact that it was found that memcept, if at £20,000; but the additional £10,000 would pursue so suicidal a course. hair that was to break the camel's back, as in his upon the attention of the House, the Government sion of route to the Imperial Government. estimation the £20,000 in addition to interest on of New Brunswick were premature; he thought Hon. Mr. Seeley: Do I understand the hon genthe present debt could be provided for, but £10. differently. One part of the agreement with the tleman to state that the decision of route is left en-000 additional, would produce results most fearful Imperial Government was that Bills should be im- tirely to the Imperial Government. in their consequences. If the 10th Section of the mediately submitted to the several Legislatures. It Bill can be acted upon, the arrangements will be was the duty of this Government to fulfil their part more favorable than those agreed upon by Mr. of the contract, without waiting to see what course Smith. If a company would build the Road and any one of the other colonies pursued. He believed run it, by receiving the guaranteed subsidy as pro- Nova Scotia would take action upon this subject. ted that the correspondence and bill did not agree vided for in that section, the liabilities of the Prov- The Government of Canada had not abandoned it; ince could not for the first ten years exceed £30,- and legislation had in the Lower Provinces, he did 625 per annum-£20,000 a year for the second ten | not think that Canada would long remain the obyears, £12,000 for the third ten years, and £6,000 stacle to the completion of this, to them all imporfor the fourth ten years. After what he (Mr. tant means of connection, with British territory Smith) had offered, how could be oppose this. The with the sea. Suppose Canada took no action in feelings of the Government were decidedly in favor this matter, what will it cost us? Nothing but

of an arrangement of this kind, and they would de- the time spent in discussing it, and that will not vote their best energies in carrying them out, in have been time lost. The advantage of legislation preference to assuming the responsibility and great this Session in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, trouble inseparably connected with such work, if that we will preserve the offer made by the British constructed under the Government by Commission- Government, and our action will, in the estimation each. He had heard Northern members say that ers. He thought he was justified in saying that of the friends of the measure in Canada, aid them. the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia agreed Then what excuse can the friends of the measure in convinced that the road would go by the North. with the Government of New Brunswick, upon this House give for opposing it now? None what- Hon. Mr. MITCHELL intimated that some of them that should the work be built by Commissioners with strong opposition in Parliament. These gua- possible in their favor. He did not believe the road under the Government, and the Road not pay rantees are far from popular with a large portion would go North; but wherever the road went, folworking expenses, they would be called upon to of the people of England. He concluded by mo- lowing, would come the completion of a Provincial pay, in addition to the interest, their share of the ving as an amendment to Mr. Cudlip's Resolution Railroad system. Defeat this bill, and the whole was any fear of that. Mr. Howe and him, when in Portland, Me., in June last, met Mr. Watkins, the then Agent, now President of the Grand Trunk Railway, and two gentlemen, the leading and managing men connected with the Great Western .-They appear confident that if the Inter-Colonial Railway was built by the three Provinces, and they they had any doubt about the result of the operations for the first ten years, the two Companies of The City Treasurer of Toronto has half a ton of it. probably, that the Southern route would be the panel would undertake the running and manage but the named, would undertake the running and management of the Railway for that period, paying all expenses, wear and tear. Such an arrangement would place that question beyond doubt. The Secretary then called the attention of the House to the fa that during the last twenty-nine years, from 1834 the Great and Bye Roads of this Province \$4,064,-690 30. When these sums were being voted from Average interest per annum during construction, | year to year, did any hon. member ask, what per | centage will these expenditures give in return? To meet this the average increase of population No! all parties admitted that they were necessary \$18,230 and for the development of the resources of the Province; but when the expenditure of sums less 60,000 than this was asked, at a very low rate of interest, payable in 40 years, and for a work that is admittedly of the utmost importance, the question was at once asked? what money returns are you to get 18,000 out of this, and what will the investment pay? It

has been stated during the present Session, by \$96,230 some hon. members, apparently in anticipation of Leaving a balance of \$10,130 for general purpo- this discussion, that since the Railway had been commenced in the Province, there was but little or The interest when the Road is complete will no money for the ordinary Roads of the country, he 140,622 not including large sums expended under Labour act. In 1840 they paid \$56,920 for Education; in \$200,622 | ving at the conclusions, have appeared to have lost

