# NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

causing the likeness of his face to be for causing the likeness of his face to be put on the Provincial postage stamp.— The position in which the matter stood before the House was this: The last House ordered the money to be paid; but we are told that it is not to be regarded as a vote of the House, be cause it was not carried by a majority of the forty-one members. He did not see the force of such reasoning. He agreed that it was danger-ous to vote away money by address on the last day of the Session. If, even now, the Govern-ment had any new evidence to offer of a nature calculated to justify them in disregarding the vote of the House, the case would be different. But they offered none, and it would seem that they can act in any manner they please. He had they can act in any manner they please. He had listened anxiously for reasons why payment was withheld, but heard none; nothing but asser-tions that it would have been had policy to have constant it would have been bad policy to have carried the resolution into effect. The Govern-ment were bound to pay the money, unless they had discovered some new and important fact, directly searing on the case, of a nature that would justify them in withholding payment. Unless he saw some other reasons than those as-Would justify them in withhousing payments of the set of the resolution now be-rigned, he must vote for the resolution now be-fore the Committee. He did not regard it as a vote of want of confidence at all, and the mover had worded the resolution in a manner to prevent it bearing any such construction. Progress was reported. J. H. S.

SUBMISSION OF THE ESTIMATES AND STATE-

MENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE, BY THE HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY. The Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, by com mand of His Excellency, laid before the House the returns for the past fiscal year and the Estimates for the ensuing one. In doing to, he said, he felt called upon to occupy the attention of the House for a short time, in an explanation of the various expenditures of the past year, and the general condition of the finances. It was much more agreeable, for any member of a Government, to come before House of Assembly with an overflowing treasury than when there was a deficieny in the

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated & Legislatively appropriated Expenditure for Fiscal Year.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Drawn.	Drawn against pre vious Ex- penditure and appro priations.
Civil List	\$58,000 00	\$58,000 00	\$58,000 00	
Legislative,	43,124 00	45,733 00	43,733 45	3.882 8
Judicial,	12.720 00	18,940 88	13.940 88	673 7
Revenue,-Collection, and Protection,	43,205 00	42,329 84	42.129 84	
Post Office,	22,400 00	26,200 00	24,400 00	
Public Works, including Bye Roads,	183,000 00	188.074 66	184.875 82	9.581 0
	116,800 00	118,890 34	115.421 10	3,400 1
Education,	13,000 00	15,782 00	18,132 00	746 5
Agriculture, Bounties,	2.000 00	2.047 00	1,747 00	
	1.120 00	1.187 00	640 00	100 0
Fisheries.	7.200 00	7.200 00	7.200 00	6.944 2
Penitentiary, Public Health,	8,800 00	4.850 00	4.850 00	100 00
Lunatic Asylum,	16,000 00	17.883 00	17.833 00	
Pensions,	1,400 00	1.870 00	1.870 00	160 00
Indians,	1.200 00	1.200 00	1,200 00	
Military, and Militia,	3.000 00	3,110 83	3.110 83	60 9
Steam Boat Inspectors	1.000 00	1.067 75	1.067 75	
Immigration,	8,000 00	2.665 88	2.665 88	
	340 00	340 00	2.000 00	240 00
Steam Ferries	8,000 00	9.862 75	9.862 75	210 00
Censu	4.000 00	4.612 39	4.112 39	
Unforseen Expenses,	6,500 00	7,981 50	7.981 50	790 00
Total	\$560,699 00	\$574,179 27	559,224 19	\$26,629 4

THERE remains unexpended of the appropriations of 1861, for-

	Immigration,		12
ele april d'alla da. Constata a la s	Hospital, St. John,	4,000	00

The civil list was exactly as estimation of direction events had taken or accurately esticourse. The expenses of the Legislature had mate the expense of what they could not reasomewhat exceeded its estimate. This was oc- sonably anticipate; and were not, therefore, casioned by the increased expense of printing, censurable on that print. particularly the report of the Crown Land Com-The estimates of the revenue for the present nittee of last year; and the increased contin- year (1862) were \$595,500. It was required in making this estimate to The increase, shewn by the table, in the Juadd sufficient to the proposed new tariff, not dicial expenses was occasioned by the Jury only to provide in part for the deficiency of this Law. It appeared that litigation was on the were as follows :--year; but, also, to make provision, so that increase as a larger sum had been required to when the trade of the country improves, in **CASH REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR 1862.** pay Jury fees than had been anticipated. would leave a surples sufficient in 3 or 4 years The deficiency in the Post Office Departto nay off the deficiency of last year; besides ment had been about the same as las' year. providing for the wants of each year. To ef-Expenditure for year, (see estimates).. \$375,857.00 The Post Master General had made his estilect this it would be necessary to increase the Undrawn appropriations of pre- ? mate less than usual, and \$4,000 more had duty upon sepcific articles and re-arrange the

inform the House that the revenue had fallen short of the Estimates ; altho' not so much as to warrant any anxiety in the minds of hon members, nor was the present without a parallel. In the fiscal year ending in 1855, there was a deficiency in the revenue of that year, as compared with the previous, of about £70,000.

