VOLUME XV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

NO. 10

So it would seem that a righteous man would have no lazy cowardly prophets, at may not only suffer, but suffer on account such a time! But when the man of God, of his very righteousness. And how and went and stood in the temple of Baal, and why is this? Reason would lead us to challenged his three bundred prophets, conclude that a good man would escape afwhy is this? Reason would lead us to conclude that a good man would escape afflictions; especially from the world around him, in whose welfare he felt a deep interest, and for whose sake and happiness he was labouring and making large sacrifice. But, we find this is not the case. I have read somewhere, that "to do good for evil is God-like; to good for good is man-like; but to do evil for good is like Satan." Indeed it is, after all, but the ligitimate fruit of degenerate nature; and is one of the prominent evidences that man is a fallen creature. Who was the best, the holiest. creature. Who was the best, the holiest, the most benevolent ever born of women? The Son of God. And yet He might well

say, "Was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow? And what may his friends and followers expect, when the wicked "have done these things in the green tree?" There is a striking anecdote, which I once read, to this point. A young green sprig Scotland, who in his sermon on the excel-lency of virtue said, "If virtue could be ed in letters of gold, and being placed in a embodied, the world would love her." In the afternoon the old Docter himself preached; and in the course of his discourse remarked, "My young triend told us this morning that if virtue would be embodied, the world would love her. Virtue was embodyed in Jesus Christ the Son of God, | mean exactly what you say. and the world crucified her !"

And how is this? Why a good man is you are sure you can give them what you the subject of envy and spite; because his promise.

Superior character and active goodness is a daily rebuke to the ungodly; and it he occupies a public and responsible station, he can hardly expect to escape the effect of unreasonable and unjust resentment. In this case, he has some times, in words to reprove their vices; sometimes publicly to 6. Never let them perceive that they be something the company of the case of the cas withstand them; and warn others against | can vex you, or make you lose your expose their acquisition of unjust gain, their frauds, their extortion, their profligacy, their licentrous pleasures, their ambition, their thirst of revenge. Now if wicked men have not the power as of 13 command.

7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little men have not the power, as of old, to take life; still they often cause him to suffer able opportunity to injure him, and dimin-ish his influence and usefulness; and if pos-sible to ruin him. But truth and integrity are generally an overmatch for intrigue and shood; though in some instances successful, at least for a time; and in either case, they annoy and disturb the object of their hatred.

But the disciple of Christ, be he in are ye," said Peter. And Peter knew; for we have a very striking illustration, in his case, of this declaration. Peter was sleeping—mark you—" sleeping between two to do with Gen. Bishop Polk, and the alsoldiers, bound with two chains;" when the angel came to deliver him. He knew Southern branch have introduced without that he was to be led out on the morrow to a violent and ignominious death; as his fellow-apostle had just undergone. Yet, with

Dahlel, too, might sleep in the den of lions, and perhaps did so, while the un happy king under whose orders he suffered, passed a sleepless night, in reflecting on his own folly and guilt. When the apos-tles had been beaten by the Jewish rulers, "they departed from the council, rej that they had been counted worthy to suf-fer shame," for the sake of their Lord. These good men had passed through the flery furnace, and could sing Psalms and hymns at midnight in their dark dungeons. And try it whoever may, it will always prove true, that whoever suffers in a righteous cause, is a blessed man! The christian has, our motto says, "Joy in sorrow," because it affords him one of the best evidences, that he is the friend of God; and that God is his friend. If a christian man adheres steadfastly to his principles and duty, unhappy with this evidence of his heart being right, and that he has the approbabeing right, and that he has the approba- How can the convention be organized, or tion of an approving God? He knows that the roll made out, without disposing of es the sincerity of his motives, undantly reward him, and be forth as gold." But, God has not only pro-mised to be with him in all his afflictious,

the one who lives up to his christian profession; and is actively engaged in his master's cause. In the days of the presecuting Ahab, when they had killed the Lord's prophets and digged down his alters, Elijah hid himself under a sycamore-tree, for fear of the enemy. God visited him with the words of rebuke, saying, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" He so the one or the other be profession; and is actively engaged in his master's cause. In the days of the presecuting Ahab, when they had killed the Lord's prophets and digged down his alters, Elijah hid himself under a sycamore-tree, for fear of the enemy. God visited him with the words of rebuke, saying, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" He so the one or the other be profession; and is actively engaged in his mounced sehismatic?

