WE SHALL MEET NO MORE. We shall meet no mere, we shall meet no more,
As we met in the olden time.
We recount some were gay as the rills that play
Neath the clouds of our mountain clime.
On't the chilly strile of a stormy life and no
It the doom of our love below.
While the heart grows cold and the young brain
old,

For a life it ne er may know.

We shall meet no more as we met of yore, and In the gleam of our early day,
When one dreams were bright with the golden had light,
Of a spell that passed aways from 19008 and But the hopes and fe rs of those far-off years.
Will smile on our path of woe.
Like a laughing band from the fairy strand
Of the beautiful long ago.

We shall meet no more as we met of yore With a smile on the cheek and brow,

To the star that we turn from now half our feet will stray on the sintry way. From the scenes of our youthful prime, but we ne'er can meet with a dream as sweet as the love of the olden time.

ed of beings FARMING LIFE.

Now sweet is the sleep of the gentle and pure, As the slumbers of childhood attest, The cares of the day, and the ills we endure, Are withdrawn as hile from the breast.

How sweet to the Farmer the coming of rest At care-wors and weary at night, It sinks on his frame, as a cloud to the West Floats gently away from the sight. How sweet to his soul is the incense of morn

When day springs awake from the night. The morn piles away and the stars are withdraws As the bright our flashes his light.

How sweet to his ear is the hymn of the birds, As gleeful they welcome the day; The instinct of nature, sincerer than words, Their love to their Maker convey, How sweet to his sight is the flowers display
As cally they bloom all around;
The dew drops still trembling, till frightened away
They yield up their life to the ground.

How sweet, to the heart are the signs from above As the labors of life we pursue; Like the news to the Ark of the messenger dove, They tell that He cares for us too.

A SOMESTIC SCENE.

Twas early day—and sunlight streamed Soft through w quiet room.
That, nushed, but not forsaken, seemed. Still; but with naught of gloom;
Por there, secure in happy age,
Whose hope is from above

Pure fill the beam, and meekly bright,

Of his gray, holy hair,
Of his gray, holy hair,
And touched the book with tenderest light,
As if its shrine was there;
But oh! that patriarch's aspect shone
With something lovelier far—
A radiance all the Spirit's own, Caught not from sun or star

Some word of light, e'en then had met Some word of light, e'en then no mer His calm benignant eye; Some ancient premise breathing yet Of immortality; Some heart deep language, of quenchiess faith a reves;

An I silent stood his children by, Of thoughts o'er sweeping death;

With love and reverence melt?
Oh! blest be those fair girls, and blest
That home where God is felt.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Fist Page.

naily or externally, are insurmountable. In throat, burns or scaids, or as a gargle in con-In the social gethering, it affords both young

prise 1 by the citizens of the United States, that heard a cute Yaokee sing a song before an au-dience of 2000 persons, one verse of which ran

" If I was President of these United States, Oh, if I was President of these United States, I would lick molasses candy and swing upon the

gates. If the Government really wish to raise a reve nue, and at the same time afford encouragement to the Farmer, Mechanic and Lumberman, there ceive he more money in propertion to the popu-lation for the Great and Bye Roads, than those farmers of Queen's County have to endure the name old-tashioned way of carrying the produc-tions of the soil to market, is they used to do in can be manufactu ed all over this Province; and will wear as well, and better, than the productions of foreign countries. When we take into consideration the fact that the Government. into consideration the fact that the Government, in their extravagance, are obliged to reduce the Great Ro. 1 appropriations \$28,000, the Bye Ro. 1 \$24,000, and the navigation of the St. John \$5,000, besides an attempt at a tax on one particular article of daily consumption. I feel that I would be recreated to the trust reposed in me, were it with a straff ear to the prayers of the

those members who voted for the impost they would say, " We will withdraw our confidence the Government on the floor of the House, voting for a continuance of these grants. Is it in my worder then that the Province is burdened with a load of debt. It has been urged that to do away at once with the grants, would be from you." He would vote against the tax by the result.

an act of injustice to those institutions. He

He had seen in the estimate for the year a sum

of \$500 for a Presbyterian School in Northum-

berland. This grant he would oppose most

strenuously—it is a serry compliment to pay the Presnyterians of this Province, while

schools of other denominations have been re-

and so it continued for several years; it was

subsequently reduced to £500, and remained

at that sum until he came to the Legislature in 1839. One of his first acts was to attack

the grant to this Institution, and after repeated attempts he succeeded in reducing it to £400

and there it has remained ever since. One

denomination came in after another, until the

amount now granted for such purposes amounts to upwards of \$12,000. In addition to all

these grants, a majority of the Teachers are re-

ceiving the allowance as Teachers of Paro-

chial schools, this ought not to be. It would

be no hardship to withdraw one half the sum

as those interested in these institutions

would maintain them, when there is

such a heavy load of debt hanging over the

Province. He recollected that in 1842 the

whole of the Bye Road grant was suspended,

and no more granted for the Great Roads

than would barely keep them in repair

and in 1834 one half the grants for the Road

service were withdrawn, solely on account of

the state of the Provincial finances. He would

advise the Government to withdraw their op-

position to the amendment moved by his hon.

colleague, and submit to a duty of one cent a

gallon on molasses-it is all the members for

Charlotte intend to go for; but if the Govern-

ment persist, as they appear desirous of doing,

ter be wise in time. Molasses, it is true, has

smothered many a man, it is a slippery arti-

cle, and may, when it gets running, swamp

ernment, and their supporters, boast loudly of

and licking the hand that bye and tye will

cent, his course would be quite different.