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The Secretary then read to the House the following comparative statement, as follows :----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR 1859-'60 AND 1860-'61 WITH THE ESTI-MATE FOR 1860-'61.

Heads of Revenue. 1859-60.	Estimate. 1860-1.	1860-1.
Import Duties, \$578,271 28	600,000 00	477,209 59
Exports ' 57,541 52	60,000 00	70,778 38
Casual & Territorial Re- /		
venue & Surplus Civil		
List 33,056 96	30,000 00	17,959 60
Supreme Court Fees	i	
2,501 00	2,500 00	3,000 00
Auction Duties 354 58	400 00	150 22
Province share of	5	•
seizures 1,548 82	1,600 00	616 92
Distillery License 80 00	66 66	66 66
Refunded Money 2.223 30	4,000 0.7	5,344 60
\$675,577 46	698.500 00	5:5.058 71
Net Revenue from Railway	, 1860, 1861,	\$41,985 40 36,432 63

This table showed a deficiency of \$133,500. To ascertain the full amount of the deficiency he falling off in the Railway calculations from the Estimates would have to be added to this. He said he was aware that a Government might justly be censured for making their Estimates too great or exceeding in their expenditure the amount of their estimates ; but they ought not to be held responsible for 'he effects of circumstances over which they had no control. This. he contended, was the case in the present instance. The expenditure for general purposes as the following table, which he read, would - but little exceuted the estimate

proposed to increase the duties on the followng articles, viz :--On gin and whiskey, which is at present 50

> cents per gallon an additional 10 cents. All teas introduced into the Province were now charged 4 cents per lb., this on black tea would remain as at present; and 4 cents additional would be chasged on green tea. On rum, 5 cents per gallon additional to be

charged. On molasses 4 cents per gallon. In Nova Scotia the duty is 5 cents, and the proposed 4 cents in this Province, when added to the 24 per cent. Railway Impost duty, would make it little less than the duty of Nova Scotia.

On brown sugar a duty of \$1 40 per 100 bs., instead of \$1 20, as at present. By the imposition of these duties the tarif

n specific articles of the two Provinces would e about equalized : and the trade of each could then be thrown open to the other. The loors of trade being thrown open, additional nackets would present hemselves for the manacture and produce of each. The maun-

acturer who has now only the wants of 250,000 people to supply in our own Province, would hen have 580,000, and vice versa. And so oon as the necessary changes could be made n Prince Edward Island, and that country be hrown open in the same manner, this advantage would be still further felt.

With regard to the Railway returns, the ret returns of the Road for the past year had been £10.000.

The estimated revenue from passengers was \$90,000, or £22,500. This estimate had been made from the best information which existed. There had been, however, no sufficient data on which to base it, as the road had not at that time been in operation a whole year.--There had to be some guess work, and, acting upon the data which they had, the estimate had not been jumped at, but carefully calculated. In 1860, 150,000 passengers had passed over the line. The year before, it was found that 110.000 passed over it, at an average cost of 2 cents per mile. The next year for nine months of which the road was imper fect, and finished but three months before its close, 151,000 passengers passed over it, travelling an average distance of ten miles, at the cost of two cents per mile. Acting upon these facts, and with reference to the proportionate increase, the road being then complete, the estimate had been made that the amount of

travel would be 200,000 passengers, at an average distance of 23 miles, and at a cost of two cents per mile. The difficulties abroad, then unforeseen, had latervened. The number of passengers had fallen off, owing to this fact; and the actual returns showed that only

171,000 had travelled. The average distance, however, had b en 23 miles, and the cost a little under two cents per mile. That the Government had not anticipated the deficiency in the returns must be patent,

as, if they had, there were numerous branches of the expenditure which might safely have 0 been curtailed. By assimilating the tariff of this Province on

specific articles with that of Nova Scotia, and applying the increrse of the revenue which would be thus occasioned, to the payment of the increased expenses of the country, it was anticipated that the revenue would be brought nearly up to the requirements of the present year; and give sufficient, when the trade of the country recovered, to pay off in three or four years the deficiency of 1861 and 1862. In order to curtail the expenses of the pre-

sent year, and as no immediate necessity existed for the expenditure, it was proposed to strike off the appropriations for improvement in river navigation, as well on the St. John and Miramichi Rivers as on all others. This rould diminish the expense over eigh hon-

