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Paetry.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

While the face of the two hundred unfortunate miners lately killed at Hurtley Colliery, was still meet in a lately grade was despected to the North from Osborne, enquiring by Her Majesty's command: "Is there hope?" The following lines, by mand: "Is there hope?" The following lines, by Isa, have appeared in the Scotsman, in commemoration of this touching incident:—

Not to her Peers or Parliament,

Now, he (hon. Sur. Gen.) would tell that hon. but his informant, whoever he may done to prevent the lumber cut in this Province being carried over into Canada and cut up and the export duty on it evaded. He felt great the was any grave thanged the two hundred unfortunate be, told him what is incorrect. Mr. Smith, was easy to say things, much more than to be, told him what is incorrect duty on it evaded. He felt great the export duty on it evaded. He felt great the was any grave thanged the two hundred unfortunate being carried over into Canada and cut up and the veded. He felt great the was any grave thanged the export duty on it evaded. He felt great the woods this year, that he knew of. Mr. Mad been paid into the House by the Country of a great outers, nothing was easy to say things, much more than to pervent the lumber cut in this Province being carried over into Canada and cut up and the veded. He felt great the was any great the great outers, nothing a great outers, nothing was easy to say things, much more than to pervent the lumber cut in this Province being carried over into Canada and cut up and the veded. He felt great the export duty on it evaded. He felt great the was any great the great outers, and the tables were turned there was no from our ports, nothings the done to prevent the lumber out the lumber out the lumber out the lumber out to be, to say things, much more than to be, to say things, much more than to be, to say things, much more than to be a great outers, and the tables were turned there was only from our ports, nothings and out the tables were turned the export outers. I

Not to her Peers or Parliament, Her soldiers or her lords, Not to the waiting nations went
Our Sovereign Lady's words:
She claimed no loyal service,
No love or honour due—
Occupanies wives and wothers. O mounting wives and mothers,

Her message is for you! Where England's richest harvests Are gathered 'neath the soil, More than two hundred men and boys Down in the earth's dark chambers, They wrought till fell the deam; And the pit shut its yawning mouth Upon their living tomb,

And swiftly spread the tidings, Down there shut up with death. Up to our mourning Queer, who ros Amid her grief profound.

"Is there hope ?" she asked-the question They ask with pleading eye, it palace and in cottage, Who stand where death is nigh.

all around the pit's mouth wai ing women go;

ties of lumber specified in the contract. These so stated his conviction that the people in his sertion but not otherwise. boundary between the two provinces. Mr. never been culled, he thought that twenty four was even then a Bill before the getting large quantities of lumber from the deal. It was about 16,000 acres, and there and the reasons urged for its

are as extensive as it was last, and that Camp- County and Restigouche. He said this with- ed this was not so great a falling off, as might long ago, which placed lumber shipped in these belltown is a considerable port of export.

Now, he (hon. Sur. Gen.) would tell that hon.

out reflecting upon the Surveyor General, have been anticipated. It had been assumed but he certainly thought something should be that the public lands were being robbed, but it ber and parties from Maine cleared their ships

year, and the firm with which he (Surveyor paid into the revenue, when there ought to be stood then before the House, he wanted to see was no develiction of duty on the part of the General) was connected, was supplying to something like the same extent. Before he referred particularly to the lumberers supplied by himself, he would state that no information or complaint has been made to him, as Surveyor General, of any tressupplied when there ought to be something like the same extent. Before he referred particularly to the lumberers and licensed the land on which they cut their lumber, and they were not, he believed, disposed to submit to any heavier taxes such as they were asked to bear, to make to him, as Surveyor General, of any tressupplied by himself, he would state that no information or complaint has been made to him, as Surveyor General, of any tressupplied by himself, he would state that no information or complaint has been made to him, as Surveyor General, of any tressupplied by himself, he would state that no information or complaint has been made to him, as Surveyor General, of any tressupplied by himself, he would vote for it. He desired to know who could? No facts had been made out. It had not been shown how much was cut on private property. It was stated that a certain quantity of lumber was cut there and only refuted, and he looked with contempt on in the revenue while other parts. pass being committed by either Mr. Hamilton, or Mr. Moffat, or by lumberers supplied by them. In reference to his own business, he stated that he had not one party in the stated that he had not one party in the levelude winter of their portion.

did the hon, member for Kent know whether it was cut on Crown Land or brivate land (Mr. On the harders it was some imessable thumberland had stated that there was \$10, thumberland had stated that the revenue in his County, but the stated that he had not one party in the levelude winter of their portion.