Mr. McPHELIM said that he did not intend

ed for, and the second, that if it was necessary

to raise a revenue by imposition of duty, that

If there was a deficiency, it was caused chief-

molasses was not the proper article to tax.-

ly by the construction of the Railway, and why should be be called upon to vote for assessing

the people of the County of Kent to pay the

interest on the cost of constructing a Rail-

ever? If any part of the Province was benefitted by the Railway, he thought it was the and I say so still. It is a reflection on the

way from which they derived no benefit what-

City of Sc. John. Should the Representatives

of Kent, Victoria or Carleton, vote for this

tax, and when they returned to their consti-

tuents be asked why they so voted, what would

they reply? They would have to say that they

revenue, caused by Rulway construction. He

did not think that the people of those Coun-

ties would thank their representatives for go

ing for the tax for such a purpose. [Mr.

Munro, We expect to get a Railway through Carleton Comy.] Well, he (Mr. McP.) could only say that he (Mr. M.) would be disap-

pointed, he thought. If a tax of two cents per

galion was levied upon molasses, it would not

produce above £2000 per annum; and now

the question arose, as molasses was an article

of prime necessity, was there no other com-

modity to be found that would bear a tax suf-

ficient to raise the amount that would be

realized upon molasses? The learned Doctor

from York had said that if a tax was put upon

iobacco it would be smuggled; and some other

member had said that a tax upon tobacco

(Mr. M.P.) did not believe that ; because every

rally only one indulged in the use of tobacco.

In his opinion, two cents per pound tax on

tobacco would yield more revenue than two

e-nts per gailon on molasses. But leaving

this question aside, he thought that the matter

might be remedied in another way, and that

something could be done in the way of re-

trenchment. He was sorry that the Govern-

ment had not the mapliness to come forward

and declare that on account of the depressed

pelled to cut off some of the appropriations to

education and other sources of expenditure.

been met in good spirit by the House. But

when members raise their voices against taxa-

and are challenged to point out some other

way by which the existing evil can be reme-

died. He could point out a remedy, and could

The sum of \$9000 was asked for the Board

of Agriculture; this item ought to be reduced.

stared the people in the face, why not cut

something off those appropriations? Times

were changed; those were not like the old

prosperous times; the time for retrenchment

and arrived, and the pruning-knife should be

applied. He found, in looking over the ac-

rounts, that the public printing cost the Pro-

fited by it. If there was really a necessity to

tax molesses, the matter of two cents per lon was not worth telaing about, but he