It might be ask-d why warrants were al-

owed to remain unpaid in the Treasury. The

answer was, that a major portion of them was

RESOURCES.

vincial debt falls due-viz., on 1st of January

Thirty thous a d pound of Debeutures had

Ou the first of March a bill for £3,000 had

The principle alteration in the Railway

Mr. KERR rose in his place, and said that

last year the Hon. Secretary had laid before the House, with his statement of the affairs of the Province, a printed report on the finances; that's believed that one had been very lucid and satisfactory, and wished to know it this

practice was to be discentinued, or why it was

made with Baring Brothers.

Railway Construction.

year, he had, with difficulty, got the papers which he had just submitted ready; and had only completed them within five minutes of the

time he brought them before the House. Mr. ANGLIN said he was sure the House would be willing to wait a week, in order to afford the Hon. Provincial Secretary time to prepare a statement of that character.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY replied, that he intended, while in office, to do so. It was not required of him, however, as a duty and this year owing to circumstances he had been unable to do so. He thought, however, hon. members had ... o grounds of complaint, as the papers he had already submitted contained the fullest information.

Mr. ANGLIN briefly replied that if this was the case there was no necessity of a spe ch an hour and a half in length to explain them; and stated that in his opinion the Hon. Provincial Secretary would not himself understand these in a week.

**RESOLVED** by the New Brunswick Bap-Mission Fund. tist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been or years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern the amount due. We pray for full houses, and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa earnest speeches, a missionary spirit, and tions. therefore :---

Resolved.-That said recognition be continued open purses. by the Churches of this Association.

AcwBrunswichBaptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 186

Some of our last year's subscribers complain

that they have been cut off, when they expect-

ed to receive the "Visitor" till 1st of May

next. We do not know how such misconcep-

tion could have originated. We publiseed no

notice to that effect, and our agents deny hav-

POLITICAL.

#### Bazaar.

The Ladies of Germain Street Church and congregation intend (D. V.) opening a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles, in Fisher's Brick Building, King Street, on Tuesday the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M. closing at 10 P. M. The sale will probably continue two days.

Home Missionary Meetings.

As noticed last week a series of Missi-

onary Meetings got up for the purpose of replenishing our Home Missionary Trea-

sury will be held (D. V.) under the aus-

pices of the N. B. B. H. M ssionary Board

according to the following programme :-

Brussels

Leinster

Portland

66

past 7 o'clock, P. M.

11 1 the The

"

Germain St., - - Thursday the 13th.

These exercises will all commence at 1-2

It is expected that all the pastors of our

City Baptist churches will be in attendance

at all these meetings to give interest by

their address, and to combine their efforts

to accomplish the important objectin view.

Seats will all be free and collections taken

up at each service in behalf of the Home

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS are wanted

pay missionaries who have faithfully per-

ormed their work, and very much need

Wednesday " 19th.

Thursday

Friday

" 20th

" 21st.

A refreshment table will be spread, supplied with hot coffee and an ample variety in the eating department, including fruits, confectionary, &c., &c.

#### Donation Visits.

The Christian Messenger continues to ng made any such engagements. Those who paid us \$1,50, received the paper to the 1st of eport favorably in this direction. Rev. A. S. Hunn writes,-On the evening of the February, although not entitled to it beyond 4th ult., the Canard Church and congregathe 8th of January. If any one aggrieved, tion made us their accustomed Donation can shew us any good reason why they should Visit. receive the BAPTIST AND VISITOR, for 16

The evening, though cold, was very nonths, for \$1,50, we will cheerfully send it pleasant and otherwise favourable. Every inch of space in our quiet dwelling was well occupied, the attendance, I think being larger than heretofore. After a boun-We devote a large space of our paper to-day tiful tea, the usual evening enjoyments, to matters which concern the interests of our Deacon Thomas Rand, in behalf of the meeting presented a well filled purse, and On our first page we give a portion of the a list o. articles, amounting, with some dodebate on the resolution to pay Mr. Wal.ace nations made since, to the very handsome £20, lost by carelessness of a mail carrier. sum of \$270, nearly \$200 of which was in mon'ey. The opposition of the Government to this pay-