We cannot be too thankful at times like these, that we be belong to a denomination whose local churches are independent. We have no trouble with a national eccletive, for fear of the enemy. God visited him with the words of rebuke, saying, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" He would seem that a righteous man would have no lazy cowardly prophets at

rowful, but always rejoicing; poor, but making many rich; having nothing, and yet possessing all things." What a mighty influence has the progress of truth and the prosperity of the church of Christ on his

[To be Continued.]

Rules for Home Education.

conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your childhood's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obe-

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you 3. Never promise them anything unless

more effectual than the threatening of a

greatly. They can slander him; they ex- greater punishment, should the fault be cite and foment prejudice against him; they renewed.

combine and lie in wait to seize a favour
9. Never give your children any thing because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good. 12. Accustom them to make their little

ecitals the perfect truth. 13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

Chronicle are imposing upon the Episcopalians of America a hard questica. What authority? The church of the whole country is regarded as a unit, each State being a diocese, and the whole under the govern-ment of the board of bishops, of which there is one member from each State, or rather of the "General Convention of the Potestant Episcopal Church in the United States,"—a legislative body in which all the dioceses, North and South, are repre-

It becomes a serious question for this body to determine, whether the so-called Confederate States are, in fact, or have been at any time since the last Convenbeen at any time since the lat Convention a distinct and independent nation; for on the answer to that question of political fact must depend the answer to the more strictly ecclesiastical question, whether the bishops, clergy and laity of the Episcopal connection in the seconding States, are guity of the sin of schism. Thus our Episcopalian friends, so shy of politics must also have their share of them. As the Congregationalist says :- " How can such a convention refrain from committing itself in some way on the question whether the Episcopalians in the revolted States, are a constituent portion of the Profestant Epscopal Church in the United States reward him, and be bishop of Louisiana shall have been shot or hanged, as he deserves to be, how shall his memory be regarded? Shall he counted with Laud in the noble army

and I am come to tell you of it." "Do walk in sir," he replied "you are my best friend. If I could but engage my friends to be faithful with me, I should be sure to prosper. But, if you please, we will both pray in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview."

After they rose from their knees, and had been much blessed together, he said, "Now I will thank you, my brother, to tell me what it is that you have against me." "O, said the man, "I really don't know what it is: it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong of sarra dead duid w disen

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BILL TO INCREASE THE REPRESENTATION OF

Mr. McPhelin said, he proposed by this Bill to increase the representation of some of the Counties, taking population as the basis. I'pon turning to the Census returns, any hon. member would see that the representation of some Counties was not in proportion to the number of inhabitants when compared with other Counties. Now, he found that the County of Carleton contained a population 16,373, while it had but two representatives ; and Albert, with but 9,444; had the same number, Charlotte County contained 23,600 inhabitants, and returned four members; while King's County with about the same number of people, had but three representatives. Northumberland with but 18,801 inhabitants sent four members. Queens with 13,000 had but two representatives; and Kent, with its 15,-800 had only the same number of members as Restigouche, which had only 4,874 inhabitants. Upon calculation it would be seen, that for member for Kent. For Sair t John, there was one representative to 8,000; for Restigouche one to 2,000; Albert, one to a little over 4,-000; for Charlotte, one to about 5000; Glou-cester one to 7,500. It would thus be seen, cording to population. It was reasonable and right the Counties of King's, Kent, Gloucester, Queens Carleton, should each have another representative added to the present

number. He did not wish to go into details now; his intention at present was, merely to get the matter before the House, and hear me opinions on it , and then he would move that progress be reported.

Mr. SPEAKER contended, that the principle of representation by population was not cor-rect; it was the interests of the country, com-

nercial and agricultural, that should be repre Mr. LINDSAY said, that there were extensive fron mines in Carleton County, and according to the opeaker's argument, that County should have another representative. Carleton was a populous County, containing over 16,000 inhabitants; and he thought in justice, that it

hould have at least three representatives. Mr. FISHER said, he agreed with his honor the Speaker upon this question. He felt that niversal suffrage, and representation by po-He saw no political necessity existing for a recast of the representation at the present time, and under the present circumstances.