Served Them Right -A crowd of ladies, resi- some re-arrangement of Tariff, but he believed the adding between 7 or 800,000 to their numbers. here becoming bankrupt.

a country's greatness. The debate was here adjourned, and on the fol- He had but briefly referred to some of the advantages that might be anticipated from the construc-

and the whole financial arrangement of the country unstintingly her treasure. Under such circum- hands of the Government. Had the people of the

der consideration. Mr. Smith might urge against they would probably never have so good an offer had shown themselves alive to the great interest, the present proposal as compared with his own, made again; as it is, the proposition will meet and taken the proper steps to cause any diversion

THE GLUT OF SILVER IN CANADA.—It would do hard-money man good to go to Canada. The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Silver abounds everywhere. Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it, as people do of doubtful funds. The Taxes are paid The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Railway has issued printed notices that only five per cent. of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto. London, and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of 5 per cent for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American mile of Detroit, in which the "dirty rags" issued han the shining coin!—Detroit Advertiser.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, April 8th.

that great injustice has been suffered in this Prov-\$147,000 | said this was not the case. The average for the Roads | ince by creditors, by the construction put by the for the last 29 years was £35,000 a year. Since Courts in this Province, on the Imperial Act rela- would not go at all. the Railway was built it amounted to £31,250, ting to Bankrupts, whose debtors have obtained imunity from their debts by certificate of dis- er as to the advantages, in a military point of view 1862, \$126,000. The Educational interest, and charge obtained in the Courts of Bankruptcy and of a road by the frontier, and referred to instances 60,000 the roads of the country had not been neglected, as Insolvency in Great Britain, of the proceedings of intimated. The opponents of the Railway in arri- which courts no notice is given to such creditors, way of conveying troops through it, which were Leaving for Roads, Elucation, &c., for the addi- sight of the fact, that our country is not standing and to which they are not parties, and then goes on current in England, dwelling particularly upon the tional population, \$53,000. This he believed was still, and conclude that because our direct trade to provide that no person within this Province shall Oh, hasty, impulsive, passionate father, take a moderate estimate, and would be so considered by with Canada is now small, that it cannot be mate- be, or held to be discharged from any debt or obligation incurred in this Province, for or by reason Not a word, sir, I told you not to go to the that which burdens the heart of Mr. Filis when that which burdens the heart of Mr. Ellis, when- country for that purpose, and thus impoverish it? New Brunswick is with the North Shore; consid- after obtained in any court of Bankruptcy, &c., in tral route so great as had been represented. He "Eldie Wheeler—" the poor child tried to ble rest ties abroad were paid in exports. If these were via New York and Portland. Give us the Railway sufficient to pay for imports and interest on the and commercial intercourse, and a large portion of