I would avail myself of a small space in ment, even after it had been voted by the the Christian Messenger to acknowledge House, is almost unaccountable. Our readers the above, expressing as it does, so subknow that for years we have protested against stantially, the affection and attachment of R. I. the mismanagement of the Post Office Departthis kind people, and also our appreciation ment, and that it was for this cause we brought of the Christian love that underlies such todown upon ourselves the most unscrupulous kens of fraternal union. I trust a reciproopposition of the Government, and all the cating spirit will be manifest in increased partizan influences, in and out of our own Dedevotedness to the cause of Christ. May romination, which it could com.nand. But the cheerful giver enjoy in rich abundance we have always held, and continue to hold, the Lord's blessing. We were favoured that there is no department in the Governwith appropriate addresses from the Revs. ment of the country, of more consequence to D. Freeman, T. Higgins, W. Murray, and 17, that he has just completed a translation D. R. Eaton, D. Cogswell and J. Burgess it than the Post Office Department , and that

people in this ancient town where the saint- kingdoms, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, ed Edwards so successfully labored. The Airica, Turkey and Russia. Add a third revival is mainly among the Baptists and to each of these nations, and then the em-Methodists, and most gratifying in its ef- pire of China is larger than the whole of

Evangelist, that there is an interesting work of grace going on at South Paris. A series of meetings was commenced on Tues day evening of last week, under the speci-al direction of Mr. Hammond, the evangelist. All the ministers in that place united in carrying on the meetings. The first evening about 200 remained at the inquiry meeting. Rev. Dr. Carruthers of Portland, was present at the meeting on Friday night. BATAVIA, N. Y .--- We learn that a most powerful work of grace is in progress here. One hundred persons have been baptized, and the good work is still progressing.

NORTH CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J.-Brother R. S. James baptized seven into of China at the present time exceed 400,the fellowship of this church last Lord's 000,000. But who could conceive of that day week. Some twelve more are await-ing the ordinance. number ? Suppose 400,000,000 were placed rank and nie, ten abreast, the co-

The N. Y. Examiner notes the baptisms reported at the Pastors' Conference on Monday were-Bloomingdale, 53; Cannon street 24 ; Laight street (within one year,) 60; Antioch, 3; Union, Jersey City, 2; Strong Place, 4; Bedford Avenue, 3; Second Williamsburgh, 2; Green Point, 3.

The Mount Olivet Baptist church, of this city, Rev. S. Remington, pastor, is enjoying a pleasant revival. Twenty-one young converts have been baptized during the last follow.

Rev. E. Holroyd writes from McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y.: "We have enjoyed a refreshing from the presence of the Lord this winter. I have had the delightful privilege of baptizing eighteen hopeful converts, among them two of my children ; for which I ask myself, 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits

unto me ?' " Rev. J. H. Barker, of Defiance, O. "The Lord has granted a 'little reviving' to the feeble church of this place, of which I have been the pastor for the year. Six have publicly requested the prayers of Christians, two were baptized last Sabbath, and we hope that others will soon unite with us."

Rev. P. Forbes, of Medina, Mich., says We are having a revival. I have bap tized five, and next Lord's-day expect a number more.

Revivals are also reported at Altona, Lenox, Dundaff, Phenixville and Union town, Pa.; at Winchendon, Mass.; and at Winchendon, Mass.; and at Quitmessett,

Baptist Missionary Items.

Mr. Stevens writes from Rangoon, Nov. 13, that the history of the Burmese church for the last year has been encouraging. The number baptized, in connection with the Burman church, the last year, was 14. Dr. Wade writes form Maulmain, Oct.

them combined. And the population of PARIS, ME .- We understand, says the China. It is usually estimated at 360.000.-000, but he believed it actually exceeded 400,000,000. The census is taken every year with great care, for purposes of government, and if there is any temptation to make talse returns, it is not on the side of excess; and severe corporal punishments are inflicted upon any who should

be discovered in putting down an untrue statement. He believed, therefore, that the census might be fairly relied upon. Now, it appeared from the returns in 1812, that the population was 360,000,000, and that in 1852 it was 396,000,000. That showed an annual increase of 900.000. and leads to the conclusion that the people

> iumn would almost surround the globe at the equator ; or if they marched thirty miles a day, it would take two years and thirty-eight days for the whole to pass any given spot. But the 1200 converts, if there were so many in China, could pass in three

minutes and a third. These few are passng heavenward, but where are the others going? Suppose 400 missionaries were sent to China now, and began their work at once, even then 12,000,000 of those now living would change time for eternity, month, and others are expecting soon to before they could hear the glad tidings of salvation.