member of a family used molasses, while gene

voted for it to make up a denciency in the

their independence. Independence. Independ

they will have cause to regret it, they had bet-

on midasses, and was prepared to stand or fall HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL remarked that the hon, member for Kent, Mr. McPhelin, proposed a reduction which would make a saving had said that he was no party man, but he of about \$6,000, and still have enough for must express his astonishment that his hou, the efficient working of those establishments, triend should, in the face of all that has transpired, during this and previous sessions, make such a declaration. He (Atty. Gen.) mid found his hon, friend exhibit as much party feeling as any other member in the House. He (Mr. McPhelim) had asked why the Government had not taken a manty course and ceiving legislative aid since the year 1819. The proposed to reduce educational grants &c. He head and front of all this offending was the grant to the Madras School. The original grant to that Institution was £750 per annum, had no doubt that if the Government had entertained and expressed a desire to cut down Kent, would have been among the first, it not the first man to raise his voice against the proposition. He (Atty. Gen.) loved consisney, he liked to see a mans acts correspond. n some degree at least, with his professions. His colleague (Mr. Gilbert) had insinuated that he (Mr. G.) represented Westmorland County, and that the Postmaster General and himself represented the Government, but he lAtty. Gen.) thought that the people of that County did not imagine that they had only one representative. The member for Kent. Mr. McPhelim, had particularly addressed himself to one of the representatives of Westmor-land, Mr. Landry, but he (Atty Gen.) would say that that gentleman was competent to discharge the duties of his position without the counsel and advice of the hon, member for Kant. He would advise the member for Kent to attend to his duties concerning his own county, and the representatives for Westmorland would attend to theirs. The hon. member for Northumberland also assumed to be a man above party influences, but his acts pointed directly to the opposite, and showed him to be a strong party man; his hand seem ed to be against every mans hand in a political point of view, so far as the Government were concerned. He (Mr. K.) was continually quoting the state of the finances, and mode of ransacting the public business in Canada or Nora Scotia and pointing to that guide for the Government of this country, but he seemed to forget that there were two sides to a question. the Government. Hon. members of the Govand that the opposition of Nova Scotia held up the way the affairs of New Brunswick were managed as a guide to the Government of that ence. Where is it? Not with them! He province. It had been said that the public looked around and saw members cringing printing had cost too much and this proposiand following their lead rs like sycophants, tion he was not prepared to dispute as he had always been an advocate for cutting down this expenditure in some degree. Now, the cause smite them, or neglect them, so soon as its ends were obtained. He had seen enough of the of the large expense of printing arose from manœuvring of governments to learn a lesson: the publication of the reports of the public deand he had long ago made up his mind to put partments, such as the General Post Office. Board of Works, Crown Land Office, Superinno faith in their promises, and, for the future. tendent of Schools, Auditor General, and put his trust in Princes." If the Government others, and those reports the people desired, proposed to impose two cents a gallon on Moand to furnish them required considerable exlasses, he should feel it his bounden duty to penditure. In former times those reports were not published but now the case was difoppose every measure they may bring up; if ti ev take the other course, and submit to oue ferent. Complaint had been made regarding the cost of public telegraphing, and he thought that one great reason for this was, that the to allow the question to be settled without expressing his opinion upon the subject. As so from the commercial Emporium of the Promuch had been said about party and party aince. He had heard a good deal said during questions, he would state at the outset that he the last few days about retrenchment; now it was as independent of party and party influwas well to ask from what quarter this movement ences as any member in the House, and this emanated. It came from persons who were not he would state without fear of contradiction. provertial for a desire to deal frugally with the The first principle he would lay down was that property of the Province, and who practised sion the contingent committee had agreed to

to a certain quantity.] Well he (Mr. McPhelum took more than was allowed him, and he (Att Gen.) had understood that his hon. mend had taken seven pounds worth. The hon, member for Kent had said there existed no necessity for a tax. If he thought such was the case why did not be point out a way to avoid taxation ? [Mr. Anglin-hat is not his business.] Well, that then was the principle the opposition acted upon; they would cry that no necessity for an increased impost existed, but would offer no proof to support their allegations. As regards retrenchment, be was as anxious to carry out that policy as any niember in the House, and perhaps denominational grants might, with propriety, be curtailed; but the proposition of the hon, member for Charlotte, Mr. Boyd, to strike them off at ouce would not answer; if to do away with them was undertaken, it must be done gradually, the amount being lessened year by year, in order to give the people an opportantly to prepare for the final withdraw. would bear as hard as upon motasses. He at of the appropriations. It had been said collect the amounts due for Crown Lands,-The Government had some experience in this matter. A few years ago the (then) Surveyor General published in the Royal Gazette a notice calling upon all persons due the Crown Land Office to pay up torthwith, and he well remembered what a howl was raised through out the length and breadth of the Province .-It was cried that the Government were op pressing the poor settler; but how would i operate in the present depressed condition of trade, when almost every branch of industry state of the general finances, they felt com- was paralyzed? Why it would be looked upon as a measure of oppression aimed at the poor of the country. He was of opinion that If they had done so, the matter would have a duty of two cents on molasses would not be at all felt throughout the country, and that it would bear equitably upon the people gene

allow each member six dollars worth of sta-

tionary, but the hon, member for Kent had in

some way or other managed to get about seven

pounds charged in the contingent Bill for this

article, and then had boldly told the House

that he would have just as much as he wanted.

[Mr. McPhelim-it is untrue-I never had

honesty of members of this house to saint them

even pounds worth, my bill was only £2 1786d.

tion, they are told that they are grumble's, raily, Mr. Anglin said, this was rather a serious question, and it was a relief to him when he ound any hon, member manifest a desire to tell the Government what ought to be done. grapple with it. The House was asked to pass the Bill for these reasons : first, on account of the prospect of some action being And \$10,000 was appropriated toward steam taken upon the project of the inter-Colonia, navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If Reliway; second, in order to assimilate our the Tieasury was exhausted, and taxation turiff with that of Nova Scotia; and the third reason was, because, as it was alteged, the revenue had tailen far short of the est mates. and it was necessary to make up the deficiency, and more judicious to provide for it in this roads. One question for the House to consider was, whether it was absolutely necessar; to increase the tariff at the present time, and penditure to that amount was at all called for, if it was necessary, to determine the proper or that the public interests were at all pro- articles upon which to impose the tax. question of retrenchment was one that should eceive the earnest attention of the Govern ment, more especially at this time, when that no such necessity existed, and that the proposition to tax it was not a just one. A lax of either one or two cents would not be destructive to the country, but as it was not required it should not be levied. He came had been arged were entirely new to him. When exception was taken to the conduct of the means had been arged were entirely new to him.