Mr. RYAN contended that population was the proper basis of representation, and he was prepared to vote for the Bill.

Mr. Boyd said there were several matters to contain the proper has been appropriately as the proper has been appropriately as the proper has been appropriately as the property of the property of

to consider when speaking of a basis of representation. There were trade, commerce, general interests, and population; he felt inclined to think the latter was the proper basis.

Mr. MOPHELIM thought the interests of the country would be better conserved, if there were sixty members instead of forty one in the House. Parties were so evenly balanced now, that the Government were liable to be influenced by pressure from some members, an vice versa; he was confident an increase of epresentation would remedy this evil. It had the presentation would remedy this evil. It had been stated as an objection to this mensure, that the House of Assembly was too small; he did not wish to terrify the people of Frederiction but he would say, that the time for the removal of the seat of Government from Frederiction was fast approaching. He had no desire to debate this bill now.

Mr. JORDAN was glad the mover was dis-Mr. Jordan was glad the mover was disposed to report progress. If the mover intended to make trade, wealth, and population, the basis of representation, he had some claims to urge upon behalf of Saint John. He would state that the Parish of Portland was larger than the whole county of Kent; and there was more business done in it than in that County. He would also state, that he had seen 43 ships on the stocks, at one time, in the parish of Saint Martins.

of Saint Martins.

Hon. Commissioner of Works said, that in his opinion, population was not the true basis of representation, but trade and commerce. As regards Saint John, which had been mentioned by Mr. Jordan, he thought that place exerted quite enough influence in the Legislature already.

Mr. Montgomery thought they had better postpone the Bill for three months.

Mr. Anglin thought this one of the most important measures that had been before the flouse this session, and they should not treat it lightly. He considered population the proper basis of representation at d he say nothing in the British Constitution repugnant to this principle.

charge. Mr. Boyo was entirely in favor of the Bill,

siastical organization, but every church. He had had seven years experience as an North and South, does what is right in its own eyes.

FORGETTING THE OFFENSE.—A person came to Mr. Longdon, of Sheffield, one day, and said, "I have something against you, and I am come to tell you of it." "The persons to their place of settlement is then persons to their place of setul-ment, if they had any, and not tax the people of the parish into which they had wandered, for the support of such persons.

Mr. Kerr believed from experience, that

the Bill was necessary; but he was willing to modify it to suit the views of hon, members. It might be so altered as to give the overseers power to remove to their place of settlement, such persons as should apply for relief.

Mr. Allen did not like the provisions of the Bill, because the removal of a pauper would cause such an amount of expense. He did not think it advisable to introduce all the machinery and complications of the English poor laws into this country.

Progress was reported. WEDNESDAY, March 12th.

BILL RELATING TO THE POLLING PLACES IN THE PARISH OF WEST ISLES AND CAMPOBELLO, IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE. Mr. WATTERS in the Chair. Mr. BOYD ex-Mr. WATTERS in the Chair. Mr. BOVD explained that these was at that time but one polling place for all the Islands. That in the Fall of the year during stormy weather this place was difficult of access. The Bill proposed doing away with this, and establishing in lieu of it one on Campobello Island and one on Deer Island; as these were by all means the two largest Islands. He did not arricipate any objections in the Bill and believed his colleagues concurred with him in its utility.

Mr. Gflings said, he was not prepared to give an opinion on the Bill at that time. His hon, colleague (Mr. Grimmer) had written to ascertain if the Bill was generally satisfactory, He had not done so himself but wished to ascertain if this was the case before it went further. He therefore desired that progress might be reported until time should elapse for him to obtain the necessary information.

BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO JUDGEMENTS EXECUTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

HOUSE IN COMMITTER.

