

## Issues of the Contest.

Let there be no mistake as to the great issues involved in the coming electoral contest! The question to be decided by the Electors at the Polls is simply this, that the Macdonald-Carter Administration with all its iniquities be brought back to power—or shall we give a fair trial to new men pledged to economy and untainted by the suspicion of corruption? Are the electors of Upper Canada willing to re-inaugurate the day of Grand Trunk jobbing, Seigneurial Tenure robbery, Ottawa Building contrives, Russell Election frauds, Baby jobs, Double Shuffles, Omnibus Corruption Bills, Norfolk Shriveling operations, Colonization road bribery, and the thousand other devices of Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Carter for wasting the public money and demoralizing the public mind? Have the people of Canada not yet had enough of unbridled extravagance of enormous sums taken from the public chest and spent without the consent of Parliament, of enormous annual deficits paid by borrowed money, of annually increasing taxation and an immense debt mounting up year by year? Is there an elector in Upper Canada who can contemplate without dread the return to power of the men who brought our country to the very verge of ruin? Has the black catalogue of their misdeeds already passed from the public mind? One fact alone ought to seal the fate of every Macdonald-Carter candidate—and that fact is that when Messrs. Carter and Macdonald entered office in 1862 they had swelled to the enormous sum of over ten millions of dollars! And that there may be no mistake as to the details of the two periods placed in contrast—

### PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

1863.	1862.
Interest on public debt.....	\$1,201,535 \$3,774,314
Charge of management.....	4,727 52,076
Discount.....	7,096 7,096
Exchange.....	6,709 20,754
Civil Government.....	144,415 466,620
Administration of justice.....	356,536 664,688
Police.....	19,231 31,179
Provincial Penitentiary.....	28,000 155,612
Reformatory Prison.....	— —
Leg. Council.....	46,532 432,048
Leg. Assembly.....	218,417 —
Education.....	465,905 533,969
Literary & Scientific institutions.....	21,177 16,800
Hospitals and Charities.....	53,920 307,686
Geological Survey.....	5,946 17,400
Militia.....	12,219 98,444
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	17,472 106,348
Agricultural societies.....	63,647 —
Emigration & quarantine.....	42,489 54,323
Pensions.....	46,572 42,472
Indian annuities.....	31,020 26,620
Pub. Works & Buildings.....	367,213 518,094
Roads & bridges.....	20,292 259,582
Ocean steamers & river tugs.....	16,400 507,944
Light houses.....	69,510 108,522
Fisheries.....	2,880 25,215
Seigneurial Tenure redemption.....	44,970 379,849
Culling timber.....	— —
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	— —
Collection of Customs & excise revenue.....	175,163 414,575
Collection of Pub. Works revenue.....	181,449 313,823
Collection of Territorial revenue.....	135,794 135,797
Collection of other funds.....	9,733 102,993
Maintenance of Postal Department.....	361,448 436,586

Nothing could justify such insane extravagance—and truly insane will the elector be who votes for the return to power of those who entailed it on the country. But, perhaps, the utter recklessness of the Macdonald-Carter Government is exemplified in the most startling manner by its lawless intruding with the contest of the public chest. From their very entrance into office, they commenced a deliberate system of expropriating what sums they wanted from the exchequer, and spending them on such purposes as they deemed proper, without any pretence of authority from Parliament, and very often in direct defiance of law. And this outrageous system they persistently continued up to the very day they were rejected from office. By an official return, it is shown that during the years they were in power, the following enormous sums were so illegally taken from the public chest—

1854.....	\$5,190 42
1855.....	408,063 30
1856.....	218,055 55
1857.....	327,906 10
1858.....	475,870 97
1859.....	231,122 97
1860.....	490,510 23
1861.....	189,606 27

Here was the vast sum of nearly three millions of dollars appropriated by Messrs. John A. Macdonald & Co. on their own personal authority, and not a word of it whispered to Parliament until the money was gone—spent beyond recovery! and this enormous sum is exclusive of the large amounts—in the aggregate nearly an million of dollars more surreptitiously withdrawn by Mr. Galt from the public funds to the Grand Trunk Railway Company when on the verge of bankruptcy. If the electors desire a continuance of such transactions as these, let them by all means support the candidates who support the Macdonald-Carter alliance; but if they desire a new and better order of things, let them vote for men who will give a fair trial to the new Administration, and will try them by their measures.