prise, on the vote being taken on the resolutated when no necessity existed for it and to large amount, and in the management of this The Railway impost deficit was \$23,931 43c.; acterized by the hon, member for St. John as | year, but as well the 20,000l which the estiinstitution there might be an improvement, and a saving to the public effected. At a time when the people were called upon to submit to increased taxation, it was the duty of the House to enquire whether any means could be devised to obviate the necessity of such increase in the tariff. Before he would be instrumental in depriving a single child from receiving an education, he would submit to almost any amount of taxation, but he thought that some reduction might be made in the present cost of maintening the educational institutions of the country without detriment to the people. He observed by the report of the Chief Superintendent, that it cost the Province between \$7 and \$8 per head for every child that at-

tended school This was a larger amount, and the fact would naturally lead to enquiry as to how it occurred and the reasons that lead to grants for educational purposes, the member title Eight dollars per head seemed to be a targe amount to pay out of the public chest, and there might be a question as to whether the amount in the aggregate was judiciously expended. There were rumors affoat that school grants were used for political purposes, and it was also said, that by some means, the daughters of active canvassers were put upon the school list and obtained situations as teachers. Looking at the whole question by the light thrown on the subject by the report of the Chief Superintendent, there would certainly appear to be room for retrenchment in

> Since the office of Chief Superintendent was created, and not many years since, it was proposed to provide a Clerk for that officer, but it vas resisted at that time and with success, and not until after the advent of the present incumbent was a Clerk appointed in that Department.

Upon reference to public documents he found that the public printing amounted to about was the matter between sterling and currency, \$24,000 per annum, which was certainly too large a sum to be borne by this Province for that service, and he would further say, that such an experditure was as unwarrantable as it was unnecessary. No person would doubt that a saving could be effected in this tranch of public expenditure, and a saving equal in ing the total deficiency to be provided for amount to all that would be realized from a duty of two cents per gulion on the article of

His honor the Secretary had alleged as one cause why the revenues had fallen off, and arged it as a reason for an increase of impost that factories had been put into operation that manufactured many articles for home consumption that were hitherto imported, and that con equently the importation of such articles had materially fallen off. He thought that all the factories that had been set in operation, had not yet tended to lessen importation in any great degree, the Mispeck factory had not done great dea!, and as regards Mr. Park's Cotton factory, that was about idle in consequence of he difficulty of obtaining a supply of Cotton, owing to the troubles in the States. There was a heavy duty on Shoes, but yet the importation of the article had not fallen off in inv great degree. If manufactories were in peration and supplied the Country with artiles that had hitherto been imported from necessity to provide for the amount of revenue that had been so cut off, but such was not the case. But to come to the question of a tay upon nolasses. The Secretary had endeavoured to not to any extent consumed by the rich, bu chiefly by the poor. For many years there had been a duty upon mulasses, but some 7 or 8 years ago such duty had been removed, and Country, and he believed that the object had been attained in this respect. Since it was apparent that unquestionable benefits had followed the removal of the duty upon molasses, and turned the scale of trade in the article in fevor of this Country, he was astonished that the Government should advocate the extraordinary policy of renewing that duty, which once levied would probable be difficult to remove for many years. A large quantity of molasses is annu ally purchased in St. John and taken to Nova Scotia, and by managing in this way a large portion does not pay duty. Upon reference to public returns he found that in 1849, the total import of molasses amounted to 293,792 gallons, and of this quantity only £92 worth came from the West Indies. In 1851, the imports were 595,847 gallons, and £302 worth found its way from the West Indies. In 1852, there was 670.564 gallons imported, and of this quantity £1623 worth was from the West Indies Islands. In 1853, there were 971,606 gal lons, and of this large quantity only £1157 worth came from the West Indies. Upon reference to the Comptroller's report he found that the imports of 1860, were 808,818 gatlons. and of this quantity only 206.414 gallons came

The Secretary in endeavoring to meet the bjections urged against the imposition of further taxation, told the House that in 1854 the revenue taxes amounted to \$2.74 per head, while now under the proposed impost they would not exceed \$2.40 per bead. The Secretary also compared the taxation of this Country with that of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and stated that the taxes per head in this Country were not so large as eith er of the above mentioned places. He (Mr. A) in looking over a Halifax paper, a few days since, found that in contrasting the taxation of the Countries it was asked why there was reason for complaint, when Nova Scotia with 330,000 people, only paid as much taxes as New Brunswick with 250,000, and he observed that the Canadian papers argued in the same way and after the same style. The taxes in this Country amounted now to about \$12 for each family. The grand question was, did necessity for taxation really exist P. The hon. nember for Northumberland (Mr. Kerr) had a few days since, shown that since the present Government hadi one into power they had received about £100,000 above the amount estimated as being required, and concerning this

from Nova Scotia, while 206,414 came from

Cuba and 202,371 from Barbadoes, and the

balance from other parts of the West Indies

and other places. This would show what ef-

teet the removal of the duty had.