Mr. STEVENS said, the object of the Bill was to allow parties who procured Judgments in any court of record and allowed the same to remain for any length of time without issuing cester one to 7,500. It would thus be seen, that this was not at all equal. He believed that representation should be regulated according to population. It was reasonable and right the Counties of King's, Kent, Gloucestally the Counties of King's, Kent, Gloucestally the Counties of King's, hould each have which might have carried interest up to the counties of the counties of the debt. Under the present Law when a party entered up judgment on a note or bond which might have carried interest up to the time of judgment; it immediately stopped them, and after obtaining his judgment he was thus in a worse position than before. It was very clear that when the judgment of a Court was pronounced against a party for a sum of money, that money was actually due to the other party and if not paid should bear interest. He trusted and believed the provisions of the Bill would commend themselves to the favourable consideration of the House.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL briefly ex-

His Honor the SPEAKER said, that the sur position of the Law was that so soon as the judgment was given the party in whose favor it was would proceed at once to enforce its proceedings. While he was not prepared to oppose the Bill as thought it was a subject worthy of the consideration of the House whether by passing the Bill it would not leave parties worse off with judgments hanging over them in false security or be an inducement for them to keep judgments hanging over the heads of others until some favorable period, thus giving them a power which they might use with the most disastrous consequences. He thought the Bill was calculated to benefit He thought the Bill was calculated to benefit the poor man. Under its provisions, parties, after they had obtained judgmeut, knowing that they would get interest for their money, if they delayed issuing execution, might be induced to give parties against whom they had thus obtained judgment more time than they would have done otherwise.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert was in favor of the Bill and looked at it as involving no other mestion.

and looked at it as involving no other question than a mere matter of interest.

The Hon. POSTMASTER GENERAL said, he did not agree with the principle of the did not agree with the principle of the Bill, exactly. It gave too much power to the judgement creditor. It allowed parties to issue execution for a debt for which no judgement had been obtained; in other words, deprive a debtor of his liberty, or take his property, for a sum of money which he estimated to be due himself, without the intervention of a legal tribunal. The principle was just the same as if a party was permitted to issue an execution at once on a debt due to him, or which he might suppose due him, without first taking any preliminary steps to obtain judgment. It any preliminary steps to obtain judgment. It was well enough to urge that if any mistake was made, or wrong done, the party who issued the process would be responsible for it, but he was not prepared to support a measure

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL did not apprecinte the remarks of the hou. Postmaster General. If the party issued an execution for a wrong sum, or in any irregular manner, the a wrong sum, or in any irregular manner, the party aggrieved could apply to a Judge, and have it set aside. He agreed with the Speaker that the Bill was calculated to benefit the poor man, by inducing his creditor to wait longer for his pay, after obtaining judgement, than he otherwise might have done. Under the law as it at present stood, the Court could, if they thought fit, slow interest on the debt during the time which intervened between the time of verdict given and assigning judgement, and he could see no reason why interest was not as justly due after judgement was signed, ontil the money was actually paid, as at any

Mr. ALLEN did not clearly understand

had as just a reason to bear interest as any

Mr. STEVENS, in reply to the argumen so the hon. Postmaster General, said that no difficulty could arise from the party who had law. The Circuit gave judgement for a cir-tain sum. The time was certain, viz: to the time of issuing the execution, and the rate of interest was certain. Therefore, no mistake

oppression than now in the said Mr. ALLEN was not prepared to early the spoken. Costs, for instance, ought not to have interest, especially in cases of torts. The costs then were generally pretty large, and quite enough without having interest added to them. Progress might be reported, until some satisfactory conclusion could be a

Mr. W. J. GILBERT again contended that it was but just and right that interest should be allowed in all cases after judgment. The Bill, he thought, had better be disposed of, and could not see any necessity for reporting progress and taking up more time. Mr. GRIMMER remarked, that there was

just as much or more reason to allow interest in torts than in other cases. A little time at ter judgment, afforded to the party, against whom it was obtained, often afforded him an opportunity for making arrangements to meet it, and prevented inmense sacrifices of property. More especially was this the case in actions of tort, when, frequently, judgment was obtained for large sums without any previous warning to the parties to inform them of its magnitude. The weight of the judgment in such eases fell upon them all at once, and they then required time, more particularly than in actions ex-contractu, to prepare for it. The very fact of damages in these cases being so uncertain, was one of the strongest reasons for allowing interest upon them, inas-much as it would frequently induce the judgment creditor to postpone the issue of execution for a time and afford the other party an opportunity of preparing to meet it.

