

the Budget submitted to the House of Commons before Easter, when immediately peace was not foreseen, were the following items:—

Army estimates	£34,998,000
Navy estimates	19,876,000

This sum represents what we should have had to disburse for the two services had the war continued. In consequence of peace those estimates have been revised, and they now stand thus:—

Army	£20,747,000
Navy	16,568,000

The total reduction on the two services amounts to £17,559,000, the saving on the army being £14,251,000; and on the navy £3,308,000.

The gross expenditure for 1856-57	£82,114,000
is put down at	77,525,000
Net ditto	

Difference 4,588,000

This requires explanation, and it is a very satisfactory one, for the difference between the gross and net revenue, exactly expresses the cost of collecting the revenue, which item never appeared in any former budget; and it is only an act of bare justice to state that this wise and honest reform in the mode of making up the public accounts is due to the perseverance of Mr Williams, M. P. for Lambeth.

The Income and Property Tax, in its fullest stringency, is to be continued during the present and the next year, in consequence of the wording of the Act of Parliament, which sanctioned it to the April succeeding, not the signature, but the ratification of a treaty of peace. It remains, therefore, at 1s. 4d. in the pound, or £6 13s. 4d. per cent. Its estimate net yield is calculated at £17,000,000.

The estimated deficiency of the year	£6,873,000
is	5,000,000
Less Loan contracted last Monday	

Actual deficiency £1,873,000 or, in round numbers, £2,000,000, to meet which a power of borrowing £2,000,000 in Exchequer Bills, will be asked for.

The Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 19th May, last Monday, amounted to 20,125,000, but of these the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hold £5,000,000, so that there remain in the hands of the public only £15,124,000.

From the above figures it appears that the people of Great Britain have already incurred liabilities to the amount of nearly eighteen millions sterling in defence of the independence of Turkey, and of the equilibrium of Europe. To this outlay will, in all human probability, have to be added at least twenty, if not forty, millions more, in maintaining our military and naval forces in such a state of readiness and efficiency as may enable us to play a leading part in any of the complications and difficulties that may arise out of the Peace which the British people accepted, but which they certainly did not make. For the loss of this actual eighty millions, and of this probable one hundred millions, Great Britain has gained nothing but the satisfaction of having performed an act of imperative duty, and having vindicated its claim to be considered one of the two or three greatest Powers in the world. If to this satisfaction could have been added that of believing in a secure as well as honorable peace, the people of all ranks and classes would be certain, have borne with the utmost cheerfulness the burdens and penalties of the past, and have considered themselves indemnified for all the sacrifices which they have made, and all the blood and treasure which they have poured out. But it is rather too much to expect them to be particularly joyous when a war so costly has brought them so small a return, and when the peace is unaccompanied by any confident belief in its stability. The official mind may rejoice, for it may well be glad that the war is over; but to expect more from the people than a quiet acquiescence in a *fait accompli* is, under the circumstances to expect too much.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE,

To be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, Bathurst, on the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The PROPERTY known as the ROSEBANK FARM, containing 180 acres of Valuable Land, with 45 acres clear, partly marsh, on which is a good Dwelling House, with Barn and Outhouses attached. Also, a Garden well stocked with Scrubs and Fruit Trees, and altogether from its situation, forms one of the most desirable residences in the neighbourhood of Bathurst.

Also, at the same time and place the adjoining LOT OF LAND containing sixty acres, with a valuable MARSH attached.

Terms made known at the time of sale.
ROBERT GORDON,
ROBERT GORDON, } Executors
JOHN MILLER, }

Bathurst, June 12, 1856.

NOTICE.

There will be Sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of JULY, on the premises of the late William McAllister, Newcastle, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. All the

Crop, Stock, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. Terms made known at time of Sale.

Like-wise the FARM will be Leased on the same day for a term of years, if not leased before. For terms of lease apply to Mr JAMES FISH Newcastle

JOHN McALLISTER,
Newcastle, 9th June, 1856.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM
Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 2nd June,	£471 8 4
Withdrawn 3rd June,	251 0 6

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

A Correspondent at Dalhousie, not our own Correspondent, however, writing to us on the 17th instant, has kindly put us in possession of a report of the speeches of the Candidates on the day of nomination. Contrary to expectation, there is to be a contest. Adam Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, is in the field, and we understand has every chance of winning a prize.

Dear Pierce.—The dissolution of the House took all parties here by surprise. This bold and reckless act of the Governor pleased the Tories but displeased the Liberals. The latter are few in number in this County; they have erected no platform yet, and their ranks lie scattered and unorganized; they need some skilful and determined leader to lead them on to victory over the obstructives who sway the political destinies of this County—but the spirit of Liberalism is awakening—already it sheds its light upon the political horizon, and the approaching Election, if I mistake not, will send one member at least to the Provincial Parliament, ready and willing to do battle in the cause of right and progress.