he had no satisfactory explanation as to how hat money had been expended. He thought the hon, member for York, Mr. low, had not looked deeply into this matter, and made carnest enquiries regarding the expenditure of that £100,000, because had he done so he would not have been justified in making the statements he had made. He was nchined to believe the learned doctor knew nothing what ver about it, or perhaps had not enquired concerning it. This was a question that should be seriously dealt with. He (Mr. A.) had done his best to arrive at the truth. and was willing to do his nest to make further and was willing to do his nest to make further enquiry, and it the public documents can be taken as proof, then there would appear to be much to be accounted for In looking over the accounts for the past year he found that the estimated revenue was \$698,500, and the estimated Railway receipts \$16,000, making \$814,500 in all. In 1860 it would appear that there was on hand, from ordinary revenue \$24,626,50; Savings Bank in 1859 £107,553; in 1860, £120,737; the difference between which was £13,184, or \$52,736. Then there was the special fund of 1859, exclusive of the asses applied generally, and it was because of this that he raised his voice against it. He hoped that neither two cents of one cent would be carried. If it was found impossible to meet the interest on the Raisway debt, let the Government regarding public affairs, those taking such exception were met with a challenge to point out some better and more judicious mode of management. But it was clearly the duty of the Executive to initiate measures and manage the business of the province upon a proper method, and it was the special fund of 1859, exclusive of the more upon the Raisway Impost to make up the amount. The non, member for St. John the spanse to Denominational Schools?

making the total deficit 176,440 9c. To this add the excess of expenditure would give \$189.920 36. From this take the \$175.579 43c, shewn to be on hand, the balance would be \$17,340 93c. The debt as exhibited in the accounts appeared as follows :-- Warrants unpaid in 1860, \$42,136 40c.; in 1861, \$84,3930 18c.; the difference between which was \$42,793 78c.; add to this the quarters civil list, say \$10,000; and the amount due Great Britain on packet postage, \$3,140, and the sum due from consolidated revenue to construction account \$9,385, the whole sum would

The Railway Commissioner in his report had given as a reason for the decrease in re-ceipts, that freight had fallen off, and the Attorney General in course of a speech not many days ago said, that owing to outs being cheap last season but a small quantity had been sent over the line from Prince Edward Island, and then the Fish trade had fallen off, and the stone trade had been effected, and various other reasons were urged. Upon turning to the land trade was larger last year than usual, and that instead of a falling off there had been a general increase in the freight along the line, and little or no falling off in the passenger

According to the Secretary's own shewing,

he had on hand last year as unexpended

\$24,000, and then, as regards the Saving's

Bank, the deposits were greater than the withdrawals, and the Government got the benefit of this, then there had been an increase in the special fund; and how and where was this absorb ed? There seemed to be no account of it; that there was a balance is indisputable, but the question is what became of it? Then there from which source the Province gained \$16. 000, and again there was an amount drawn from the Central Bank. So it would appear that the total amount that came into the bands of the Government in 1861, independent of the estimated revenue, was \$172.579.43. mak-\$17,340,93. If there was a deficiency last year that did not argue in favor of the needssity of imposing a permanent additional duty that would amount to about £56,000 per year. If hon, members could not satisfy themselves that all was right r garding the state of the public accounts, should they now vote to hapose a tax upon the people, and he saw no reaon to doubt the general correctness of the figures he had used. If they were correct he saw no reason why sugar and molasses should he subjected to a dary. In speaking of the action of the Government he would advert to the subject of immigration. It was extraordinary that since the appointment by this Government as Emigration Agent, of a gentleman who cut a large figure on a small salary, that immigration had steadily decreased. It seanty talent was properly directed the salary attached to the office was not too much, but indeed since 1854 immigration had yearly fallen off. In the last named year there were about 3000 came to this Country, in 1855 the numabroad and paid duty, then it would become a ber was less, and so it continued down to the present year, each succeeding one showing

smaller items. When the railway policy was first enunciated, it was claimed that large numbers of those show that this tax would bear equitable and men, who were employed in the construction would not be felt by the people generally, but of the road would upon completion of it rehe (Mr. A.) contended the opposite; it was main in the country and settle upon the lands, class legislation inasmuch as the article was but it appeared that no steps had been taken was afforded them to settle in the country, and nearly all went away. In speaking of duties, he had oppo ed the levying of two and a half uch removal had benefitted the trade of the per cent railway impost on ship-building material, as he did not believe it to be judicious to do so. He would say to one and all that it was their duty before voting upon this question, to weigh well the facts, and enquire goody into the matter, and see if there really existed a necessity for increased taxation betere they voted for this bill. Before such a tax was imposed there should be convincing reasone shown that it was necessary. This question should be determined upon its own nerits independent of other considerations. He had no doubt that there were men in the House, who would consider this a question affecting the Government and vo e according is. Not long since at one of the first Hotels in Wasdington some of the intrates died under peculiar circumstances, and very suddenly, and their death was followed by others, and so on until quite a number of deaths occurred -Finally some suspicion was excited, that some agencies such as poison was at work but nothing in this way could be discovered, yet a peculiar smell pervaded the House, it was washed and cleaned, but it was of no avail, persons still died, and in order to stifle and overcome the unpleasant odor, the proprietor sprinkled lavender and rose water here and there, and burned material in other rooms in order to retain his customers, but yet this did not stop the march of death, numbers still died, and finally the matter became so bad, that the coroner searched the House with the view of ascertaining the causes of the malady, when it was discovered after a diligent search that the cellar was full of garbage of various natures, and that it was from this that the poisonous