Popery successful in London.

In an address recently delivered by Cardinal Wiseman to his clergy in London he expatiates upon the progress of Komanism in the great metropolis in the following style :-

"And now, my brethren, coming nearer hcme, let me cougratulate you on the success with which God has crowned your zeal in His cause during the past year. It is ueither necessary nor opportune for me to enter into statistical details, or to enumerate the many good works for God's glory or our neighbors' spiritual and temporal weal that have been this year begun, advanced, or completed. New missionary districts have been marked out in various parts of London-the stakes, as it were, planted in the ground for new tabernacles. for the God of Israel ; land for several churches has been purchased or given, both in the city and in the suburbs ; several new communities of both sexes have been introduced ; fresh institutions of charity have been firnly established ; presbyteries, schools, convents, and other religious buildings erected, some of considerable extent and elegant forms; while the seed has been cast into the ground which will require a year or more to mature its growth. But what is more, and far more important than this outward increase of God's house is its spiritual advancement. There is a visible progress in the extent of attention to religious duties, in the observance of testivals, in attendance on mult plied servi ces, in frequentation of varied devotions, in, affectionate worship of our Lord in His most Blessed Sacrament, of His Immaculate Mother, and of His Saints ; and lastly and chiefly, in the editying approach to the two great Sacraments, the medicine and the food of the spiritual life. With these proofs of interior fidelity, piety, and D.v.ne love, I feel that we have no reason to fear that the outward show of religious progress is cultivated and favored at the expense of the spirit and soul of our holy religion ; but toat we have a well-founded trust in the stability and future increase of our present happy advancement."

been required than his estimate had supposed. In the Public Works Department an increased expenditure of \$5,000 appeared. This was, in part, occasioned by the payment of \$1, 000 expenses of the Prince of Wales celebration, which was chargeable to a former year. but which had not been paid till this year; and not having been added to the estimate of undrawn appropriations, had to be included as an expenditure of this year.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary here euumerated the different expenditures, as they appear in the foregoing table, and proceeded to call the attention of the House to the fact, that the deficiency had arisen, almost without an exception, in Departments over which the Executive had no controul.

Upon the adoption of the Decimal Currency system, it was found necessary to amend the Law, and adapt it to that currency; thus: where one penny had been charged two cents, were substituted. By careful computation it had been found that this, with the method of collecting the duty on sterling invoices, would make an increase in the revenue equal to the increase on the estimate of the preceeding that all British goods should be treated in the ycar.

The estimates for exports had been based upon the fact, that no less than 60.000.000 feet of lumber were lying ready for shipment when these estimates were made, which had caused them to be increased in that particular \$3,000; but the real increase had been \$13,000

It had been asserted, on the floors of the House, already, that the Government sought to take advantage of the difficulties in the United States, to justify their position. But it could be shown that a deficiency had been occasioned in the revenue of every one of the British North American Colonies owing to these nhappy difficulties. The estimates of each year were based, in a measure, on the revenue of the past year. The exports for the past year were not so bad as might have been expected. The increased value of the exports was estimated at \$150,000 over that of the last year, while a falling off had taken place in the imports of no less a sum than one million dollars. It might be asked how it was that if there was such large exports, so great a falling off had occurred in the imports. This had occurred owing to the depression in the lumber trade last year, and the consequent retention in this country of the lumber which would have been shipped under other circumwould have been shipped under other circum-stances. The imports for the previous year had been six million dollars, upon which the estimates for the past year were based. They had however, fallen to, or below, five million collars. Under such circumstances as these to Government could accurately estimate their ne. At the time those estimates were made there was nothing in the aspect of af-fairs in the United States to warraut a suppotion that they would increase and assume formidable magnitude they had done; he formidable magnitude they had done; lasting and drying up the trade in every part of the British N. A. Colonies. South Caro-ina, it was true, had seceded, and one or two of the other States, it was rumored, would do the other States it was nothing more, and no one anticipated at that time the wide-spread in and disastrous war which had en-The cloud was then but the size of a d. The cloud was then but the size of a 's hand, which now hovered so darkly or the whole of the listracted American If the Government had largely ex-I the estimate they had mide for the expresses, they would have been cen-e; but the additional expenses had all been incurred, not by the Executive mment, but order the Law. Thus un-