did the hon, member for Kent know whether it of any man or institution; but to the found to the revenue and the following the land of the land if he land if he had visited to the land if he had visited to the land if he land if he had visited to the land if he had woods on his own account; that their custom he had not told the House that there was no had seen the lumber cut; if he knew the lo-deal of humber, which was cut in was to enter into contract with parties to less than twelve mills in that County, while califies where each quantity was cut; and where by the very necessity of circumstate deliver them, at the head of the tide, quanti-

parties intimated to them the ground upon which they operated, and he (the hon. Sur. Mr. GILLMOR said that the landin Charlotte ber for Kent (Mr. McPhelim) had stated that intimately acquainted with the Gen.) applied for the ground and charged the County was nearly all purchased from the the Sur. Gen. should have made a report of ness, but could suppose many reasons thy mileage to the lumberer; this was attended to Crown, and owned by private parties. This the facts connected with it. But he would much land should not be required by the local suppose many reasons the facts connected with it. this year, in the name of one of his young men. A part of their lumber was got off private property, part off the Canada side, and a not be gains ayed, that people would take adbefore to exempt Charlotte County from these mills there which diminish part off Crown Lands. He here gave the vartage of localities The whole of the evils duties, which passed that House for cogent recollect that the river Restigouche is the From what he knew of timber and, which had person there to advocate its means, and there coming to that! Hamilton and Mr. Moffat were in the habit of miles would yield at least fifty millions of feet the same purposes, in Charlotte County, miles to prevent it.

tions in the County of Restigouche, this year, was too much disparity between that small the depression in the lumber trade was consi- vince. When there was a law in England not lands and brought over. There was one Steam

Section of any analysis of the section of the secti

ast ten years. There was one Water Mill, which ad been built for the last 5 years, though not in nected with lumbering there as the hon-uber for Kent (Mr. Desbrisay), who had not

ir. D.—No. nor for 20.) There could be no evasion of the law when no

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIAL EMPIRE.

found it enacted as follows :-

There is hereby imposed upon all timber, and other lumber, sawed or hewed, every piece of which shall not exceed five inches square, and nine feet in height, shipped from this Province, the following rates of duty, &c." If, under this law, any man could transport logs out of this Province to Canada and not be

uilty of a violation of it, he misunderstsed it. Attorney General,—The Act says shipped.] Well, if the Attorney General would maintain that lumber might be floated out of the Province when it could not be shipped out, he thought he would try to support a technicality which the country would not assent to. Would the tou. Attorney General assert that, if lumber was sent out of the Province without being shipped, it was not liable to duty? [Att'y General,—Most emphatically I do.] Well, if this was the position of the law, it was high time it was remedied. [Att'y General,—That is one of the subjects at present under consideration by the Government.] He could only say this was a piece of information of which he was not previously aware. [Member of Govt.,—Why did you not Well, that was always the way he believed. The Government were determine that no person should get any information until they asked for it. and not then, if the Government could possibly avoid giving it to them. The explanation given by the Surveyor General was one which reflected little credit on himself or the Government to which he belouged. As the subject was fairly open, he would move that progress be reported, when it could be taken up

Mr. STEVENS said : He should oppose any such proceeding as reporting progress. It seemed to be the object of the Opposition to attack the Government piece meal, and to feel their way along, and thus try to find out every assailable point, without committing themselves in any way. Why did they not meet the Government in an open, manly way, in the place of skirting from side to side, and from point to point?
Was it not a cowardly ——— [Cries of Order,

At this stage, Mr. DesBrisay rose and called proceeded to speak to a question of order. His Honor the SPEAKER rose and informed the Committee that if any hon, member insisted up-on debating a question of Order it would be his duty to resume the chair. Mr. D.—I do insist. The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. D. proceeded to comment upon the lan-guage used by the hon, member for Charlotte. The SPEAKER enquired if the bon. member for Kent had taken the words down while the House was in Committee. [Mr. D .- I did not, but will have them put in entry at once.] The Speaker—In such case it is my duty to inform the hon, member that the House cannot notice them. The rule of the House expressly requires that they must be taken down by some member, or the Clerk at the time used, and before the Speaker Mr. Speaker-On the paper I observe, "Is it not a cowardly," written by one persons hand writing, and the word "object" added to it on anothers hand. I wish to know if the hon, member for Kent is responsible for the whole of this .-

[Mr. D.—for every word.]
Mr. McLellan—the words on that paper are not those used by the hon. member for Charlotte. Cowardly was the last words spoken by him before interruption. [Mr. Deshrisay—the words are his, though they may have been used in a different order.] [The Speaker—they must be the same words in the same order.]