malaria arose. But upon the question before the House he did not wish any rose water appliances or sweet smelling odor, let the matter appear in its proper form and be dealt with according to its beculiar nature.

FRIDAY, 4th April, 1862. During the morning there was considerable iscussion upon several Bills of a local nature. As the discussion was of a desultory characer, and owing to the amount of debate on the Revenue Bil at a later period of the day, the remarks of hon, members on the local mea-

BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO REVENUES.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said: He desired to make a few rem irks on one or two opinions which had fallen from hon, wembers during the progress of this debate. The former cry from some parties in the House had been that of wailing, lamentation and woe. Nothing but debt and recklessness had formerly been predicted, but now, he thought, not only the House but the country should be ongratulated that this tone had at last changed. It was now urged that the Revenue had so largely increased, that the public business had been so prosperous, that no taxation was required. There was no need to raise a tariff, as it had been urged from those whence these former cries of ruin had emanated, that our revenues were now sufficient without any ; everyt ing was in the most prosperous condi-tion, and no additional revenue required.

It had also been urged that the subject had

not been treated with sufficient gravity, and non members had been charged not to vote for this matter unless they thought it was right and judicious, &c. Well, he hoped no hon, member would vote for it, unless he thought it was right; and more than that, he thought no hon, member would vote it her for or against it, under any other influence than the conviction of his own mind, and he regretted that such remarks had been made, as th se when tended to impute motives to any

has a large model of the street of the most remunerative gold field in miles delere are no for freeze are no for freeze

the Railway receipt deficit \$29,067 37c.; extraordinary and surprising Since that time he had received by the kindness of the tween ordinary is come and estimated expendition, member for Northumberland, a copy of the figures which he had made use of on that occasion a land he was then prepared to go fully into the subject, and answer these charges. Before doing so he could not refrain from expressing his surprise that the hon, member secretary, had previously allured to it on a for Northumberland had made use of these statements as he (the Secretary) had understood him to use them. He could not see any other object that hon, gentleman could have had in view, without it was to convey an erro-neous impression to the country. If he un-derstood the remarks of that how gentleman correctly; he had had attempted to show that the Government had received in the two years trade the Government would be enabled to since 1859, over £100,000 over and above the pay off all this deficiency in three or four years.

estimated revenue. From the figures which he had received from that hon, gendeman, he found this sum had been made up as follows: Frum the amount of debt to the Saving's Bank, contracted within that time, there

The Estimate for 1859 in his figures was £132 237 Its receipts were £156,850, leaving a surplus of The Estimates, for 1861 were £157,350 The Receipts, £158,899. The Surplus, The increase in the Sinking Fund, 1.336]

Amount in Central Bank drawn out. The surplus of the Civil List for '59. '60, and '61, and Casual and Territorial Revenue Due on unpaid Warrants. Withdrawn appropriations,

Light House Fund,

Amounting in all, to He was not then prepared to say these figures were all correct, but he would presume

they were. The two last items he could not, in the first lace, clearly understand : that is, he could not understand why they were introduced into for Northumberland must know that those sums never came to the Government at all. The amount charged opposite to the Surplus Civil List, again, was charged twice over. this way, each year's surplus was included in the estimate of that year, and which he had already charged in the gross estimates of that

Mr. KERR here rose and explained that when he had but forward those figures, he had stated that he was not sure they were exactly correct, but that he had used the best infor-

mation he could possibly get.]

With regard to the amount charged opposite Central Bank: This sum of £6000 was credited in the resources of 1857, to meet habilities then due, and formed a part of £9.800. as deposited in the Central Bank and was stated as available resources in 1859, to meet unpeid warrants and undrawn appropriations, furnished to this date, as page \$2 of the Journals of 1859 would show; and £3,250 of this had already been charged against the Government by the hon, member for Northum erland, forming part of the receipts as stated by him, for that year, and wes therefore charged twice.

In the figures of the hon, member were £11, 000, surplus of 1860; he had not however told the House that owing to the visit of the Prince of Wales £9,000, additional expense was incurred that year, over and above the estimates not laid before the House, as it was stated in the financial report of last year. Notwithto that visit, there remained a net profit of £6000, which shewed that the general expenditure, under other heads, was £4000 less than the estimate.