But the enormous public debt accumulated by the mad career of Messrs. Macdonald, Carter & Co. ought to be alone sufficient to deprive them and their supporters of the vote of every reflecting man in the community. The year before these gentlemen came into office, the public debt of Canada was but \$29,922,752, and when they were elected in 1862 it had risen by their mad extravagance to the alarming sum of \$84,533,172! An increase of nearly three hundred per cent in the space of eight years! The following official return made by Mr. Langton, shows the frightful ruin wrought by the debt run up under Mr. John A. Macdonald's manipulation—

1862.....	\$4,143,629 \$10,218,863
1863.....	408,063 30
1864.....	218,055 55
1865.....	327,906 10
1866.....	475,870 97
1867.....	231,122 97
1868.....	490,510 23
1869.....	189,606 27

1861.....	71,201,131 95
1862.....	82,666,172 30
1863.....	84,533,172 30
1864.....	82,666,172 30
1865.....	84,533,172 30
1866.....	82,666,172 30
1867.....	84,533,172 30
1868.....	82,666,172 30
1869.....	84,533,172 30

To meet this enormous debt, the whole available assets amount to some twelve millions of dollars, leaving a net debt on the shoulders of the people of Canada of over seventy-two millions of dollars! All accumulated in eight short years. Such madness as this is utterly astounding. We could fancy nothing to surpass it, except indeed the insanity of a people who, having suffered, should hesitate to dive ignominiously from the perpetrators of such scandalous deeds, and every man who abetted them—Globe.

A laughable incident is related of a dandy who appeared at a balcony of a Saratoga hotel among a large company. He was exquisitely dressed and very highly perfumed with musk which is very disagreeable to some persons. A plain farmer happening to pass near him, commenced with sniffing and sniffing and looking round for the musky affluvia, he soon smelt out the dandy and thus addressed him: "I say, mister, I can tell you what will take that smell out of your clothes. Just bury 'em under ground for a week. My uncle run against a skunk once, and But before the sentence was finished the enraged dandy sped from the crowd to escape the shouts of laughter, while the innocent farmer, who only meant to do him a kindness, was wondering what caused his speedy departure.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 27 1863.

The members of the Tory press in the Province are using every effort in their power to misrepresent the position of Reformers, who for the present, are trying to guide the ship of state. It seems terribly galling to them to have their dear, liberal, patriotic, extravagant and corrupt friends out of office, and out of reach of the Provincial money chest. If anything could possibly be done, fairly or unfairly, to reverse the present order of affairs, they are willing to do it. They are not satisfied with abusing other members of the press who happen to differ from them in what is meant by economy in the government of the crown and even the representatives of royalty in the Province; but they must try to fide, gloss over and conceal the disgraceful jobs of their dear friends who were so kind to them while in office.