pared to show that this additional interest would ed, especially in the winter season, from the Lower | Hon. Mr. Robertson urged the importance of Whatever may be the customs and laws of a coun- more than be met by the increase of exports and Provinces. We could take Agricultural produce, this measure; under the practice which prevails an white-faced boy after him, up stairs, to the garret, try, the women decide the morals. Free or subjudiminution of imports, the result of the construction of imports and construction of import number of them, will then touch at Halifax; pas- hours residence there, takes advantage of the Bank- Hon. Mr. Robertson, we undersstood to express our passions. But their influence is more or less | The policy of the Government would be to plant sengers, mails, and valuable freight will pass over rupt Act, makes a statement of his affairs, a notice the opinion, that these partial measures for the sewsalutary, according to the degree of esteem which settlers without delay on the line of Railway; a large amount of pleasure travel is issued in the Gazette, which no one here sees, or erage of the city were of questionable utility, as A look, almost like despair, was in the boy's face. is granted to them. Whether they are our idols or referred to a proposition received by the last Eng- will patronize it during the summer months.— if seen there is nothing to indicate that the party the time was last coming when a general system Mr. Ellis remembers it to this day, and will remem- companions, courtezans or beasts of burthen, the lish mail, to purchase upon the line of Railway These with the local traffic, that will in a short was a resident of New Brunswick, he receives a would have to be effected, at a very large expendireaction is complete, and they make us such as they 500,000 acres of land for actual settlement. The time spring up, with the conveyance of Produce in certificate from the Court and comes back here ture. The present mode of putting down sewers, "I don't wish to hear any excuses," was replied are themselves. It seems as if nature connected introduction of a large number of agriculturalists winter to the Port of St. John, where vessels can snapping his fingers at his creditors, and in some he said, was very inefficient and unwise, and citias the rod came down upon the shrinking child, our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect would if a good instances becoming the owner, by purchase, for a zens had to pay more than they would if a good with a stroke that made every nerve quiver with our morality with their virtue. This, therefore, is tural produce in the country, and in the same ratio a cargo, must give an amount of business that will mere nominal sum, of his own former assets.

far enough; sets forth the grievance to which we John.

POETRY, PATHOS, AND PATRIOTISM .- An editor the opening up of communication with Canada by and the work would be commenced should the Gov- express terms apply to debtors in the Provinces, out West, on starting for the war, thus ends his Railway would lead to an assimilation of Tariffs be- ernment of Canada and Vancouvers give a guaran- and therefore this bill did not contravene that. All valedictory to his readers:—"Again we bid you tween the Colonies, and, as a consequence, a large tee of 4 per cent. per annum upon the investment. this bill does, all we ask is, that the construction increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your this bill does, all we ask is, that the construction increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and a term increase of manufactures thereby diminishing your things heart and the term increase of manufactures the term increase of manufactures are a term increased as a term increase of manufactures are a term increased as a term increased and the term increased as a term increased at the term in all good-bye, with a throbbing heart and a tear- increase of manufactures, thereby diminishing very The Canadian Delegates-had promised that from shall not be put upon the terms of the Imperial, dimmed eye, which Heaven grant may soon be dry materially the value of the imports in proportion to their Government. This work fairly under way, that it applies to debts owed in the Province; the population of the province; which it had been decided should not be purely the population of the province. and War's fell devastation cease, beneath the pure the population. The result of the completion of the white wings of Peace. Then we return to have the read would clearly be the increasing of the read would clearly be the read would clearly be the increasing of the read would clearly be the read would be the read w white wings of Peace. Then we return to home the road would clearly be the increasing of the va- joining districts were opened up for settlement.— only argument against this bill, is in the fact that again, o'er winding river, hills and plain—throw lue of the exports and decrease in value of imports, These districts had to cover an area four times the as by the English law, all the bankrupt's property Hon. Mr. Seeley thought that while the city was down the glittering sword and spear, and none to leaving a large balance in our favor—perhaps tenextent of New Brunswick, one half of which is taken from him, and he would then be subject to hardly in a position to bear so large an additional

Hon. Mr. Topp asked how this measure would render necessary, when the railway was finished led their population, more than one of them some re-arrangement of Tariff but he helicred the

of justice to hear a case which promised some scan- purposes. He proceeded to point out the advan- the West, what is to prevent our being put into have to come here and look after their debtors, dalous disclosures. On seeing this, the presiding tages the manufacturers of New Brunswick would communication within a quarter of a century with which was quite right. If, in view of this bill, a judge rose and said :- "Persons here assembled as have, by having an extended market of at present a B. N. A. population of seven or eight millions? debtor chooses to go to England and take the risk spectators are not aware of the nature of the case; 2,500,000 consumers in Canada. In 20 years the He would but refer to the growth of these Colonies and responsibility, he will have himself to blame Bill was agreed to.