What he desired to complain of was, that the statements and figures of the hon, member for Northumberland, were all on one side. Why had he not sent both sides of the question to the Country at the same time. In place of charging the Government with all the mo-nies they nad received, and crediting them with nothing which they had paid out.

A brief statement of the true position of finan-

cial affairs during the period referred to, would shew the House the real state of the case, and the unfairness of putting things in this way, In 1859, we owed the Barrings (and in this year the Province was in a state somewhat si milar to the present year, owing to a falling off in the Revenue.)
There were warrants in the Tresurv to the amount of 6.688 15

Copy Wright Dues, 14 16 Undrawn Appropriations, 17.000 0 Making in all,

These were the Liabilities. Towards the payment of these, there were

Assets, as follows :--Cash in the Treasury, £3,729 3 In hands of Deputy Treasurers, 5,908 6 Surplus Civil List, Casual and ? 9:300 : 0 Territorial Revenue. Other Balances. 428 7

Making in all. £19.365 16 9 And leaving a deficiency of £29,571 19 Which has to be provided for by Bank Credit. In 1861, again we stood as follows: The

Debts were Warrants unpaid, 9,000 0 17 17 Undrawn Appropriations, Copy Right Dues, On Railway Construction ? 2,346 5 Account

Amount The Assetts that year were Cash in Treasury, 1.847 Deputy Treasurers, 1,417 Central Bank, E & N. A. Railway earnings. Civil List Balance, 2.314 0 0

Or a Deficiency of £11,348 0 The Deficiency at the end of the fiscal year before, had been £29,571 19s. 3d; while years latter it was reduced to £11,348 0s. 9d., or by the amount of £18,223 odd, being the difference between these two sums.

It was clear that to reduce a d ficiency, the

amount reduced must have been paid. Now the amount which had really come the hands of the Government, in the fiscal years of 1860 and 1861, was as follows :--

From Savings' Bank, and zahis! Net Saving of 1859, mont avail need Net Saving of 1860, Sinking Fund, Light House, of LIUTA KL.

From this of course must be deducted the £18,223, which had been paid up, of the defi-ziency, in those years, and which would then leave £27,275. This less £800 of the Fredericton Fire Loar Debentures paid off last year, and £1500 paid to eall in the old Copper Coin. leaving £24,980 was the real amount in place of the £106,000 at the disposal of the Govern-ment to met the deficiencies of last year.— This was necessarily used to meet in part the deficiencies of last year.

It had been urged that the Government had secured sufficient means to carry on the business a ithout increased taxation, and this was

the people of the Pounes of the people of the people of the Pounes of the people of the Poune of the people of the Poune of the people of the Poune of the people of the p

former occasion. With regard to imposing these additional duties this year, he contented that it would be unwise to follow out the suggestion for retrenchment proposed by hon. members viz: by striking off the appropriations for roads and Bridges, the Government have been formerly in the habit of making.— It had been shown that with the return of pay off all this deficiency in three or four years, and the people being called upon by the present Bill only to keep up the average amount per head, which they had always paid to the revenue, would feel the additional tax sought to be imposed much less than they would have felt the withdrawal of the vari us appropriations in a time of depression like the pre-sent. The hour member for Northumberland, in putting forth the statements in the manner. 24,613 he had, had not he (the Secretary) thought shewed that spirit of fair play, and impartiality which the Government were entitled to ex-pect at his hands. He, the Secretary, a few days before had stated that the financial statement put forth to the country could not be haken, and he now desired emphatically to repeat that assertion. If an individual desired to form a correct opinion of another, dur-ing a period of two years business, he would not only ascertain what actual monies he had received during that period, and what amount he had paid out, but also discover what liabilities he had obtained to meet them. The hon member had not compared the liabilities and assests of 1859 wi h those of 1861 which was he only way to ascertain what the result of the financial expenditures were during that period, and what he complained of was, that the figures of the hon member for Northumerland were all on one side, while those which should have balanced them were left out .-From that hone gentlemens intimate knowledge of figures, he thought his statements were not of that frank and fair character the Government had had a right to expect. There was another point. After that hon, member had moved for addresses and asked for papers on the subject, and received all the information which he (the Secretary) could give him upon it, both the financial statement and the written returns to his answers, which were aid before the House; he (Mr. Kerr) had put a question to him the other day which he thought was unfair, and that was, "did the Government owe any bank any money on the 31st October last." As the hon member had

mates of the present year shewed to exist be-

see, what object it was, prompted this question, without it was to create ourside an undefined impression, that there was something wrong. It was like putting a witness on the stand, and after all the information which could be got from him was received even the informaquestion was asked-and then he was asked upon your oath did you not ide so and so. He could see no object but to create an erroneous impression outside. The Secretary said that he had not intered to have said anything further upon the Fill, but from the remarks which had fallen from the hon, member for St. John relative to such grave charges triding matters as 100,000% having come to the hands of the Government without being accounted for, being allowed to pass entirely unnoticed, he felt that duty to himself and