This is no way to get out of the embarrassments into which they have brought the credit of the country. Bred as the finances of the Province are known to be, it would seem to be the duty of every lover of his country to leave selfishness aside for the present and support a better and cheaper system of government. The Montreal Herald looks the matter fairly in the face and says that, at last, the country has been fairly aroused to the importance of the proceedings of its Government. For many years we have been pointing out the inevitable catastrophe which must be reached by the career of reckless extravagance which we were running, but till recently we felt that our voice raised for this purpose was but a voice crying in the wilderness. At last it is admitted on all hands that what we have predicted has come upon us—that the taxation has become so oppressive as to be ruinous to many classes of business. Not many days ago we heard this fact affirmed by two of our leading merchants, and if we may judge from the frequency of similar complaints, their sentiment is very generally entertained. It is of course too late now to prevent these expenditures, which in a variety of ways have been conducted to this end; and we have never given our assent to the quackery of representing that very much can be done by a reduction of ordinary establishments for the public service. Not that there is not a good deal to be effected in that direction; but that when all is retrenched, consistently with efficiency and consistently also with the exigencies of Parliamentary Government, the saving will be trifling compared to the burden resting upon the country. What then is our best guarantee for the future? We say a safe Ministry, and such an one we believe all parties will admit has now been organized. No one can suppose that any one of those who compose it can have any views inconsistent with the welfare of the country. They have too much to lose by any public misfortune to deal with such a chance negligently or recklessly. No paltry indirect advantage could compensate any of them for a general decline in the prosperity of the country. They are men of approved prudence and knowledge of business, and altogether superior to any sinister outside influences. We do not care what politics a man professes, he cannot deny that this is the case; and that being so, we think it will be felt that it would be hard to find any organization more suited for the times, or one that it is more important to sustain for the general advantage. Of all things to be apprehended in periods of crisis, a weak Government is one of the worst, for under such an one the policy to be followed is always uncertain, and it is necessarily less able than it should be to carry out the wishes of its members. Of course the members of a Ministry do not depend upon the vote of any particular elector; but for those who think that the nation which we have lately been running is a destructive

one, and who wish to see a trial made by new men of unblemished characters and known ability, it should also be a matter of moment to make the Ministry as strong as possible both morally and by numerical Parliamentary support. We are not of those who put moral faith in the common cry of unwillingness to take part in the Government of the country. To do so is a laudable object of ambition and must generally be a subject of gratification for those whose ambition is thus fulfilled. Yet, making every allowance for such natural feelings, no reflecting man can doubt that any Ministry taking office at the present moment, altogether apart from the ordinary party difficulties, has before it a road beset by obstacles, which it will require no ordinary patience, self denial, and labour to surmount, even with all the support which they must hope for from the intelligent and patriotic.

The present epoch in political affairs is one of the most serious nature and requires to be considered and treated with all the probity and common sense that can be brought to bear upon it. This view of the matter is peculiarly applicable to the South Riding of Lanark, where conflicting elements are at work, and every effort being used to support a system of government which has been long ago condemned by the intelligence of the country. A new election is approaching and in whatever light people may regard it, or whatever organization governments may assume, it is to be hoped constituencies will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge.

The finances of the country, as managed by Carter, Macdonald and Galt, have reached a position truly alarming; and the country must, undoubtedly, prepare for an increase of taxation. There is no possible way of making up the heavy deficiencies which have been incurred, year after year, during the time of their management of public affairs. It must be palpably plain to the comprehension of every reader, that when individuals find, by a comparison of their income and expenditure, that they are living too fast, they should economize. And the same rule will apply to governments. But government is slow to learn economy unless taught by the people at the polls. The "sovereign people" have it in their power, nicely to manage these affairs, by rejecting candidates who support extravagant and corrupt governments. It was in this manner Colonel Playfair was compelled to abandon the ship, and in the very same way, will Mr. Morris be thrown overboard, if he persists in the line of policy indicated by his recent votes in the House of Assembly.

### The Coming Election.

Whatever organization the government may assume, it is to be hoped that constituencies throughout the country will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge. There can be no doubt that the present epoch is one of the most serious nature, and that it requires to be considered and treated with all the probity and wisdom which we can bring to bear upon it, primarily at the hustings and subsequently in Parliament. The state of the finances of the country is alarming, and we must undoubtedly all prepare for an increase of taxation; but while we do so, we ought also to prepare to set our faces against all those courses which have brought things to their present condition. When individuals find that they have been living too fast to economize. When Governments find that they have overrun the constable they put on more taxes. It is easy to inveigh against the venality of the Legislature at Quebec, or wherever else it may be sitting; but it must be said that the population at large is too truly represented by those who are called their representatives. A very shrewd old member once remarked that if a candidate could prove himself to be so perfectly honest as to be incapable of selling his vote for any personal advantage, or any benefit for his constituents, he was very certain not to be elected, and there is too much truth in the statement. The selection of members of Parliament is far too much governed by what are called influential men, whose personal motives are easily seen by persons endowed with no extraordinary perspicacity; and, when that is not the case, some trumpery local grant is often accepted as a sound reason for supporting measures which cost the locality, where it takes place, ten times its value. All this is wrong. If constituencies wish good men, they must reject bribery in every shape. They cannot have honest men if the object of election is to obtain some dexterous hand to truck off principle against advantages. If other reasons for the choice of representatives are adopted, men of good character may be found, and such men should be sought for. There are some of them in all parties, as there are in all parties men who make their alleged principles a mere pretence. We shall be glad to see in the coming Parliament more men of the former and fewer of the latter stamp.—Mont. Herald.