Negociations were going on between the Government and that of Nova Scotia, relative to establishing a system of free trade. These proposals had not, however, attained a sufficient legree of perfection, to warrant the Govern ment in stating this to the House; but he, desired to say that the policy of the Government in relation to this subject had been to secure Free trade, especially with the lower or Atlantic colouies

ments; and for the appropriation of the year In 1859 provision was made in our revenue undrawn and which only reached the Treasury law that specific articles, the productions and a few days previous to the close of the fiscal manufactures of the United State, the West year. Indies, and of British American Colonies, should The resources of the year were as follows. be admitted, duty free, into this Province upon their conceding to the province a similar pri

velege. Her Majesty had not withheld her consent to this Bill, but had taken exception to the provision of this sections. Just at this time mercia' Bank, a communication was received from Canada, pro-posing free trade between all the British American Colonies. This proposition was forward-Commissi ners hands. ed to the British Government, but was not conceded by them; except upon the condition same manner. From the nature of the corres-This showed an available Bank credit of

pondence which took place on this subject the Government was led to hope that the applica-\$120,000. It was necessary to keep this tion of this principle, it asked simply for the credit untouched; for this reason: At two British North America: Provinces, might be periods in the year the interest on the Proconceded. After persona consultation with some of the members of the Government of and July. These with the expenses of the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Legislature and the road appropriations con-New Brunswick Government prepared a mem stituted nearly three-fourths of the expendibrandum, a copy of which is now before the ture of the year; up to which time not one-House, asking the British Government to half the revenue had been collected, the Goconce le the application of this principle to the vernment were called upon to pay £35,000 trade between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick at each half yearly period, and it mattered and Prince Edward's Island, and it will be not whether the year was such as to render seen, by the answer before the House, that this the revenue ample at its end or not. The boon has been conceded. Since this conces first five oa six months of the year the returns sion had been made, negociations have been would be very small, while the expenses were going on with Nova Scotia to establish a unigoing on just the same, and it was necessary form tariff and free trade between the colonies. to have this credit at the Bank in order Three ways presented themselves by which to meet these payments promptly, and keep the attain this object. One was by establishing a business of the country balanced until the reuniform tariff, this was by all means the cheapturns, at the end of the year, made up the est and most advantageous; the second was deficiency of the first five months. It was by enacting a law in each Province, authorizing therefore the intention of the Government to the admission of articles, the growth, produce, ask the consent of the House to issuing £35,and manufacture of the other, free of duty ; 000 worth of Provincial Debentures to meet the third method was under the Law, as it althe present requirements. When in England, ready exists in New Brunswick, which authorknowing of the deficiency, he had made arizes the Governor, at any time, by proclamarangements with Messrs. Baring Brothers for tion, to authorize the admission into this Proa loan of £30,000, at 5 per cent, to be met by vince, from the other colonies, of all articles of these debentures. their growth, production and manufacture upon their conceding to us the same privilege. In been lodged in the hands of Baring Brothers this later way it could be done without any to meet any liabilities or emergencies of the further enactment. The Imperial Government Savings Bank, which he desired to inform the having assented to the requests of the Provin House still remained untouched. cial Government in this particular, they did not anticipate any objections to carrying out the provisions of this act. been drawn under the arrangement he had

re held in his hands the estimates of 1862. They were as follows : ESTIMATE OF THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1862

Imports,	\$515,000	00
Exports,	55,000	00
Casual and Territorial Revenue, aud Surplus Civil List,	20,000	00
Supreme and Equity Court Fees,	4.300	00
Province Share of Seizures,	1,000	00
Auction Duty,	200	00

This estimate was calculated to provide for

not done this year ? He had no doub' the pa-pers submitted, by the Secretary were very a .-

struction.

sand dollars for the present year. is the very last place where facilities to the The proposed expenses for the present year

own Province.

country of the most ample, safe and expeditious character, should be withheld or cuitailed. Suppose the Department does not pay.

What of it? Could £6000, or even £10,000, of the people's money, be better spent than in sending the mails to every corner of the Pro-vince punctually and expeditiously? We be-lieve not. But it is outrageous, that a Gov-.....9,385 19 ernment who does not scruple about spending thousands upon thousands, and hundreds of \$800.243 78

thousands, for partizan schemes and partizan supporters should positively persist in refusing the least possible improvement in the mail facilities of the country.

for the payment of salaries to school teachers : salaries and expenses of the public depart-The next matter of consequence, to which we direct the attention of our readers, is the Provincial Secretary's financial statement,the 'budget," as it is called. It will be seen

that the Province is, as we have always expected it would be, deeply involved in debt. Notwithstanding all the promises and proestations that the Railway would pay its ex-....7,389 36 penses, and leave a sinking fund to pay off, in ime, its debt, it has at last to be confessed, that t does not pay; and the country is called upon to borrow money to pay the interest on borrowed money; in other words, to pay com pound interest ! But this is not all. \$800,494 65 Taxes must be levied, and on what or who

