

# New Brunswick

## AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

### The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

VOLUME XV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

NO. 14

#### Poetry

**THE TWO WORLDS.**  
Two worlds there are, To our eyes we strain,  
Which seem to meet, and yet are far apart;  
Bright as morning veils in glimmering showers,  
They strike our eyes, but we are not aware  
Of their existence, till we have been there.

The love there dwells, but delicate breath  
Which we have yielded since to change or death;  
The mother kiss her child, whose eyes are open,  
And that too soon have fled.  
We see them—visions strange—and the  
Nevermore.

It is perpetual summer there, but here  
We may remember rivers clear,  
And rills quivering on the meadow-floor,  
For brighter wells the life of  
For tender hearts and true,  
People that happy land—the realm of  
Nevermore.

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land,  
We glimpse of eternal sorrow, stand,  
What remains here, with its happier store  
Of forests green and deep,  
And what sweet peace? 'Tis the land  
Of Evermore.

Very far off in the marble cities seem—  
To our eyes, the world of the  
Its woods, unroll'd by the wild wind's roar;  
Yet does the turbulent surge  
How low its very verge  
One's heart to breathe within the  
Evermore.

Then, whom we loved and had to lose, and  
Died in the cities, far from home,  
Mantle those fresh woodlands, whence sweet car  
rollings come,  
The heart's peace, that  
Gives us their tears a way;  
They drink that river of life flows from  
Evermore.

Thither we hasten through these regions dim;  
But, in the wings of the Seraphim  
Shine in the sun's light, that joyous shore  
Of light and life, that  
The life of glory,  
The sorrow burdened past shall fade for  
Evermore.

Thither we hasten through these regions dim;  
But, in the wings of the Seraphim  
Shine in the sun's light, that joyous shore  
Of light and life, that  
The life of glory,  
The sorrow burdened past shall fade for  
Evermore.

There were many places where it could be made, and he would not go for a tax on this article, so long as another resource was left.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

The Country, however, ought not now to be called upon for additional taxes. In the session of 1861 the Hon. Secretary and stated that the total amount of the Province, that was owing for all the expenses of the year, there still remained a balance of £1316 12s. 7d. on hand.

In the same report, he also stated that on the 1st of November last there was sufficient to pay all outstanding warrants, the whole amount of undrawn appropriations, &c., and still leave a considerable surplus. His statement showed that there was over all £28,000 at his disposal. There was the

Savings Bank debt of £26,410  
Surplus Revenue of 1859 24,813  
" " " 1860 11,454  
And then the other credit } 27,128  
Fund, amounting to }  
Then for unpaid warrants, } 21,332  
Undrawn appropriations, } 7,900

Over £100,000

If these figures were correct, the Country could not only pay the interest on its national debt, but all the way things were going on we would soon either have repudiated our debts, or come down to direct Taxation. Retrenchment was the only course left open for us to pursue, and there was room for a large amount of it.

the people of the country made him believe that they would sustain such a course and appreciate it. Any man whose political existence depended on an article like this, that had been in that House had no right to sit there. Representatives ought to be, and would be judged, not by a single vote, but by the aggregate of the whole course. If they did not meet the views of the constituents in one place, they would in another, and they would be judged, rather by the tenor and spirit of their whole conduct, than by any single vote they might give.

Mr. MURPHY said that great complaints had been made that this tax on molasses would bear hard upon several of the most important interests, principally the lumbering interest. He explained to a number of them (his constituents) the reasons of the tax, and the amount, and they generally agreed with him upon its judiciousness. They were more anxious that their By-road money should not be taken from them than about it. The tax itself was small. He did not think there were many families who would use over 30 gallons in a year, and all the tax would amount to on the whole \$1.00.