Mr. Allen made a few remarks indicative of

an opinion that the Speaker had resumed the The Speaker explained that it was his im perative duty to do so whenever any hon mem-ber insisted on raising a point of order, that he informed the hon, member for Kent he should have first taken down the words of the hon, member for Charlottee and then moved the Speaker to the chair. In this way he would

have had abundant time. Mr. Stevens here rose and said that so far he was concerned he could say that he had neither any intention or desire to use unparliamentary language or to impute improper motives to the hon member for Kent or any hon, member of that Hopse. If he had been allowed to conclude his sentence the end would have justified the beginning. If he had been guilty of any language not strictly proper either to the House or the hon member for Ecut he desired to render the most ample alogy

Several hon, members expressed their opinion that nothing unparliamentary had been said. and that the words of the hon, member for Charlette were not any worse, than words which had

Mr. FISHER said a good deal of warmth had arisen in hon, members minds, and the most ju dicious course as it was then 1 past 5 P. M. would be to adjourn and think the matter over. After some further debate this suggestion was

Tuesbay, March 25. M. Codlip's Sewerage Bill was agreed to

BILL TO EXEMPT LUMBER OUT ON THE RIVER DIGDEGUASH, IN CHARLOTTEE COUNTY, FROM EXPORT DUTY.

House in Committee. Mr. GILLMOR said that he did not believe that raising a revenue, by means of an export duty, eraily understood that the export duty was put in hea of stumpage, as it was difficult to protect the Crown Lands, and this was held to be a safeguard. The lands on the Digdeguash River were held by private individuals, and he considered this tax an imposition upon them. The Wr. Ryax thought no Government would have only argument he had ever heard in favor of an the hardinoed in the present state of the finances export cuty, was in effect that it projected the to disregard a resolution of this House directing public domain at the expense of private indivi-duals. He was entirely opposed to this mode of raising a revenue, but he was aware of the diffi-of the road might require, but it was high time

deguash was transported to the port of shipment fome under his immediate notice. The system by rail, at a considerable cost to the manufacturer. He thought if enterprising individuals travagant one, but under the present circumerected mills along the line of Railway, they stances he did not feel much inclined to vote for

would move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed three months.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE CARLETON FISHERY LOT-TERY, AND TO SELL THE LOTS AND APPROPRIATE THE PROCEEDS TOWARDS A PUBLIC HALL, AND THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON WATER DEBEN-

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

BILL RELATING TO RAILWAY DEBENTURES. House in Committee.

Mr. STEVENS said he had prepared a Resolu nd he thought it was of a nature that would ommend itself to the House, and would effect I the mover of the Bill desired, and yet not real the Act of 1856. Mr. Kerk said, this Resolution was intended

s Bill would repeal the Act of 1856, but to cet the views of the House he intended to add clause to the second section. The second "No certificate of debt on Debentures shall hereafter be issued under the provisions of the

lie proposed to add:—
"Until the expiration of — years from and after the passing of this Act."

Nir. Tilley said that neither the bill or resotion was called for. If the bill passed the nds of the Government would be completely ed, they would not be in a position to meet any xpenses that might arise; they could not lay wn any sidings, or enlarge Freight Houses, nd it was necessary to enlarge the Saint John ght House to meet increasedtrade. Then again ill would cut off the deep water terminus .-

might be that the Government would deem it essary to proceed with this work, and it might it altogether depended upon the condition the finances. The resolution of the hon, memr from Charlotte provided for meeting any exsting liability, but prevented extension of the works. He saw but little difference between the ginal bill and the resolution, but would prefer he latter to the former. The Government should c some discretionary power. The Bill of 1850 tended to give all parts of the country equal-stice, as it provided for extensions, and it ould r Lair to now legislate away this pri-

Mr. Allen was in favor of a bill in preference esolution, as it would be impossible to tie the nds of the Government effectually by the lat ter mode, as we had no guarantee that they would be governed by resolution. The question of the Intercolonial Railway had been brought but he thought there was no necessity to take s into consideration at present as there was it little prospect of the work being proceeded

eeded the estimates. The Commissioners had from year to year put

th reports, each calculated to lead the people believe that a certain stated sum would be the d proved to the contrary. It was absolutely essary to set this feeling at rest either by bil ation. He disagreed with the hon. member for York, Mr. Allen, that the only manuer to accomplish the desired object was by bill; he was of opinion that a resolution would eet all that was sought. . Mr. Kerr had said nat his intention in bringing in the bill was to ve the people assurance that no further ex-nditure for railways should be made within a the House was the guardian of the Treasury work and he would go for a resolution to effect e'desired object, and if the resolution did not , he would vote for a modified bill. He did ot think it good policy to legislate power away

Mr. McPhelim would prefer the Bill to any e-olution, as he had had some experience re-pecting the working of the latter. What was fact? Why, last year the Government disrearded a solemn resolution of this House, and had no guarantee that they would not do so in. He was in tavor of placing the question oud the possibility. He was in favor of givthe people undoubted assurance that no furexpenditure should be made, and that coulot be done by means of a simple resolution; thought the arguments that had been adanced that as there was a prospect of going on with the lasercolonial road, it was advisable to llow the power to remain in the hands of th overnment. He would ask if the Government yould attempt to commence operations on a lin railway without calling the House together le thought not, and when they were in Session necessary, they could repeal this bill that it was now proposed to pass. He thought Mr. Stevens had better withdraw his,resolution and vote