The new scheme for an Ocean Telegraph is progressing very favorably. The stock now being raised is 25 shares, and consequently within the reach of all who wish to aid in the undertaking. The new stock to be preferential, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of eight per cent. as soon as the cable is in working condition. Glass, Elliott & Co., who have manufactured and laid nearly five thousand miles of submarine telegraph cables within the past few years, have offered to take a large risk in the Atlantic.

The Canada Gazette contains Mr. Wilton's appointment to the judgeship vacant by the death of the Hon. S. Conner.

## Things to be Noted.

1. Let the electors of Upper Canada remember that if they elect O'Connor, Northwood, Carling, Daly, Ryerson, Walsh, Street, Amston, Jackson, J. L. Cameron, Morrison, M. C. Cameron, Robinson, Crawford, Burton, Benjamin, William Ferguson, Morris, and others, they are electing a Government which will return to power, to again inaugurate the boundless robbery and extravagance of the Coalition Cabinet.

2. Let them remember that if they elect their friends of retrenchment and of equal justice to Upper Canada, they have the best prospects of securing a thorough reform in the whole administrative system of the country.

3. Let them remember that this will be the last opportunity for four years of obtaining the blessings of honest and economical government, and govern themselves accordingly. Let not the Corruptionists return to power, to say that Upper Canada is satisfied with the last ten years' administration of public affairs.

Mr. Morris addressed a respectable gathering of the inhabitants of this village on the night of Thursday last, and was listened to with the greatest attention, both by his friends and opponents. It is very creditable to this village that the people have enough of common sense to allow a man to finish his address without interruption, however ridiculous his arguments may appear. We have heard Mr. Morris speaking on several occasions previous to this, but never in so unhappy a mood. It was quite evident to all who were listening, that he felt the awkward position in which his one-sided votes had placed him. We have heard several of those who heard his address, say that they actually pitied him, from the feeling manner in which he appealed to their sympathies. He seems to be impressed with the idea, that because the people of Beckwith mistook his political views, and ask him to come out as a candidate at the last election that they should stick to him through thick and thin.

Our own impressions, from listening to his explanations, convinced us more than ever, that he is in a heart, a thorough Tory, and a most bitter enemy of the Reform government. This was also evinced by the patronizing manner in which the Tories of the place rallied round him, showing themselves his most humble servants—the bargain without conditions.

It is high time for the electors to look matters relating to the government of the country, fairly in the face and pay no attention to the oily gammon of those candidates who may, in any way be suspected of supporting the Cartier-Macdonald government, which had well nigh ruined the country. Let the following facts from the Montreal Witness, show the position in which the affairs of the government have been managed and that not only is retrenchment a necessity, but that the choice of upright, honorable men is equally necessary, and more important. Return such to Parliament and financial reforms will naturally follow.

During the ten years ending in 1862, the expenditure of the Province has increased from \$4,243,629 to \$10,218,863. It is true that the Province has grown considerably during that time, but no good reason can be given for so disproportionate an increase.

The next item relates to the public debt. This shows a gradual increase till the indebtedness of the country reaches the large sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, or, somewhat, the neighborhood of thirty dollars for every man, woman and child, in the Province. This debt, unlike that of Great Britain, is not owing to the people of the country, so that from three to four million of dollars are annually sent out of the province to pay interest. The following figures, (Mr. Langton's) show the annual increase of the debt.

