

County had been erected. The amount given has varied among the different Counties. In later years it was larger than it was formerly.

Mr. Covert said that was a very poor explanation. He thought the embarrassed state of the finances and our inability to sustain the service was the best of great importance from which the country should have learned from making this extravagant grant. He did not think because they had given those grants in the past that that was any reason why they should continue them in the future. The Provincial Secretary had not shown as a reasonable ground why they should take this item out of the revenue of the country. The Government had said they were not going to give the ordinary grant to the great by-roads of the country, and they had by great effort got them to consent to bring another appropriation of \$5,000 for the

Mr. Burns would like to be better informed on the finances of the country before giving this grant. He would ask an explanation of the Provincial Secretary why it was that the People's Bank statement and the turnstall turned down by him and did not agree. He did not think the affairs of the Bank were being investigated. It was to be an investigation into the financial affairs of the Province that they asked for a Committee to be appointed. He would ask an explanation of how it was that on the 23rd of February the Bank owed \$103,000, while that return says they owed the Province \$167,000 on the 24th.

anyabout the deposits or the inter-
affairs of the People's Bank. He was
to hear the hon. member had confidence
the stability of the Bank. The resolution
the hon. member was calculated to create
impression in the minds of persons not
connected with the Bank, that the Bank
that institution. He thought yesterday
when he gave an explanation that he said
returns he placed on the table represents
what was at the credit of the Receiver Ge-
eral. He had stated also that the De-
partment had cash credits at the banks for
which they drew checks. Every member was
that we draw checks upon bank and the
bank returns to the Government. The
returns that are there, they will see a
mount of transfers, \$20,000; the

what was at the credit of the Receiver General. He had stated also that the Dep

ment had cash credits at the banks for what they drew checks. Every member was aware that we draw checks upon bank and that a liability to the bank. If they look at returns that are there they will see a large amount of contracts, \$30,000; the greater part of that is paid by checks of the Department of Public Works. Large balances are due the Supervisors. These are all paid by department checks. There are checks to Receiver General. All the other services

paid by check, legislative expenses are paid by check. All are charged to check accounts. Deduct one from the other and they would find out the amount is what he had expected. That represents the general rule without deducting the departmental accounts. He had thought the object was to show what the floating indebtedness was. He had made the statement yesterday the Province did not owe any floating indebtedness. There was an old expenditure for which the Province was charged. He hoped this explanation would satisfy the committee.

After further discussion Mr. Covert withdrew his opposition to the item, and it was agreed to.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

April

Mr. Desjardins moved for the correspondence between the refinery and the Government, respecting the sugar duties, and pointed out that the Government had not been able to get the refinery to close his establishment at Montreal.

Mr. J. Jones, of Halifax, N. S., said that though he was a free-trader, he felt that Desjardins met on common ground with him on this question, because circumstances and difficulties surrounding were of entirely an exceptional character. He pointed out that the present Government had reduced the duties on sugar, and he thought it was right and to that extent their policy was more liberal to the refinery than that of the former Government. But he contended that the variation in the present tariff would meet

was prepared to propose on the Parliament to take authority to impose on all articles duty payable by any bounty granted by any foreign country on manufactured articles, coming into the country. He pointed out that the Parliament and Belgian Government had granted similar duties on sugars exported to England which had nearly caused the ruin of our English refiners. But when the attention of the Government by deposition of Lord Althorpe was called to the subject, he said at once energetic means which led to a converse result in the abolition of the bounty on sugar, and now the English refiners could get on the usual terms. He said he had no doubt

The Postmaster General replied that it was a very difficult question, and he had been told that nothing short of the representation of Mr. Jones would meet the country.

Dr. Tupper advocated the position taken by Mr. Jones, and urged on the Government to adopt the remedy he had pointed out. He congratulated Mr. Jones on adopting

that he did not wish protection, but on the other hand, to remove the protection to foreign articles. If any other manufacture was destroyed by foreign bounties he was quite willing to apply the same remedy, but at present it could only be applied to one interest.

Mr. Cartwright said the Government would consider the question, which they found surrounded with many difficulties, and would be glad if they could find a satisfactory solution.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) moved for the consideration of the Government respecting the violation of the Washington Treaty, and pointed out how the United States Government had imposed a duty on packages

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the correspondence would be submitted which would show that the Government had made strong representations through the British Minister in Washington, on this subject. He said the parties complaining in the case of the *Dukers* had unfortunately paid the Government without protest, which prevented the Government partaking in any action; but if persons in future, when charged duty, would pay the same under protest and represent their case to this Government, he would undertake to say that the Government would press the matter to the attention of the

United States Cabinet and, if necessary, contest it in the Supreme Court of that country. He said the construction of the Vinyon Treaty gave the Americans an advantage over us in the matter of canals, and they had taken advantage of, causing inconvenience and loss to our trade.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.—Twenty millions of logs have been cut on the weak river and its tributaries, by the bermen of Alex. Gibson, Esq., during past winter, he being the only operator these streams. Of this quantity about fifteen millions were cut off his own

The British and Foreign Bible Society have decided to print the New Testament in the language of the Battas of Sumatra. The people numbering between two and three millions, who formerly were known as cannibals, are now being civilized and punished for their cannibalism. An Expedition started among them in 1825 has been abandoned. The tragic end of the

1834 missionaries Munson and Lyman
1834 prevented other missionaries from
working among the teachers' cannibals.
In 1832 the Rhenish Missionary Society
sent a mission among them, and have
stations and twelve missionaries,
over 1,700 converted natives, a number
of whom are laboring as school masters
and evangelists. One of the missionaries
has married a native woman after
working a labor, translated the New Testa-
ment into their language, in which
which will soon be given to this interest
people in their own language.

In Spencer, Wis., there is a secret so-
ciety of, of which the public will prob-
ably hear much soon, as the members
have been tried for the murder of a candi-
date, while undergoing initiation.