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that this matter had been pretty fully discussed; as regards the Bill proposed by the hon, member for Northumberland he did not much care whether it passes or not. It was not probable that the Govern gainst further expenditure. The hon member or Kent (Mr. Merhelim) had said the Governent had disregarded a resolution, but that wa one asking them to open the lid of the Provincia chest, but if one passed relative to Railway operations it would be the reverse, and so the cases

were quite different. of the road might require, but it was high time culties that stood in the way of providing a that general expenditure was stopped. He beremedy. He hoped the Bill would pass, because heved the construction of the road had been extravagantly managed, and that money had been Mr. Boxp said that the lumber cut on the Dig- wilfully misspent, and cases of this kind had

should receive some encouragement, and in justice to those men, the export duty should be in Mr. McClellan did not agree with the state ment that money had been wantonly squadered, Mr. Skinner was opposed to piecemeal legis- but he thought more had been expended than the lation. If a bill of this nature, general in its revenues of the country warranted. The road fact of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he provisions, was introduced, he would view it was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in way matters an arrangement had been made wished to express the opinions he held, and on the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he give not be used in the protection of the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he give not state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he wished to express the opinions he held, and on the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the finite state of the matter was, that regarding Rail-this question was about drawing to a close, he was of a costly nature, but he had confidence in the confidence i with favor, as he thought all Counties should be he general management, although he acknow-placed on an equality, in this respect. This Bill ledged that he thought there had been a lack of only referred to a portion of the County of Char- engineering skill, but no wilful waste of the publotte, and therefore he would oppose it. He lie funds. He saw no difference letween a Resolution or a Bill, and he did intend to vote for the latter. He thought the passage of either Bill or Resolution was rather a vote of want of confidence in the House in general than in the Government. He was satisfied that the feeling of the country was against further Railway extension at present. confine operations to the line between St. John If there was any danger of expenditure it was these defamatory rumors, and men's charactnarrow-minded policy, but the same men who was not probable that expense to any great but he would ask, where was the proof? Proof THE SOLICITOR GENERAL said this Bill protein and so, now cried that the Railway was not probable that expense to any great the said so, now cried that the Railway was mount would be necessary on the road be- had been challenged, but there was no reply. posed that so much of the Fishery Lottery as ruining the country. He had voted for buying belonged to Carleton, should be abolished, and out Jackson & Co., because he considered it good tween St. John and Shediac. No expenditure Those making these charges either had evidence or they had not; if they had, they owed the lots sold annually by auction to the highest policy to do so, and he had not yet altered his would be made upon this road that was not dence, or they had not; if they had, they owed

in moving his Resolution. The Hon. Susreyor get on the Carleton water Dependent to pregeneral had admitted that he paid no duty on his lumber, which he floated out of the Province. In the Revised Statutes, Vol. 1, Page 37, he is lumber as a Bill. The passage was a Bill. The passage who is a larger sum he paged in the Revised Statutes and the Carleton water Dependent to prepage the Carleton water Depen a larger sum be named in the Bill. The pas- the country could be insured against further exsage of this Bill would abolish the poll tax; that was now levied as a part of the Water Assessheeded, and that the Government would go on The Bill was agreed to without any opposi-tion. and expend a large tim. The command of mo-ney, however obtained, gave a Government power and taxation impending, and in view of this the least one or two years, until the country recovered its energies. Last year the Government told the House and the country that the Railway was completed, or at least all but finished, and ading that they were sincere, we had the exs a substitute for this Rill, and as so he could traordinary fact before us that they had since expended on construction account \$186,000. It policy of the British Government, he had no faith that the Inter-Colonial Road would be built, and it was idle to talk about making provision for that at the present time. Even if it did go on the Government and no authority to issue debentures on account of that line It would be well to pass the Bill, as it was not probable that any extension would be required during this or the coming year. He hoped hon, members would well der this question before the vote was taken, and if they did, they must see the necessity of checking further expenditure. For his own part he would be afraid to face his constituents if did not do all he could to stop expenditure-if he did not do so he would be recreant to his duty, and deserve to lose their confindence. He wanted to stop, absolutely, the further issue of deben-

tures at least for a time. Mr. S. H. GILBERT was tired of listening to this eternal question of Railway. It had been harped upon from the year 1835 down to the present time. The inhabitants of Queen's County were always ready to aid and assist in any good extravagance. He recollected the time when members came here to pass the facility bills; they agreed to a measure to raise £1,500,000, and the majority of those who voted for that Bill, never saw a Railway, or never heard the snort of the iron horse. They held a great jubi lee in Saint John, and the Earl of Westmorland was sept over the deep blue wave, to endeavor It was at that time proposed to gridiron the had actually cost near £13,000 per mile. He abundant assests. He agreed in the main with which was lost by a vote of 17 to 18. would attempt to make any further expen- was one of the glorious minority who tried to ber, and he was lying sick at the Barker House. When it was found that we were compelled to borrow money to pay off existing debts, and had if they were ready too low, and an additional ledged that it was high time to pass a Bili | ble effectually preventing the Government from The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY asked the running the Country any further in debt. As regards the resolution of the hon, member for Charlotte, that was only a faint effort to prevent