1855.....	\$49,159,854 25
1856.....	52,120,334 92
1857.....	57,507,241 55
1858.....	59,344,399 05
1859.....	58,613,670 80
1860.....	62,211,194 12
1861.....	71,201,131 95
1862.....	72,666,172 30

Respecting the expenditure of a large sum of money without the sanction of Parliament, the following, from an official return published in the Globe, shows the unscrupulous and unconstitutional course of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry:

1854.....	\$5,190 42
1855.....	408,063 30
1856.....	218,055 55
1857.....	327,906 10
1858.....	475,870 97
1859.....	231,122 97
1860.....	490,510 23
1861.....	189,606 27

Total.....\$2,843,816 66

With these facts before them the people, if they place the same men in power, will only have themselves to blame should taxation be very largely increased.

The Montreal Witness, in giving advice to the electors says that when supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald administration talk of economy, they must be judged, not by their professions, but by their acts. It was by their votes that the old Government was able to long a period to add year by year to the burdens of the people by extravagant expenditures. By their votes, too, the government was permitted without rebuke annually to spend large sums of money without the sanction of the legislature, and to increase the national debt till the item of interest alone amounts to over three and a half millions of dollars. In answer to all these professions of being in favor of economy, they may be told,—"Gentlemen, you did nothing to prevent, but aided the extravagant expenditure; we cannot therefore trust you."

In our last issue we recommended Mr. Fraser, of the Town of Perth, as a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of Lanark, in place of Mr. Morris, who has most completely gone over to the Tory party.

We are much gratified, to-day, in making the announcement that Mr. Fraser has consented to become a candidate and is now fairly in the field, and meeting with the greatest success from men of all parties. Mr. Fraser comes out as a Reformer, as may be seen by his address, which we publish to-day, and will receive the general support of the party, not only in Beckwith, but in every part of the South Riding. We understand from good authority, that he is meeting with very good encouragement.

We have to correct a mistake which, in an account of the launch of the steamer "Jason Gould" on the Ottawa. The ceremony of christening the steamer was performed by Mrs. John Rankin, not Mr., as by some mistake appeared in the "Herald."

The editor of a small paper, about the size of a child's handkerchief, published in Perth, says that he "happens to know a thing or two." We are quite sure that the announcement will interest his readers.

It is reported that Mr. McNarin Shaw, of Perth, is again pushing his claims to the representation of the North Riding of Lanark. He may succeed in putting the electors to the trouble and expense of polling; but has no chance whatever of being elected. We are not informed whether he is coming out on the Tory or Reform ticket, or a little of both, but we feel quite sure that such a political shuttlecock, as he had proved himself to be, cannot expect to enjoy the confidence or receive the support of either parties composing the intelligent electors of the North Riding of Lanark.

### Reform Meetings.

Mr. Fraser is expected to address the electors at the Town Hall in Beckwith on Wednesday evening at three o'clock and at Carleton Place, on the same evening at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD AND MR. SCAMMON.—We learn that on Wednesday night, as the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago were leaving Spencer Wood, where they had been spending the evening with His Excellency the Governor-General, the driver of the hired calèche in which they were, ran his vehicle over a hillock, upsetting it and throwing them to the ground with great violence. Mr. Macdonald fell upon one of the wheels, and thus his fall was to some extent broken. The noise occasioned by the accident quickly brought aid, the Governor-General and his family being foremost in rendering every assistance. Mr. Scammon who was speechless was carried into the Governors residence, and medical aid at once summoned from town. He was considered at one time to be in a most precarious condition, and still remains at Spencer Wood very ill. Mr. Macdonald, who was not so much injured, returned home. He is, however, considerably bruised and shaken, and is suffering much in his head.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER "NORTH AMERICAN"—Miss Sinclair, Miss Harding, Regt. Rev. Mr. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Medlock, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield, 5 children and 2 servants, 2 Misses Porterfield, Lieut. Colonel Powell and lady, Lieut. Somerset, Rifle Brigade, How W. C. Pappas, 68th Rifles, Ensign Edwards, 63rd Regt., Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, child and servant, Miss Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. Simms, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Wood, Mrs. McKay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and 3 children, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. Doken, Capt. Nasor, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Staff, Mr. Kells, Mr. Beeson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, 80 cabin and 355 steerage passengers; total, 438.

DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION.—A Valandigham indignation meeting was held in New York City on Monday evening. The Times states that not more than 3,000 persons were present at the four platforms, nearly all the speeches reported were of a violent character, and interspersed with oaths. Denunciations of the government were applauded, allusions to the Conspiracy Act drew forth expressions of opposition to the law, and a statement which Valandigham would be rescued if brought through that city was loudly cheered. Some of the most prominent Democrats of New York were announced as speakers, but perhaps thinking the discussion was better part of valor did not make their appearance. At one of the stands, near Dr. Cheever's Church, three for Mr. Cheever, and three for Rev. Dr. Cheever. These Democrats are indignant that their Northern leaders are not permitted to utter treasonable sentiments against the Government, but they never had a condemnation of the suppression of free speech in the Southern States. When men were maltreated and even murdered, and defenceless women sent North at an hour's notice, for giving expression to their convictions regarding slavery, Northern Democrats said, "Beviled, them, now, when a man is sentenced to imprisonment for setting the Government at defiance, Democrats assume to be the vindicators of free speech."

## How the Money Goes.

The readers of the Herald have frequently heard of the extravagant expenditure of the Cartier-Macdonald government, but the following item for repairing a couple of ordinary Town houses under the patronage of the "confidence men" is pretty clearly to the point. It is only one of a thousand of the ways in which the public moneys of the Province have been recklessly squandered during the time the old Coalition government held the reins. And yet, after all, there are some men so blind to the interests of the country as to advocate the return to office of the very men who have supported this extravagance—

### THE EXPENSE OF REPAIRING A COUPLE OF ORDINARY TOWN HOUSES UNDER THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

(From the Financial and Departmental Commissioners report of Evidence.)

MR. TRUDEAU, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, sworn.—Can you state the amount expended upon and in connection with the property known lately as the city residence of His Excellency the Governor General in St. Lewis Street? The total expended in connection with the city residence of His Excellency was \$55,229. This sum includes the repairs and additions to the House recently occupied by Mr. Desbarats, who was one of the parties dispossessed by His Excellency. Under what circumstances did the Government acquire possession of the Lewis Street building? From whom? At what rate? And for what term? His Excellency's city residence comprised a large portion of the Lewis Street building. One belonging to Mr. Bradshaw; the other occupied by Mr. Desbarats, the property of Mr. Baby. I find a lease dated 15th Feb., 1862 by Mr. Bradshaw leading to the Government the property owned by him for a period of two years and eight months, commencing on the 1st Sept., 1861 and ending on the 30th April, 1864, at a yearly rental of \$400. With regard to the house occupied by Mr. Desbarats, he agreed to vacate it on condition that the Government provided him with another house; and in fulfillment of this condition the Government leased for Mr. Joseph Hamel at a yearly rental of \$350, commencing on the 8th October, 1861, and extending to the 30th April, 1864. The yearly rental of His Excellency's residence may be set down at \$3,000.

Yes. Was the expenditure upon or in connection with the St. Lewis Street residence regulated by contract? There were no written contracts and I have no record of any verbal agreements which have been made from time to time between Mr. Cauchon, the Commissioners and the builders.