> On the holders of large properties? On the Land speculators ? On the incomes of those who have made fortunes out of the Railway expenditure and other public works? Oh no. not at all. But on the hard-working, prudent country people, who use brown sugar instead of white, or molasses instead of either ; who drink tea! yes, remember on every cup of tea, for years to come, a tax! But this is not all. The Road appropriations must be cut down; the improvements to navigation must be suspended, and finally the Schools will have to share the same fate. It this, even, were all, it might not seem so bad. The Province might out-grow it. But there is another feature in the thing, which to every honest, religious and moral man in the Province, must be peculiarly trying and withering and that is the complete bankruptcy, not of the finances, but of the morals of the country. Where is the Temperance cause? How has it flour shed during the last six or seven years? And at last, that its great apostle, who denounced, at the opening of his career, the imposts on liquor as "the wages of iniquity," and the " rattling of blood-money on the coffins of drunkards," should now coolly seek to repair the spendthrift extravagance of his administration by such imposts as would assuredly add to the evils of intemperance the

demoralizing trade of the smuggler ! statement of last year, was the issuing of £79,000 worth of Railway Debenture-not It will be observed, on reference to the Provincial Secretary's financial statement, that he that this amount was expended during he year-£45,000 was required to refund to. Messrs. Baring, and to the Treasurer, that amount advanced by them on account of conopenty and boldly proclaims his intention of retrieving the public credit, and enlarging the revenue for years to come, by additional duties on rum, gin, and whiskey !

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," that the Provincial Sec retary, the great apostle and leader of Temperance in this Province, solemnly proposes to retrieve his financial position, and carry on the business of the country, by means of extra duties levied on intexicating liquors ! And farther, he coolly calculates, that in a few

This profitable and profited company separated at an early hour, to enjoy in retrospect an evening's entertainment of no ordinary interest. A. S. HUNT. Cori.wnllis, Feb 20th, 1862.

Rev. J. H. Sanders writes,-I should like to acknowledge, a donation visit from the members of our Church and congregation of West Yarmouth, on the 10th of October last. About 40 persous met with us, and left in cash and valuables, \$50.

This act greatly encouraged us, and we hope ere this that God, "whose I am and whom I serve," has more than rewarded them.

### Acadia College Agency.

Rev. A. D. Thomson writes very encouragingly to the Christian Messenger. He savs :---

"I must tell you, and my friends through you, that my way through the good hand of the Lord upon me has been prosperous, by him, and he had the privilege of officithe Endowment has been gradually, if not ating for the first time at the Lord's table regularly increasing, so that it is pretty | The church now numbers seven. A native well up on the third thousand dollars. Parassistant is in charge of the station.

ticulars I would tell you, but some have forbidden me to mention their names in my reports, and others thinkk it as well to act so at present, I must however say, without giving names, that the College Students, twenty-one of whom have made up an Atæhneum" Shelarship by obligating themselves to pay \$20.00 a piece. And the Academy Students are not behind in benevolence for they, according to their seve al ability, have thrown in to the amount \$150,00 or thereabouts, noble fellows indeed, both in looks and manners, as can be found in Nova Sectia, or any where else, 1 think .-- I would speak Mr. Editor, of our venerable and most active President, and the bright intellectual aids-the Professors -all in union working for the good of all. but somobody in these critical times might say it was a puff, I therefore close at present by asking leave to write again.

#### Revival Intelligence.

The Christian Era of Boston says :---In this city considerable religious interest is still manifest, and evidently on the acrease. At Tremont Tomple the good work seemed to be deeper and more impressive last Sabbath than at any previous ime. Seven candidates were baptized by Rev. Mr. Earle, who is still laboring here. and several other cardidates are now awaiting the ordinance. Many are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Sabbath evening hundreds, probably, went away not being able to get even a standing place in the meeting. The meetings are continued every afternoon and evening except Monday and Saturday.

The religious interest in the Union church continues. On a recent Sabbath the pastor baptized three young men and two young women.

At the Perkins street church, East Bos ton, there are encourging indications. Se veral candidates have been received for baptism, and some are inquiring for the way of life.