it was not specific enough. Mr. Munko said, it seemed that the fact that \$186,000 had been spent during the past year, He found that some of this amount was for covering the wharf at Shediac, and for deepening it in good condition. He hoped the Province was now on the eve of taking a step in the right in inter-Colonial Railway, which, he thought, embarrassed state of the Country, but he was gloomy view of the future of this Province; the esources were almost unlimited, and we had all the elements of prosperity if we would take eccount. He believed a bright future was in tore for the people of this Country, and rather

would go for judicious extension Mr. FISHER did not intend to vote for either Bill or resolution. He had always been in favor of Railways, and was yet, and was willing to hat would be beneficial to the Country generally le was not one of those who looked with gloomy orebodings into the future. This Country pos

the Province was going on with gigantic wonder that he was anxious to resign, as the marches, and in view of the present state of salary attached to the office, was no compenvagant expenditure which must eventually would vote for the Bill.

entirely, and completely tie up the hands of confidence motion. the Government.

more expenditure in consequence of the present depressed condition of the finances. The Mr. Skinner said that as the discussion of with the Province, and the engagement should which he based his vote. The question had the Empire is not to be used in the protection of entries and under valuations; while a more for the whole scheme and he considered it his seen fit to discuss the whole Railway ques-It had been proposed to confine the opera- indirectly asserted that frauds and wrongs had upon that, but he would ask, why tie up that say it was true, but where is the evidence?-At the time the Railway Bill passed he voted to branch of the scheme and leave the rest open? For five years the country has been filled with and Shediac, but this was condemned as being a not upon this road, but upon branches, as it ters were sought to be ruined by suspicion; bidder, and part of the proceeds appropriated towards the erection of a Town Hall in Carleton, and the balance to go towards paying the inter- had been said; his policy was to curtail expendi-

might be properly dealt with. The hon, member (Mr. A) had said, that he he had been seeking after the truth regarding railway man. agement for three years, and it appeared he For these and other reasons which he had not extend her public works, and to develop her rehad not yet found it. He could only say that time now to argue, he would vote against the sources. I feel confident that the Parliament of it proved lamentable ignorance on the part of that hon member. His colleage (Mr. Gilbert)

Mr. Fisher moved an amendment in effect country with Railways, while the population of then the picture would in all probability be rethe whole Province did not then exceed that versed, and the country would be saved. He reas.—Kerr. Williston, Costigan, Y of the City of Boston, which was called a little City in the States. The hon member for Kings, (Mr. Ryan) had said that they could put the screw on the Government by means of a resolution; but he what we was particularly that the County was sinking day by day and the country would be saved. He did not think; the province was particularly Clelfan, McPfielim, Styles, Allan, Scovil, Glasier, Montgomery, Desbrisay. Anglin, Gilbert, W. J. Gilbert, Boyd.—16

the semarks the Speaker had made a few days Progress was then reported. . J. H. S. save the country at the time this facility bill sinc regarding railway policy in general. The buntry that the railway had cost too much, in passed, and he now stood alone in the House, Chief Engineer Mr. Light had been assailed, passed, and there was only one other person who voted and there was only one other person who voted but he thought unjustly. He believed the interests of the people safer in the hands of an terests of the people safer in the hands of an Engineer, who made low estimates at first, as expenditure within the narrowest limits possi