Mr. JORDAN said, there appeared to be difference of opinion among the legal members. He thought progress had better be reported for BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE LANDS IN THE PARISH OF SPRINGFIELD, AND REINVEST THE PTOCEEDS IN A MANNER MORE

Mr. Ryan said, that the object of this Bill was to secure certain private rights. Many years ago, a man named Kilfillan settled on ments; it was contemplated to remunerate him for what he had done. In order to show the case to the House, he would read the pe tition, which is as follows:

"The Petition of your applicant humbly sheweth, that he, John Kilfillin, was born i Ireland, in the County of Fermanagh, and served as a bugler and drummer in the Earlof En iskillen's Yeomanry and Cavalry, for the ty-five years. He was wounded five times the Irish rebellion. He emigrated to this Province, to the Parish of Springfield, i King's County, in the year 1839, shortly afte which, your petitioner, by the counsel and advice of the Rev. Wm. Scovil, who resides in Saint John, located himself on a lot of land reserved for schools, situate in said parish, and cleared about 45 acres of land. He has so improved the same, that it now cuts about 18 tons of hay per year. He has built on the lot, a log house and barn, through the industry of himself and wife, and one son, who lives with him at present. But to your petitioner's sur-prise and grief, he lately learned that your Legislature made a law to sell said land, without considering him, or his aged wife, who are now nearly eighty years of age, and who, if deprived of said land and their labor for the past 23 years, will become a burthen to themselves and others. Your suppliant therefore prays that you will consider his case, and give him said land, or enough to include his improvements at Crown Land price, or, if it must be sold, that he may be paid a reusona ble consideration for his improvements, and he as in duty bound, &c., &c.

This petition is also signed by the Rector of the Parish, and several Magistrates, and

Mr. Scovil said, that it would here hard case to turn this man off the land, without granting him some compensation; but he had received a letter a few days since concerning matters connected with this affair, and wished the mover to consent to report pro gress upon this Bill, to afford him time to obtain further information. If no petitions came in against the Bill, he would vote for it. Mr. RYAN had no objection to report pr press, but he felt confident that the Bill was a just one. There was a law passed last Session to sell those lands, but under the Act, the Magistrates had no authority to pay Kilfitlen for his improvements; and the object of the Bill was, to enable them to have the improvements properly valued, and compensate him

this case; but as his colleague wished the Bill to stand over for a time, he thought it would be better to report progress. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL thought Bill necessary and proper. It appeared that Kuffilen had gone upon the lands with the consent, and under the orders of the Rev. Mr. Scovil, and it certainly would be hard in-deed to turn him off, without paying him for Dr. Vall seid that the Rev. Mr. Scovil did not give Kilfillan orders to settle upon the

Progress was reporte l. Friday, March 14. Continued BILL BELATING TO RAILWAY DEBENTURES. HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Vall in the Chair.

Mr. Kenn - The object of the Bill was to prevent the further issuing of Provincial Debentures under the various Acts relating to Bail

Executive Government to issue Provincial bentures for the purpose of raising monoconstruct a Railway. The amount of those benture: was not to exceed £200,0000 pe

their ultimate redemption, viz. by sale of the lands along the line of Railway, and one and a half per cent out of the profits of the Road. It was particularly specified and required, by the Act that quarterly accounts, containing detailed statements of the amount of monies raised and Debentures issued, and of interest and dividends paid thereon, should be regularly submitted to the Legislature as the work progressed.
This had never been done, as far as he could

discover. Another strange thing was, that while all public officers, who submitted accounts, were obliged to verify them by affidavit, the accounts

Authenticated in any way.

He found that in the Journals of 1859, Appendix, page 338, after a full and detailed estimate had been carefully prepared, Mr. Light, the Chief Engineer, in his Rejort, says that the cost of the whole Line from Mill Street, St. John, to Shediac, 108 miles, including Moncton Branch Station, wharves, rolling stock, land damage and all, would amount to £8,500 currency per mile, or an average of £7,083 starting. The estimate or an average of £7,083 sterling. The estimate was based on the actual cost of the divisions from Moncton to Shediac and from St. John to Salmon Brook, which were then finished; the several contracts, with one exception, finally closed, and amounts settled, and the unfinished the amount had been exceeded last year, some \$13,000 or \$14,000, and finally amounted to over

that in consequence of incomplete surveys, and of the difficulty of knowing with precision the amount and kind of work required to be done, in constructing a Railway in a new country, this allowance of 15 per cent was too limited, and the ultimate cost would probably exceed the estimates about 15 per cent more. He further added, that, as all the works were nearly finished, he had the means of knowing that this calculation was nearly correct. According to the Report of the Caief Commissioner, that year, the cost of the Road was £1,090,431; and Mr. Jarline in that Report, said that baving fulfilled

request to tender their resignation.