at that time received the assurance, that it did

not, as above stated, he(the Secretary) could not

his hon. Colleagues required the statements of The hon, member for St. John (Mr. A.) had made a new charge against the Government The House had long heard the cry that to "To the victors belong the spoils," and knew from which it emanated. That remark had been used by the hon, member for St. John yesterday, and he (the Secretary) would say if by that he meant that the patronage of the Government should be extended to its supporters, he agreed with him. He did not object

to the principle that it was proper to select parties to fill appointments from the friends of the Government. That hon, gentleman had referred to the Educational Department, and stated a case which he (Mr. Angliu) had neard of where a father, who was a political partizan of the Government, had three daughters, and had succeeded in getting them all in the School service. He (Mr. A.) had also asserted that

he had been informed that the Department had

been prostituted to the purposes of a p litical

The assertion bore its own refutation. Let the House took for a few moments at the operation of this law, and it would see at once the absolute impossibility of such a thing, even if any Government of uid so far forget itself as to attempt to subserve its own interests in this

How were those teachers engaged? Not by the Government, nor even by offi ers appointed by the Government. The Trusters were either elected by the rate payers, or in the last resort appointed by the local sessions, and the right of employing teachers was vested entirely in them. So that it was impossible for the Government, or any member of it, to interfere in any way. There were a large number of leachers employed in St. John, and he did not

know a single case where an application had been made to him or any other member of the Government. The selection only would extend that Now about this he wished to assert distinctly. and positively, that he never had spoken to a trustee to employ any man or woman in any way, nor had be ever known anything of the kind to be done. [Mr. Anglin—the case I alluded to was not in St. John.] And the Government could not do any thing of the kind, ever it they combined for the purpose. Several hon, members had complained against the system of inspection, but he held It was wise and judicious. Money was artually saved to the country by it. If the inspection was left to the Provincial Trustees they took little interest in the matter, and the resuit would be that more had claims would be

sult would be that more had claims would be paid out of the Treasury every year than the amount now expended for inspection.

The speeches of both the hon, numbers for St. John and Northumberland, looked very much as if they had been manufactured in the same shop. They brought up the old impressions which used to be created by a former member for St. John (Mr. Wilmot), who had occupied the same seat that was now occupied oy the hon, member for St. Joan. [Mr. Anglin—they were both made of the same material.] There was the old cry of the extravagance in printing, telegraphing, &c.

He had in his cands a memorandum, made in January last, which showed that by a new ar-January last, which showed that by a new arrangement made last year with the Queen's Printer, the cost of the public printing was reduced by the sum of \$2597.54. He produced this for the purpose of showing that the subject had occupied the attention of the Government, . A debate has taken place that morning about the printing of the Mittia Bill, which resulted in ordering 250 copies of it to be printed, and showed hou members the difficulty of curtailing the expenses of this printing. &c. While the cry was for retrenchment, whenever matters of this kind came up, orders were invariably made for the printing without the cost being fully considered. It a proposition to reduce the jour-

A father communed with the page

For every feature said. "I know That my Redeemer lives."

the sprice is manufactured, has restored more sick folk to health, and has healed more diseased lungs than the skill of hundreds of physicing could achieve. Why, sir, the medicinal qualities of molasses, u.ed either interthe absence of butter to grease the way, is there a better substitute to sweeten the way than incluses ? In cases of croup, sore neglion with other compounds it is invaluante.

and old an opportunity of having a harmless folliff ation in the manufacture and use of molasses candy. His friend, the learned Doctor, (Dow) had remarked that some hop members appeared to be stuck together with molasses; but he would in-form that gentleman that there would be a larger vote against an additional tax upon melasses re it not for the large amount of soft soan that had been used by members of the Government to seduce members. Alclasses was so highly

are numberless articles which would bear a duty in preference to molasses! Offer greater profetion to the farmer, by encouraging the produc-tions of the soil. At present, there are some Consider in the Province which receive a double share of encouragement. In the County of Queens there are no Railways, and still we re-Counties where Rathroads exist. Again, the tions of the soil to market, is they used to do in old times an i get a very small price for their farm produce, but are obliged to pay exerbitant prices for every thing they buy, and have to pay for Ranroads, Railway debt, and tax on molasses. There are numberless articles which would bear a cuty in preference to molasses. Protect the mechanic by encouraging domestic manufacture, in the imposition of a duty on imported farmiture. Tax he manufactures of life; also the silks and satins, and broat clocks, and readymade clothing, and encourage the manufacture of home spun full clossess. Rannels, &c., which can be manufactured all over this Province:

Mr. Boyo said, the hon member for York, the hon member had stack them tothe country, and this proposition to tax mo-asses applied generally, and it was because of this that he raised his voice against it. He

Poetry.