> of politics. He would oppose the bill for rea-sons which he would state before the close of the Province going head long to destruction, but this debate. In the last House there was an hon, member who was continually prophesying "mourning, lamentation and woe," who at a times was prone to look on the dark side of the nicture, and overrate the embarrassments of the public finances. It would appear that the mantle of that hon, gentleman had fallen o come along side, and other portions were for on the shoulders of the hon, member for Saint comotives, and for sodding slopes, &c., and John, Mr. Anglin, as the latter now took up rely it would not be said that money spent for the same cry, and declared that tax was follows surposes was wasted. Again, it had been ing tax, and that ruin must ensue. Now, as ned by the Secretary that this expenditure regard taxation, what was the fact? Why the d grown out of previous accounts that had not impost now proposed, would not swell the een finally settled. He did not think it would taxes to as much per head as the people paid good or wise policy to allow the road to go to years ago. In 1854 the impost collected ay righer than spend a sum of money to keep amounted to \$2.50 per head, while all that would not reach \$2.40. In years past the tax had amounted to \$2.75 per heal; so it would would be a great boon to the country. He be seen, that notwithstanding all that had been hought it would not be predent to tie the hands | said it was not proposed to put on an enorof the Government at the present time, as some mous or burdensome tax, or one that would at circumstances hat he arise to render expenditure all opress the people. Now, Newfoundland ecessary. Some members had dilated on the and Prince Edward Island, without a railway, paid nearly as much tax per head, as this province with over 100 miles of road. The state of the country was not at all so bad as some endeavored to show, he was confident that there were no people in the civilized world (outside of the city of Saint John) more free from taxation than the inhabitants of this Prothan curtail operations at the present time, he virce. He did not think it would be just to every man, who is, or expects to be, it pass a law at the present time that would tie the hands of the Government and cut off extensions, contrary to the conditions of a solemn contract entered into with the people. With reference to what had been said about the Raiway Commissioners tendering their resig- the civil list and military expenditure of nations, and wishing to be relieved from their Canada. From this despatch we make sessed enormous wealth, and if developed, was | duty, he would state that they did desire to be sufficient to enrich the Country. He would vote refeved. The Chief Commissioner had been or a Bill, the provisions of which were to be held up to the public gaze as a swindler, confined solely to the Saint John and Shediac he had been charged with all manner of offenond.
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> ord.
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> ces, and had been by designing persons mismr. W. J. Gilbert said that the debt of represented in every possible shape, and no the finances it was necessary to check extra- sation, for the abuse that had been so unjustly heaped upon him. The Government felt that with it corresponding responsibilities, and that ead to direct taxation or repudiation. He they could not dispence with the services of the time is now come when the people of Canada exist among members as to Free Trade the Chief Commissioner at that time and re-Mr. STEVENS said that he had made up his fused to accept his resignation. As regards mind to withdraw his resolution, but he would the bill he thought it would be better not to the expenses which are incurred on this account, not vote for a Bill to suspend operations pass it. He did not regard it as a want of

Mr. KEER said that he did not bring in this Mr. STEADMAN thought the Bill was based Bill to turn the Government out; his policy on the proposition that there should be no had always been to support good measures and

be carried out in its integrity. He had voted taken a wide range, and hon. members had duty to carry out that policy so soon as the tion. His hon. colleage (My. Anglin) had arcondition of the country would admit of it .- | raigned the Railroad managemement, and had tions of this Bill to the Shediac and St. John | been committed. ["True, true," from Mr. road, and prevent any further expenditure Anglin and Mr. Stiles.] Hon, members might

in moving his Resolution. The Hon. Susreyor est on the Carleton Water Debentures. It was ture, and he would vote for any measure that about all, and it would not be prudent to prevent that, it would be a blind and narrow- justify such attacks. He very well knew that minded pulicy to do so. He thought it would hon, members had no evidence, otherwise they hon, member for St. John (Mr. Anglin) had had spoken on this question, especialty Mr. said that a government having control of Anglin, had hunted with slander for years the money could strengthen their position in the House. The fair inference to be drawn from this was that they could influence members, to strengthen their position in the House, and it was prudent to control this. The credit of the ence of the peoples representatives. He did Auglin,) though still unable to prove his to their means, make less exertions. Province was exhausted, the Treasury empty, not believe that the members of this House charges, did not hesitate to reiterate them on were men that could be influenced or bought the floors of the House. Of course, hon. memcountry wanted positive, reliable assurance that by money. He had read in a paper, which bers could say what they pleased, but if they there would be no further debt incurred, for at the hon, member for St. John (Mr. Anglin) thoughomen's reputations were to be injured said he was responsible editor and proprietor by those suspicions which they sought to cast of, a great deal about fraud in connection with upon them, they were sadly mistaken. He Railway construction, and that hon member, agreed with some hon members who said that on the floor of the House, had said something the country was getting wearied with this Railabout fraud. If he (Mr. Anglin) was aware that fraud had been perpetrated, why did he debated and the same field tramped over withwas well to stop the leak at once. From what he had heard, and from what he knew of the where fraud existed? He had not done so; to prevent the Government from issuing any he had made general charges of fraud against new Railway Debentures. The Government men who were not here to answer. If any did not wish to issue any more, and for that person connected with the management had reason he saw no necessity for the Bill. But Treasury, has given a great impulse to its trade: een guilty of any malpractice, and the hen. he would look beyond this, and ask what was and the remarkable increase of the Customs member was cognizant of it, it was his bounden the reason the Bill had been introduced, and revenue, which you have lately reported to me, duty, as a member of this House, to point it why did his hon. friend from Northumberland out. Had he done so? No. He had been bring in the Bill? The reason given is that the asked to do it, but he did not, because he Government has issued Debentures during the could not. He (Mr. Steadman) had heard a last year. He thought that the enquiry should policeman say that if you see a man running be,-Had the Debentures which had been isthrough the streets, and hear him crying with all his might, "Stop thief!" that was the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being that was the person to lay hands upon, he being that the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon, he being the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the lay hands upon the such as the person to lay hands upon the lay han if not, then where was the wrong? Ample When a man charged fraud upon a public satisfaction had been given, that the money ed so emmently useful to Canada in the construction and had a knowledge of its exis-Department, and had a knowledge of its existarising from these Debentures had been used ence, it was his duty to bring the charge home. for legitimate purposes in paying balances due Mere assertions would have no weight or good on Railway contracts made before the last year. effect, and if the hon. member for St. John He thought the Bill showed a want of confi-knew of an instance where fraud had been perpetrated, he now called upon him to point it tinued in power a Government in which they out, and let it be known to the House, that it could place no confidence; and if a majority

