

subject, are still in the dark, and in doubt as to the real and exact state of the Treasury, and are actually unable to ascertain what the Revenue of the Province is. The Revenues of the country are supplied by the Inhabitants. Every man in the Province who consumes an article on which duties have been paid, pays an indirect tax, and he thereby contributes in replenishing the Treasury. In this manner, Gentlemen, are raised all the monies that have been granted for our Schools, Roads, &c. During the last Session 15,000*l*, were granted by the House of Assembly to improve the Roads and Bridges in the several Counties of this Province; but the Legislative Council threw the Bill under their table, and as I heard an Hon. Member of that body say "the country ought not to have any money for roads and public improvements, *until the House of Assembly would vote a supply Bill.*" This remark, Gentlemen, shows the feeling that prevails in that Honourable "Body of Life Legislators," from which you, as well as the other parts of the Province can see what evils to the Country must follow.

Sir, I should be happy to stop here in speaking of the abuses in the Finance department; but duty compels me to state that a Committee of the House of Assembly, have, by their Report on the affairs of the late Receiver General, ascertained that he is a public defaulter "for the sum of about 156,000*l* currency; monies paid by the people of this Province and applied to the private use of that Gentlemen. Is this right? Is it not a grievance? are your Representatives right in looking after what their constituents pay, and seeing that it is not squandered, but applied to its proper uses—the support of the Civil Government, the Administration of justice, a relief to the indigent, sick and insane among us and the public improvements of the country, Education, Navigation Roads &c.—Surely, there can be but one opinion on such matters, among unprejudiced men. Sir, another grievance which remains undressed is, the rejection of Bills by the Legislative Council, which have passed the House of Assembly, and which have been called for by their constituents, and deemed by them, absolutely necessary for the good government, and prosperity of the country.—The House of Assembly does not complain against the Council because they possess this power of rejecting their Bills; such power is necessary and proper for them to possess; but it is against the abuse of that power that they and the country complain. The use and abuse of that power, under their present constitution and composition, appear, if we refer to their present history of legislation, to be inseparable and this must of necessity be the consequence while they are not responsible to the country for which they legislate. A Bill amending the Elementary School Law and continuing it for a longer period, passed the House of Assembly last Session which authorizes the freeholders in the several School Districts, by their own votes, to raise by tax, a specified sum, or sums of money, on themselves, for such repairs of their School Houses, as they deem necessary. This Bill, which every District feels the need of, was rejected by the Council, and why? because it was too democratic.—Surely if there is pure Democracy in the world, it is to be found in the House of Com-