JAMES BAIN BOOK-KEEPER, sworn.—Can you produce a statement in detail of the expenditure on and in connection with the late residence of His Excellency in Lewis Street? I produce a statement—

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT.	
Peters, Builder.....	\$13,499
Pye, Plumber.....	2,562
W. McKay, Painter and Glazier.....	7,386
Peebles, Plumber and Gas-Fitter.....	1,824
Gaboury, Joiner.....	6,168
Laird, Coal.....	23
W. Dunn, Cabinet-Maker.....	15,702
Whitty, Iron Foundry.....	46
Trepier, Joiner.....	41
Dery, Bell-Hanger.....	148
Cleaning.....	238
Coak.....	208
Vaudry, Tinsmith and Plumber.....	1,273
Pye, Plumber.....	1,979
Peebles Plumber.....	138
Dunn, Cabinet-Maker.....	165
Andrews, Plumber.....	58
Allee, Timber.....	108
Peebles, Gas-Fitters.....	219
McKay, Painter.....	133
S. Levy, Silversmith.....	86

\$52,052 (This is exclusive of the repairs of the house into which Mr. Desbarats went.) Mr. Desbarats—You remain the lessee of Mr. Baby's house, the Government being in fact your sub-tenant. Yes, up to the 1st May. What rental do you pay Mr. Baby under your lease? \$150. What rental does the Government pay Mr. Hamel for the house you now occupy? I believe \$350. In your judgment what was the value of Mr. Hamel's house, when it was taken by the government and previous to the expenditure upon it for additional repairs? I should fancy that \$125 would have been its extreme value. What would you consider a fair rental for it now? \$250 in its present state.

### Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

SIR.—In my letter to the "Herald" of last week, I said we were on the eve of a general election, and that the real issue to be tried was, shall we have economy or retrenchment under the newly formed Government or shall we have back Cartier, Galt and McDonald into power to complete the ruin of the Province, through their extravagance and unblushing corruption.

When Cartier and McDonald took office in 1853, the annual Provincial Expenditure was \$4,143,629, and in the year 1862 when they left office, the expenditure had increased to \$10,218,863, being an annual loss of \$6,065,234; there might be some excuse for this extravagance and corruption, providing the income was equal to the expenditure, but we see that the Provincial debt has been yearly increasing ever since those men took office. In the year 1853 the public debt of Canada was \$29,922,752, and at the close of 1862 it had amounted to the enormous sum of \$84,533,172, the interest of which the Province has to pay upwards of three millions and a half dollars annually. As farmers are not accustomed to such large figures perhaps we can comprehend the Provincial debt better by stating that it is about thirty dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province. In all former elections in these ridings there has always been a set of political principles before the electors, upon which people took different sides according to their feelings and interests; but in the coming election the question is a metallic one of dollars and cents—shall we vote for men who have been tried and found wanting, or shall we give our support to the present Government—composed of the first class men of both sections of the Province—for integrity and ability men who are, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

The intelligent electors in the North Riding of Lanark are, I understand, all but unanimous in sending back Robert Bell Esq., who's every vote has been given for the interest of the country, and I hope that the electors of the South Riding will be able to return honest Donald Fraser Esq., who has no interest but our interest and who will support an honest and upright government, and who will do his utmost to keep such men as were formerly in power and who did their utmost to keep back the Government Buildings in the City of Ottawa from their corruption, extravagance and ineptitude. The very fact of Mr. Cauchon paying \$300,000, to contractors without a certificate from the architect, which is one of the many glaring things connected with these buildings; yet such men as Alex. Morris Esq., gave his vote of want of confidence to enable the chiselers to get back into office again. Perhaps his friend, Mr. Cartier, held out some tempting offer of office to him if he would assist in breaking up the late government; if so Mr. Cartier should furnish him with a Lower Canada constituency where his interests lay, there is every prospect of the South Riding sending a talented, honest resident member in Donald Fraser, who will support Retrenchment and the interests of Upper Canada. It is now evident to every one that Mr. Morris is a dishonest politician, and that he deceived a large portion of those who brought him forward with his oily manner of smoothing over questions and making the most of one vote—that is his standing capital. He will find that the "foggy question" will not serve him this time, he will have a much more difficult task to perform in whitewashing his friends that he supported with all their iniquities by his vote on the non-confidence question.

Yours OBSERVER.

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