Mr. Light, in another Report for 1860, dated 10th January, 1861, says that the cost of the Road up to November, 1860, was £1,090,000; and probably £20,000 would be required to settle up all accounts. In concluding that Report, he was a question which depended entirely upon says as follows: "I beg to congratulate you on having brought this great enterprise to a termi-do with the Bill. It had been very freely disnation so eminently successful.

In Mr. Jardine's Report for 1862, page 11, he says, the cost per mile on the 1st Nov., 1861, amounted to £8.774 sterling.

The total cost of the Road, as appears from To be udded to this was the amount of the 21 per cent. impost, paid towards the interest \$544,282, making the cost up to \$5,392,796,

er £1,348,199.

These figures shewed that up to the 31st of last October this Road had actually cost no less than £12,575 per mile. All parties connected with it had reported, in 1860, that it was complete; and notwithstanding all this it appeared by the Report of the Secretary in 1861, that it was not complete. Last year a debt of \$186,000, had been added to the former debt of the Province, on account of that Road

By the reports it appeared that the net revenue, axising from the Road, in 1859 was—25,795 ".1860..."...10,496 ".1861..." 9,108 ... 9.108

There had been paid to the Treasurer, in

Which left a balance, when deducted from the ed had been realized as net proceeds from the road, and there was nothing to show that it had even been paid into the Treasury. Last year alone out of the net earning s of the Road, there appeared to have been \$21,000, and upwards received, which was not stated to have been paid into the Treasury, but passed to the general bal-ance at the end of the year. This, to say the least, was an extremely dangerous practice. The e-raings and receipts of the Road should all be-first paid into the Public Treasury; and afterwards Warrants drawn upon it, for all the expenses—thus placing every item to its proper,
—never in the Treasurer's—account, and placing
the receipts and expenses in such a shape that they could, at once, be understood by all without

explanation.
The Estimated Railway Impost, for 1861, had been \$116,000. In aid of that \$56,900, was seked by, and granted, to make up the necessary amount of interest; this would bring the whole sum up to \$202,900. The actual receipts of impost for 1861, had been \$92,101 only, and aid of this was charged to the ordinary revenue. \$160,278, which brought the amount up to \$252, 484, about \$50,000, or more than had been esti mated or asked for, equal to the yearly interest of over £200,000.

From all that he could gather or find out from the accounts (and he wished to ask the honourable Secretary, if this was not the once) the country, was now paying interest on interest in this way. Money had been borrowed to meet the interest of the Railway debt as it became due; on this money the Country was now, also, paying interest. He would not assert that this was the case, but could arrive at no other conclusion. This dept had been going on and on, and increasing more and more, every year It had now assumed most formidable dimensions. Its effects must seriously injure the Country, if continued, and it was high time for that House to resume this unlimited power of pledging the country's credit and involving it in debt, which it had so long ago vested in the Government. Ten thousand pounds of these debentures had been issued since November last, and sent home out again by warrant, was not one he wished for sale; and still, as the Secretary had stated, to oppose—he was rather in favor of it. It

it was found necessary to negotiate a loan of £80,000. Three thousand pounds had actually been drawn on this loan, negotiated by the Government, without any authority from the House. He did not know by what authority this had He did not know by what authority this had been done. It was quite as safe to have the management of these loans and debentures in the hands of the House, as in those of the Government. Then, if it was necessary to issue Debentures, let the Government come to the House, and ask leave to do so.

There was another just ground of complaint against the management of the Railway. No regular accounts at short periods were published. It had been said there was no law to competitude. In other countries there was no law of her, but such accounts were published, never

there but such accounts were published, never theirs. In the United States full accounts of the receipts and expenditures were published at short and regular periods. In Nova Scotia they were published once in a fortnight, by order of the Governor in Council there, and it was a principle of which he highly approved. The receipts of the road were paid over to the Treasurer week and the dishursement raid.