The nomination of Candidates took place yesterday. They were Hon. John Montgomery, Andrew Barbarie, and Adam Ferguson, Esqrs. Until about a week previous, it was thought that Montgomery and Barbarie would be returned without opposition. Betsford had retired from political life in disgust; for reasons best known to himself he declined to come forward, and Barbarie was to fill his seat. The old members rested in calm security, for who was to oppose them? But the people were not asleep. Ferguson yielding to their repeated and urgent solicitations, consented to come forward as a candidate. The old members awoke to a sense of danger, and an active canvass on all hands has been the result. Montgomery trembles a little for his fate. Barbarie swears he'll go in *in spite of the devil*; most persons think otherwise. Ferguson's cause is in the hands of the people; he comes out independent of either of the other candidates—his Election is sure.

After the nomination of the candidates, they addressed the Freeholders.

MR MONTGOMERY'S SPEECH.

He said as he was the first candidate named, it became his duty to address the Freeholders first. They were by the unexpected dissolution of the House, again called upon to exercise the privilege of electing men to represent them in the Assembly. He had been in political life for 25 years, and held a commission as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Common Pleas for a long period. He had all this time endeavoured to do his duty faithfully to the County; he did not claim to be infallible; no doubt he had often erred, but he had always done what he thought to be right—he would assure them that if he had committed any error they were those of the head and not of the heart, he did not think it necessary to state what were his politics, the last 20 years would prove—but he would refer to a few points to show what he had done as their Representative.

First—He had always advocated the settlement of the County—to attain that object the only first and true means was the making of roads throughout its length and breadth. They were necessary for the emigrant and the settler. They had always got their share of the money for Roads and Bridges, and he had been instrumental in obtaining it.

Second—Education had always had his support: the education of youth was one of the first things that demanded the attention of the Legislature. The prospects and welfare of the County depended much on the education of the rising generation, and for this object he had done all in his power; but he was opposed to direct taxation for Education, Roads and Bridges, &c. It would however follow the introduction of Municipal Corporations; he was against direct taxation in any shape.

Third—The Agricultural interest was the greatest, and the only one we could depend upon. The Mercantile and Mechanical inter-

ests depend on it; and all well-wishers of this County should give it their support. If returned he would do all in his power to foster it as the primary interest of the County.

Fourth—Railroads had always had his support when practicable. He opposed the present scheme because it was too great: we would receive no direct benefit from it; we were small compared with the South; the South had the majority and always carried the North; to get anything we must go hand in hand; he only wondered we got on as well as we did.

Fifth—The Liquor Law had met his opposition, because it could not be carried into effect: it was demoralizing in its tendencies and productive of many evils—he would vote for its repeal if returned.

He had now stated the leading points on which he intended to touch.

He had been accused of being opposed to the interests of the French population; the report only reached his ears last night; it was said he was against their getting a French Teacher; that he said they were a nuisance and the sooner the County was rid of them the better. He could only say such reports were notoriously false—the French had always voted for him, and he had always done the best for their interests; he could call upon his late colleague to prove the report was false.

He concluded by saying that if he was returned, he would do his best for the interests of the County.

MR BARBARIE'S SPEECH.

Mr Barbarie next addressed the Freeholders, and spoke to the following effect:—He said, his Hon. friend who had just preceded him had taken the ground from under his feet—he had always gone with him in the Legislature, and they had long fought side by side as the Representatives of the County. He (Mr B.) had represented them for 16 years. When a dissolution came, his old friends rallied round him, and urged him to come forward. He was not very anxious to do so, as he wanted a little rest, and he advised them to try a new hand, and said he would be happy at some future time to come forward if he was wanted. Well, that time had come. The people in all parts of the County now said they wished him to go back to the House, and he was ready to go. The new Candidate Mr Ferguson was an old friend. They had always been friends, and he hoped they would always be so—he had the highest respect for him. But he (Mr F.) had not been tried yet. For his own part he had had long experience, and knew the ropes. He did not doubt if Mr F. was returned he would give satisfaction. He hoped, however, he would be returned himself: he had been an old servant, and would feel sore if he were not elected—he was never beaten before, and would not like to be now. However, if they did not elect him he would not cry about it.

Mr B. here spoke of Railways, said he was opposed to the present scheme as being too large, and quoted his speech from the journals, made in 1852, as expressive of his views then, which were the same now.

He had always been a friend to education, he was opposed, however, to direct taxation. It might do in more populous Counties, but this County was too young for it. He was in favor of free schools. He would go for a Lumber Law that would give the Lumber berth to the first applicant, be he rich or poor. He would vote for a repeal of the Liquor Law—it could not be carried out, and while it affected the Revenue it was demoralizing in its tendencies.

Mr B. occupied about an hour in the delivery of a humorous speech. He travelled over the same ground as the first Speaker, and expressed pretty much the same views.

He concluded by saying that there were three Candidates before the County, only two of them could be returned. If they did not elect him, he would have to stay at home and mind his own business, which he would attend to a little sharper than he had done. Should he be elected, he pledged himself to serve them faithfully. He hoped they would return him.

MR FERGUSON'S SPEECH.