A bill for incorporation of St. John pleasure

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL presented petitions from He briefly alluded to his remarks of the day pre- tion of the Railway. As yet he had not touched Northumberland, signed by some 550 persons, in of the streets interested.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton asked whether the people of the enlightened views advanced by Mr. Robertson,

charge, services, stated by them in writing, to be on the borders of Canada, and no Railway connect. fairly be drawn from the document read, that there the use of the sewers

authority given to the Delegates to Quebec in Sep- time secures such large national advantages. He bers of the Legislature from the Northern, Central tember last, and shewed that he was willing to ac- could not believe for a moment that the Legislature and Southern counties agree, in adopting the present scheme, proves the prudence which induced the assured by the Delegates appeared to be the last He had heard it said that in pressing this matter convention at Quebec, to agree to leave the discus-

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL could only refer Mr. Seeley to the document before the House; there he would find the determination arrived at by the members of the convention. The hon, gentleman had intimain their terms, but he thought a lawyer would searcely say they would bear different constructions. The chances were, he said, rather against

Hon. Mr. Seeley said the terms of the correspondence were very plain, but those of the bill ambiguous, and the very fact that members of the Legislature, from all the different sections of the Province are favorable to the bill, proves that it is cunningly got up, so as to encourage the hope of

would not vote for it under any circumstances, but

system is defeated; pass it, and a bright feature is opened before us, and our connection with Canada and the United States is ensured.

Hon. Mr. Botsford thought that any one who had read the correspondence relative to an Inter-Colonial Railroad during the last 20 years, would feel satisfied that the Imperial Government would never give a guarantee, if the road was to be conin silver, and the collectors take it by the bushel. structed on the frontier. Every one would admit, most advantageous one for the Province, but the North might feel no jealousy on that score for the reason he had stated. The Central route was, no doubt, the most direct one, but the Tobique mountains formed an insuperable barrier in that direction. If a gorge through those could be found within 30 miles of the River St. John, he thought the Central route would be selected.

Hon. Capt. Robinson differed entirely with Mr-Botsford. He had small hopes of the Railroad besilver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a ing built at all, but, while he acknowledged that legal tender. Think again of a region, within one the British Government did not always, in such matters, show the most discretion, he felt assured by the bank are worth five cents on the dollar more that if they used their eyes and took advantage of the experience afforded during the present troubles in the United States, they would explode the old policy, and give the preference to a line along the frontier. His hon, then referred to instances in the United States, to prove that railroads were now effective in military operations, and less liable to be destroyed when on the borders and in open The House went into committee on a bill rela- country. Three millions of money would not build ting to debtors in this Province. The bill set forth the road by the North; the Central was an imaginary line, never surveyed, except on a small part. He should be prepared to vote for the bill, as ho was convinced that if the road did not go South, it

Hon. Mr. Robertson agreed with the last speakmisrepresentations of this country, and the best

defending it from such. Hon. Mr. HAZEN said he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, should he be here when it came

A Bill to authorise an assessment of City of St.

life. The question appeared to be whether it was were not disposed to incur the expense at present increased number of vessels. Then again, he said, Canada to Vancouver's. £500,000 had been raised the English act did not in of ecting a new building, but would prefer the addition to the old one. It has been represented that the repairs contemplated by this bill, of certain stituted for one authorizing an assessment for £15 .-

taxation as would be necessary to introduce, at once, a general system of sewerage still, he believed to time, or such repairs as were made to meet present necessities might be done according to, and form part of, that general system.

Hon. Mr. Robertson : So long as we allow this partial legislation, so long will there be no general system of sewerage adopted. His honor elaborated on various systems which prevailed in other cities and the different kinds of pipe used, etc. He recommended the terra cotta pipe. The decrease in the value of property from an imperfect sewerage formed a very important item. He suggested that where taxation was made for sewerage in particular localities, the tax should be on the inhabitants

Hon. President expressed himself gratified with

owing to the uneveness of the land, those living on Hon. Mr. Opell thought an inference might very one side of the street could not avail themselves of

> Progress reported. A Bill to enable the Corporation of Fredericton