He also stated that there was \$10,000 appropriated to steam navigation on the North Shore, while the money was taken away which had been usually appropriated to the river navigation. If the River Counties had any just cause for complaint this was one. Much of the goods transported up the river had to go in tow-boats, and he thought a small sum at least should be appropriated to clearing out the river bars. There was a large denominational grant for educational purposes. Nothing however had been appropriated to the College recently established at Woodstock. Fair play dictated that this should have received a small grant. It was not yet too late, and he hoped that the subject would get the favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT rose and said that two of the members, at least, of the County he represented, were rather the representatives of the opinions of the Government than of their County in regard to the Bill. He could not, therefore, give a silent vote on this question. The question before the House resolved itself into a matter merely of taxation or economy. It was for the House to say which of these would be dictated. As a representative of Westmorland County he felt authorized to state that the feelings of his constituents were in favor of the Bill, and he would accordingly support it. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. RYAN said, because there was a duty elsewhere on molasses, was no reason why we should have one. Nobody had recommended the Bill had been drafted two or three years ago, and he thought it was a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.

The expense of inspection, clerks, model schools, &c., was £317 18s. 2d.

Mr. MURPHY said that great complaints had been made that this tax on molasses would bear hard upon several of the most important interests, principally the lumbering interest. He explained to a number of them (his constituents) the reasons of the tax, and the amount, and they generally agreed with him upon its judiciousness. They were more anxious that their By-road money should not be taken from them than about it. The tax itself was small. He did not think there were many families who would use over 30 gallons in a year, and all the tax would amount to on the whole \$1.00.

He also stated that there was \$10,000 appropriated to steam navigation on the North Shore, while the money was taken away which had been usually appropriated to the river navigation. If the River Counties had any just cause for complaint this was one. Much of the goods transported up the river had to go in tow-boats, and he thought a small sum at least should be appropriated to clearing out the river bars. There was a large denominational grant for educational purposes. Nothing however had been appropriated to the College recently established at Woodstock. Fair play dictated that this should have received a small grant. It was not yet too late, and he hoped that the subject would get the favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT rose and said that two of the members, at least, of the County he represented, were rather the representatives of the opinions of the Government than of their County in regard to the Bill. He could not, therefore, give a silent vote on this question. The question before the House resolved itself into a matter merely of taxation or economy. It was for the House to say which of these would be dictated. As a representative of Westmorland County he felt authorized to state that the feelings of his constituents were in favor of the Bill, and he would accordingly support it. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. RYAN said, because there was a duty elsewhere on molasses, was no reason why we should have one. Nobody had recommended the Bill had been drafted two or three years ago, and he thought it was a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.

The expense of inspection, clerks, model schools, &c., was £317 18s. 2d.

Mr. MURPHY said that great complaints had been made that this tax on molasses would bear hard upon several of the most important interests, principally the lumbering interest. He explained to a number of them (his constituents) the reasons of the tax, and the amount, and they generally agreed with him upon its judiciousness. They were more anxious that their By-road money should not be taken from them than about it. The tax itself was small. He did not think there were many families who would use over 30 gallons in a year, and all the tax would amount to on the whole \$1.00.

He also stated that there was \$10,000 appropriated to steam navigation on the North Shore, while the money was taken away which had been usually appropriated to the river navigation. If the River Counties had any just cause for complaint this was one. Much of the goods transported up the river had to go in tow-boats, and he thought a small sum at least should be appropriated to clearing out the river bars. There was a large denominational grant for educational purposes. Nothing however had been appropriated to the College recently established at Woodstock. Fair play dictated that this should have received a small grant. It was not yet too late, and he hoped that the subject would get the favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT rose and said that two of the members, at least, of the County he represented, were rather the representatives of the opinions of the Government than of their County in regard to the Bill. He could not, therefore, give a silent vote on this question. The question before the House resolved itself into a matter merely of taxation or economy. It was for the House to say which of these would be dictated. As a representative of Westmorland County he felt authorized to state that the feelings of his constituents were in favor of the Bill, and he would accordingly support it. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. RYAN said, because there was a duty elsewhere on molasses, was no reason why we should have one. Nobody had recommended the Bill had been drafted two or three years ago, and he thought it was a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.

The expense of inspection, clerks, model schools, &c., was £317 18s. 2d.