CHARLESTOWN .- At the Bunker Hil church, last Sabbath was a day of unusual interest. Ten candidates received the or dinance of baptism, and thirteen were welcould to the fellowship of the church. Baptism was also administered at the First

of the first part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress" into Sgau Karen. He is now at work on the Karen and English Dictionary. 8vo. At the same time, Dr. Wade is finishing a vernacular Karen Dictionary, in which every word is followed by examoles of its use.

Mr. Thomas says of Henthada. "There is reason to think that the Sprit of God is touching the hearts of the people in several parts of our field. Do pray for us, and for the dark, sinful heathen.

Mr. Johnston writes from Swatow, China, Oct. 31, that a fortnight previous to date he baptized three men. The chapel. formerly a billiard-room, is filled with a congregation. Mr. Johnson says, such as 1 have never seen in China.

Mr. Jenkins writes from Ningpo, Nov. 3, 1861, announcing the formation of a church, consisting of five members, at Jihz-knong, the second Sabbath in September at which time two converts were baptized

Sabbath School Progress.

HAD TO SURBENDER .--- Stephen Paxson. Sunday School missionary at the West, has established 1061 new schools, and materially aided over 1000 more, riding his pony, "Robert Raikes," over 63,000 miles in accomplishment of his useful work. At a recent Sunday School meeting in Hartford Ct., he related the following incident "After talking to the people at one of

his pioneer Sunday School gatherings in a back county of Missouri, he gave an opportunity for any person present to express their opinions. A tall, lank, loosely-jointed, cadaverous man arose and said, jerking his finger at the missionary ! 'I know that chap. I've seen him afore. I used to live down in (something) country in IIlinoy, an' he come along'n started a Sunday school. Says I, 'Wife, lets move away from yere. I dono nothin' about Sunday Schools, but I hate 'em. When Sunday schools come, game gets scarce. Wel, we moved over to Pike county, Missoury. Beu thar about two year, an' that chap come along and started another Sunday school. Says I, 'Wife, that chap's around agin, and it's time for us to start.'

We come up here to Smith county, and we haint been here a year, an' that chap's around agin startin' more Sunday schools. If I was to move to the furthermost corner o' Orrygon, I'd spect to see that chap along in less'n a year, startin' a Sunday School, I give it up, an' I'm goin' in for Sunday schools. I guess they're pooty good things, an' I'll fetch all my boys-seven on 'em.' "

BIBLES IN THE WORLD .--- It has been computed that the whole number of copies of the Scriptures in existence in the world before the present century did not exceed four millions. There is one Society-the British and Foreign Bible Society-of which the annual issue for 1881 was 470,-929 B.bles and Testaments, and in the year 1861, 1,817,897 copies, or an in-crease of 307 per cent.; and in the aggregate the issue of B bles from Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as many as existed in the whole world beCorrespondence.

#### For the Baptist and Visitor.

ST. FRANCIS, Feb. 24th, 1861. DEAR VISITOR,-Being situated in a very remote part of the province, and feeling very much the want of the Society of Christian brethren with whom I have formerty been associated, I therefore prize very highly the privilege of holding communion with them through the columns of the Baptist and Visitor. But more especially do I feel my heart gladdened to night, because it comes a welcome visitor, afteran absence of four wreks. It is true I am somewhat disappointed in not receiving the back numbers, but I found such a feast in the number I received that I am quite contented to wait till the arrival of the next

mail. I am rejoiced to learn that God is blessing his people in different parts of the Province, and I feel an increasing desire that His Spirit may be poured out upon the people of St. Francis, I desire an interest in the prayer of God's children. My faith is greatiy s rengthened by hearing what Gor is doing in other places, and I teel much w acouraged to persevere in labouring espe cially for the salvation of sinners. May God hear and answer prayer in their behalf and save them from eternal misery.

> Yours in the Crospel ALEXANDER ES TABECORS.

## Acadia Colle'ge.

WOLFVILLE, M.arch 8th, 1862. DRAR. BRO. BILL,- -I have been intending to acquaint our liew Brunswick triends trough the Baptist and Visitor of what we are doing in relation to our "College." since the Convention I have spared no pains in collecting outstanding claims, and without personally visiting, except in a few instances, have done all that could be expected at this duil season of the year, and so far I have had no reason to put any note in suit and hope I may by gentle means accomplish our ends without resorting to such measures. I would at some time u ge all who are indebted by note or pledges to make arrangements to forward me or pay any local or travelling agent of the College the sums due at the earliest possible period, the principle is wanted to invest in mortgages and the interest to meet current expenses.

Our Agent, Rev. D. Thompson has been about six weeks in Horton and Cornwallis. and has met with a kind reception ; in fact he is a favorite with the