Stand of his responsibility as churches and independent members of the found will become a The horse of the function, No. 33, most honers and independent members of the function of the funct

duced to that rate. As the matter now stood, the Province was paying 6 per cent. on \$187,000 to the St. John Saving's Bank, and the other investments by Saving's Banks coat the Province 6 per cent. while the Bank loan was at 4 per

In Nova Scotia they had invested the £75,000 sum was, thus, kept in the country. It would have been wise in our Government to have acted been sold in our own Province and even if they and per centages, payable to Barings. 13 vd.
There appeared to him to be some discrepan

but it required some explanation. He had no desire to impugn the utility of a great public

not read the Bill, nor did he know what its merits were. He would not then go fully into a consideration of the speech of the hon. member for Northumberland, but would refer briefly to a few points, and reserve his com-ments upon the others, for a few days as he dia not suppose it was the intention of the hon. mover to press it at once.

cussed, last year in all its bearings, and but one

feeling was then expressed as to the propriety of providing a safe place of deposit for the small earnings of the poor and industrious people of the Province; and afford them a moderate remaintainance of this institution was calculated to induce frugal and industrious habits, by affording the workers and laboring classes a place to invest the proceeds of their Lubor, where it would be at once, remunerative and safe. It had been decided to reduce the interest to five per cent, besides this there was one per cent commission allowed to Deputies through whose hands the monies, when invested out of St. John, had to pass, which was to pay the expenses of keeping up the establish-ment. This was a most difficult Institution to manage, if ample preparation was not made to meet all its liabilities; but this had been done; as two or three years since £30,000 sterling had been lodged in Baring & Bros. hands to meet any claims upon it, or emergency which might occur. The hon member for Northum-berland had stated that \$21,000, of the net earnings of the Railway last year, had not been paid into the treasury. The reason of this was that in place of paying it into the treasury, it was, at ouce, applied to the liquidation of the construction account. This did not affect the account in the least degree.—
In this way, if paid into the treasury, it would appear to the credit of the earnings of the road ; while Baring & Bros. account against the con-struction account would be increased the exact amount of this credit. And, he would add that, the only difference which would be occasioned by paying the earnings into the treasury, in-stead of applying them to pay the expenses of the road, would be, that if thus paid in, it would have diminished the \$160,000, required out of the general revenue to pay up the in-terest on the Railway debt by \$21,000; while it would have left Messrs. Barings account

against construction \$21,000 more.

The Chief Commissioner or Engineer in a former report had stated that ballasting some parts of the road was not completed, and had stated it would not be required for a year or two. Last year, however, it had been deemed necessary to complete it; which had increased the construction expenditure, of which the hon, member complained. Additional expense had been incurred to make ditches in everal instances where it was found that ice formed against the rails and interfered with the passage of the cars. Also for tanks, when it was shewn that the interest of the money which they would cost was not more than ene-third of the wages required for the men for-merly hired to pump the water up by hand. With regard to the land damages, an im-

portant item was \$12,000 paid to the Chipman estate last year, this sum was awarded to it several years before, and was properly chargeable to the year when it was thus awarded out at first, as their claim was much larger, hey had refused to accept it; and had not concluded to take it till last year when it was The proposition of the hon, gentleman (Mr.

Kerr) that all the earnings should be paid, in the first instance, into the Treasury, and paid to oppose—he was rather in favor of it. It had not been provided in the law, however, to do so, and no evil had arisen from it. With regard to the discrepency in the Treasurer's account he would satisfy the House that it did not exist; but would not then go into it. He did not understand the nature of the discre-pency, but would look into it and give the explanation. The hon member wished to know if the Province was not paying interest upon interest. The expenses of the year and the interest of the public debt together had last year exceeded the income. The balance between the amount of income and the amount of debt, which was the deficiency of the present year, the Province was paying interest upon, but only in that way. At the close of the fiscal year the Province owed the Bank nothing, and had a credit of \$7,000, besides the credit of £30,000 which he had spoken of before. This was the case at the close of the fiscal year. It was not so now, for this rea-