Mr. MURPHY said that great complaints had been made that this tax on molasses would bear hard upon several of the most important interests, principally the lumbering interest. He explained to a number of them (his constituents) the reasons of the tax, and the amount, and they generally agreed with him upon its judiciousness. They were more anxious that their By-road money should not be taken from them than about it. The tax itself was small. He did not think there were many families who would use over 30 gallons in a year, and all the tax would amount to on the whole \$1.00.

He also stated that there was \$10,000 appropriated to steam navigation on the North Shore, while the money was taken away which had been usually appropriated to the river navigation. If the River Counties had any just cause for complaint this was one. Much of the goods transported up the river had to go in tow-boats, and he thought a small sum at least should be appropriated to clearing out the river bars. There was a large denominational grant for educational purposes. Nothing however had been appropriated to the College recently established at Woodstock. Fair play dictated that this should have received a small grant. It was not yet too late, and he hoped that the subject would get the favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT rose and said that two of the members, at least, of the County he represented, were rather the representatives of the opinions of the Government than of their County in regard to the Bill. He could not, therefore, give a silent vote on this question. The question before the House resolved itself into a matter merely of taxation or economy. It was for the House to say which of these would be dictated. As a representative of Westmorland County he felt authorized to state that the feelings of his constituents were in favor of the Bill, and he would accordingly support it. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. RYAN said, because there was a duty elsewhere on molasses, was no reason why we should have one. Nobody had recommended the Bill had been drafted two or three years ago, and he thought it was a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.

The expense of inspection, clerks, model schools, &c., was £317 18s. 2d.

Mr. MURPHY said that great complaints had been made that this tax on molasses would bear hard upon several of the most important interests, principally the lumbering interest. He explained to a number of them (his constituents) the reasons of the tax, and the amount, and they generally agreed with him upon its judiciousness. They were more anxious that their By-road money should not be taken from them than about it. The tax itself was small. He did not think there were many families who would use over 30 gallons in a year, and all the tax would amount to on the whole \$1.00.

He also stated that there was \$10,000 appropriated to steam navigation on the North Shore, while the money was taken away which had been usually appropriated to the river navigation. If the River Counties had any just cause for complaint this was one. Much of the goods transported up the river had to go in tow-boats, and he thought a small sum at least should be appropriated to clearing out the river bars. There was a large denominational grant for educational purposes. Nothing however had been appropriated to the College recently established at Woodstock. Fair play dictated that this should have received a small grant. It was not yet too late, and he hoped that the subject would get the favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT rose and said that two of the members, at least, of the County he represented, were rather the representatives of the opinions of the Government than of their County in regard to the Bill. He could not, therefore, give a silent vote on this question. The question before the House resolved itself into a matter merely of taxation or economy. It was for the House to say which of these would be dictated. As a representative of Westmorland County he felt authorized to state that the feelings of his constituents were in favor of the Bill, and he would accordingly support it. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. RYAN said, because there was a duty elsewhere on molasses, was no reason why we should have one. Nobody had recommended the Bill had been drafted two or three years ago, and he thought it was a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government. He thought the Bill would be passed, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Province to have a more economical Government.

Mr. KER said, he was not disposed to go for a duty on Molasses. Eight or nine years since this duty was removed. The object was then to benefit the trade of the country, and he believed that benefit had been realized. He much preferred having a duty on the whole Railway tariff than on this article. If the tax were removed, the duty on the Railway tariff, and then people would know just why they were paying it, and what for 1 per cent on this would produce nearly sufficient, as it would realize £7,000 or £8,000.

Mr. RYAN said, his expenses were greater than his income, he was plenty of room for retrenchment. There was the Royal Gazette, it cost the Province \$2 a copy for each of the 1000 Magistrates in the County. No one ever read it, without it was office-seekers who might look over the first page in search of their own name; then there was the expenses of the Legislature which were entirely too large. The public printing—the Publishing of the Debates—some of these things might and should be cut out as far as possible, and many of them entirely abolished.

Mr. BOYD said, he was entirely averse to a tax on Molasses, to effect harmony between himself and colleagues; he had, however, consented to support 1 cent. He was bound to do this, but would go no further, and he did not believe that an article of such prime necessity should be taxed at all.