He said he had not been brought up in the political school, and therefore as a public speaker, so much could not be expected from him as from the other Candidates. He hoped they would bear with him should he break down in his virgin speech; he came forward reluctantly at the solicitation of a large and influential body of the Freeholders of the County, and not in the mere spirit of opposition to the other Candidates; he was friendly with both, and while his appearance before the County would necessarily involve some opposition to them, the struggle so far as he was concerned, would be an honorable one. He had always stood by his learned friend Mr B., and his Hon. friend Mr M. from the time of their first election; he had supported them in every election, and he took a little credit to himself for their return; but he was now in the field himself; he came forward at the bidding of the people, and independent of the other Candidates. He was unconnected with either; he had lived among them (the Freeholders) from infancy, they could judge if he was fit to serve them. The County had made him what he was, and the least he could do was to serve it. His learned friend (Mr B.) had, as it were, cut his legs from under him; he could not tell how he (Mr B.) had learned his (Mr F's) secrets. The views expressed by Mr B., in reference to the Lumber Law, were precisely his own, and which he had urged upon Mr B. repeatedly. He wished to see the lumberer placed on as good a footing as the merchant; he would like to have the tim-

ber berths given to the first applicant, and that competition which throws the power into the hands of the merchant done away. The amendment of the Law, in this respect, would receive his attention, if returned.

Agriculture he considered the main stay of the County. Our land was equal, if not superior to any in the Province; and in proof of this he would refer to the Report of Professor Johnson, who pronounced quite an eulogy on the fertility and productiveness of the soil. Since he (Mr F.) had retired from commercial pursuits, he had devoted himself to farming. He believed our Agricultural Society was the oldest in the Province; for its success it owed much to the energetic services of the Gentleman who now filled the office of Secretary to that Institution; still, we had not given the Agricultural interests that attention they demanded; he, himself, he must confess, had been remiss in that respect. Should he be elected, the farming interests of the County would receive his warmest support.

He believed that the making of roads through the County was the first step to facilitate its settlement. Large tracts of rich and productive land lay unsettled for want of roads—these he had always advocated in his private capacity—should they send him to the Assembly he would give the subject his best attention.

This naturally brought him to speak of Railways: he was in favour of Railways, and they (the freeholders) would recollect, that when it was in contemplation to build the Halifax and Quebec line, standing on the same spot where he now stood, he pledged himself to give the right of way through any lands he possessed without fee or reward. That pledge he was now, as then ready to redeem—Railways were the great improvement of the age and these appliances when practicable, would receive his warmest support.

Education was a subject that had always received his attention. It might be thought that as he was a bachelor and had no family, this statement was made merely for election purposes, but he would remind them that he had been officially connected with schools for some years; he had helped to build most of the schools in the County, and had ever taken a lively interest in them—education was one of the pillars of the state. It was in our schools, if rightly conducted, that the first principles of morality were taught to our youth and the foundation of our prosperity in a moral and social point of view were laid. It was there the first germs of future usefulness were planted and future generations would thank us for our efforts in this respect. Our schools throughout the Province, excepting the shire towns, were a disgrace; he had had occasion in considering this subject to turn to Germany and the New England States where the system of education is in their most advanced state. In these states the schools are free and every child from the highest to the lowest in the land can receive the best education free of charge—we must have knowledge—what is knowledge? It is power, a power only to be gained by a proper system of education; I am in favour of free schools; on this point my learned friend, Mr B. has anticipated me; perhaps we are too young for direct taxation to support our schools, but we might as well be directly taxed for this as for other purposes. Direct taxation will undoubtedly follow the introduction of Municipal Corporation.

Grog was the next subject that claimed his attention: he would vote for the repeal of the Liquor Law; it could not be enforced, and was productive of more evil than good; he had advanced the Order of the Sons of Temperance when first instituted. Rum, that Hydra-headed monster, like a centipede, with its hundred feet, had stalked through the length and breadth of the land, cutting down some of the best and noblest pieces of humanity, many a noble and useful member of society had fallen his victim; but laws cannot banish him from the land. Then what must we do?—Why, chain him down, control him by a stringent and wholesome Licence Law. Let moral suasion do the rest.

He was the son of the first white woman born on these shores; he felt proud of his position that day; he was before the people at their request, and he came forward untrammelled and independently; he came before the County with clean hands; he had no political sins of commission or omission to answer for which the other candidates might have, but should he be returned, no doubt, he would have some political sins to answer for like other men; he had not any promises to make; he would refer to his past life as a guarantee for the future. He left his cause in the hands of the people; if they honoured him with their confidence, he would do his duty to the best of his ability.

“On the 23rd ult., the Ladies in connection with St. John's Church, Dalhousie, presented the Rev. Alexander Forbes with an elegant Pulpit Gown and Cassock, as a mark of their esteem for him as their Pastor.”

CANADA.

A Committee of the Assembly have recommended that the sum of £50,000 be appropriated for the erection of Public Buildings at Quebec, which was passed by a vote of 43 to 35. It is positively stated that the Lake Huron and North Shore Railway project will receive the sanction of the House. The Government have also decided on granting means towards the building of the River du Loup and Trois Pistoles Railroads. The steamship Resolute, with the 9th regiment, part of the