> to raise the money; but the Government under could see nothing but taxation and ruin in Queen Victoria, God bless her, would not grant store for this country; but if he was in the John and Shediac Road, which was lost. Upon chair of the Secretary, to which he aspired, the vote being taken on the first section of the

with.

Mr. Grimmer thought the mover of this bill was entitled to much credit for its introduction whatever the result might be. He did not think that either Bill or Resolution was necessary to tie the hands of the Government, as ne did not the field that the Government, as ne did not the field that the field the mover of this bill that the County was sinking day by day. The country was rich in resources and all we reduce the field of the field not think that the field not think that the county was rich in resources and all we reduce the field of the debt we now the field of the field that the field not the field of the field of the field not the field of the



Che Colonial Empire.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

Military Defences of these Colonies. The principles, with reference to the miitary defences of those Colonies, which were lately adopted in Parliament, are prev buose which Mr. Gladstone gave in ence last session before the Committee on Military expenditure. But these principles are by no means new. They were 1851, when Secretary of State for the Conies during the administration of Lord John Russell, Earl Grey agreed that the exercise of the power of seif-government mposes upon Colonial dependencies of the Empire, the duty of relieving the Imperial Treasury from a part of the changes it has

borne on their account. In 1853, Earl Grey published a work in two volumes, entitled, " The Colonial Po liey of Lord John Russell's administration, which ought to be in the possession c public life in the Colonies. In that work will be found at length, a despatch, which Earl Grey, as Colonial Secretary, sent ir 1851 to Lord Eigh (then Gov. Gen.) on some extracts, the first of which is as fol-

" Canada (in common with the other British Provinces in North America) now possesses in tage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this advantage ought to carry and for their own advantage. Of these expenses, tection of the Province. Regarding Canada as a most important and valuable part of the Empire, and believing the maintenance of the conthe prosperity which she at this moment enjoys, it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that it is only due to the people of this country, that they should now be relieved from a large proportion of the charge which has hitherto been pased upon them, for the protection of a Colony, now well able to do much towards protecting

"In adopting this principle, I need hardly observe to you, that Her Majesty's Government Revolution, the then British Colonies which now

selves almost entirely from the fierce Indian tribes, by which these infant communities were frequently imperilled, and furnished no inconsiderable proportion of the force, by which the contest of British power with that of France was the West Indian Colonies did not, in proportion

Earl Grey proceeds to point out that H. M. Government, would have proceeded at an earlier period to carry out their policy, but for a time of commercial and general depression in Canada, which renlered it unfavourable for such animportant

change. Earl Grey then says: "But the season of commercial depression in anada has now passed away; the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, which the Province has been enabled to construct, by a loan raise I on highly favorable terms, on the credit of the British of prosperity. Under these circumstances, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that no try and the Colony on a permanent and equitable ance of the same kind with that which has provextended to her in respect of another public work, calculated to be hardly less beneficial to will explain to your Lordship the views of her Quebec and Halitax Railway may be accomplish-Canada will readily to operate with her Majes-

for the defence of Canada. It will thus be seen that the Halifax and Quebec Railway had the approval of Lord John Russell's Government who intended to ask Parliament for aid toward its construction, always however upon the condi-

nishing the charge on the British Treasury

Grey, in his work, says:-"Our retirement from office took place before these instructions could be fully acted upon.
The call upon Canada, to take upon herself a larger portion than heretofore, of the charges incurred on her account, was intended to be only to provide for the salary of the Governor-General, but also to give the assistance of the British Treasury towards the execution of the projected line of railway, for connecting the British Provinces in British North America. The final result of the communications betweenthe several provinces on this last subject was not received, until we had ceased to be advisers of the Crown. While this remained uncertain, we were not in a position to bring the question under the consideration of Parliament; I will therefore say nothing further with respect to it, except that I learned with deep regret, that the scheme for the execution of the projected railway, to which the three Provinces had, with much difficulty, been brought to agree, had not received the approbation of our successors."

Here then we find the true position of the whole matter as regards the Great Intercolonial Railway now, as well as heretofore. Although Mr. Gladstone has not yet held out any promise of asking Parliament o grant a subsidy to the Halitax and Quebee Railway, yet it is clear, he will only do so on the terms first proposed by Earl aid down explicitely by Earl Grey, in Grey; and ail who advocate the construction of that great and important work, should at once turn their attention, and devote themselves, to the settlement of the preliminiary question, as to the amount these Colonies will contribute toward their own defence. That matter being satisfactorily adjusted, they may, then, tairly call upon Parliament, and in all probability would do so successfully.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

The "Colonial Empire" has afready expressed its views of the increased duties roposed to be levied under the Bill now before the house; and while it holds that reduced expenditure, rather than increased taxation, should be the policy of the Legislature, it thinks a judicious modification of the tariff might be effected so as to relieve articles of prime necessity; which are largely consumed by the poor, and also the most ample and complete manner in which such as are of essential aid to manufactut is possible that she should enjoy it, the advah- rers, while an increase might be made to such as are of more general consumption, and to luxuries.

Whatever differences of opinion may must be called upon to take upon themselves a larger share than they have hitherto done, of while a Tariff is necessary for Revenue, inwhile a Tariff is necessary for Revenue, incidental protection may be afforded to our by far the heaviest charge which falls upon this manufacturers; so far at all events as not country, is that incurred for the military pro- to interfere with the primary object Revenue: Another improvement might be effected by making duties specific, in ction between the Mother-country and the all cases when they can be so made, rather Colony to be of the highest advantage to both, than advalorem. There is in the former case less temptation to make fraudulent this part of Her Majesty's dominious. But eertain amount of Revenue can be realized looking to the rapid progress which Canada is now making in wealth and population, and to kind we refer to Petroleum, Kerosene, and Well Oils, used for the purposes of illumination. During the last four months of 1861 upwards of 1000 bbls. of burning oils, the manufacture of the United States, were imported into this Province. It may be fairly estimated that the import of the year will amount to 80,000 gallons. The price of this article in the United States is would merely be reverting to the former Colonial policy of this country. You are well aware, that up to the period of the war of the American from upwards of a dollar to as low as twenty-five cents a gallon; the rate of duty is 15 per cent-leaving the revenue to fluc-

to bear a heavier tax. Let a specific duty of 121 cents per gallon be substituted for the present uncertain advalorem rate, and the Revenue will be increased from \$3,600 to \$10,000 on the quantity named as the probable import of the year-leaving a difference of \$6,400 upon an article of general consumption, which can much better bear the tax than molasses, and while leaving room for a healthy competition between the importer and manufacturer, at the same time affords an incidental and reasonable protection to our own manufactures.

A Capital Idea,

This year, a highly important and capital municipal law comes into force in Cana da. It provides that the expenditure o any city or municipality for one year, shall not exceed the amount of receipts during the preceding year, added to the balance of such receipts which may remain unex pended; and further, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors who shall have sanctioned the expenditure of any sum of money beyond the amounts at their disposal, shall alone be personally responsible for the same.

We hold this to be be a capital enactment, and the sooner such a lew is enacted in this Providce, the better it will be for the whole country. More especially is such a law necessary to restrain the Common Council of Saint John, which seems pos sessed of but one idea, -that of getting into debt. Not satisfied with having as large a debt as the City can bear-not satisfied with having an arrear of interest of more than \$80,000, which it cannot pay, and is not ashamed to say, it cannot even fund with the hope of paying interest on it,this same Common Council is endeavouring to get further into debt, for a Wet Dock, and a City Hall, and in every other way that its members can devise. Shame

Like everybody else, the Corporation of the City of St. John should keep within its income; and if the members of the Common Council, who, in their private affairs may be very prudent and economical men, should be made personally respensible, and liable to pay every shilling of over expenditure during the year, a thousand good my, and in homely phrase for "cutting

their coat according to their cloth We call upon the members of the Legislature to introduce a Bill forthwith, for the enactment of a similar law to that now coming into force in Canada, applicable to all civic corporations and municipalities in New Brunswick. There cannot be a doubt as to its having a most salutary effect, and it may tend to prevent the Sheriff having to wind up the affairs of certain Civic Corporations, as is being done just now in Upper Canada.

CANADA.

At the opening of the Canadian Parliament last week, the Legislative Council for the first time exercised its right of electing its speaker, or as we say in this Province, its president. The Council did horour to itself by choosing as its patronage. presiding officer, the Hon, Sir Allan MacNab Baronet, who was proposed by Sir E. P. Tache, seconded by Mr. Malcolm Cameron.

The Lower House selected as its speaker, Joseph Edward Turcotte, Esq., member for Three

The opposition availed themselves of the election of a speaker, to make it a party question and thus test the relative strength of parties in the Assembly. The vote for the Government Candidate was 66, and for the opposition 58, thus showing a majority for the Government of 13, in addition to three or four of its supporters who had not arrived at Quebec. It is stated also. that the members for Upper Canada are divided exactly equal between the Government and the opposition, the Government majority being Lower Canadian members.

Sir John Beverley Robinson Bart, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, has retired from the Court of Queen's Bench; and Mr. Justice McLean has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Justice lingarty has been promoted from the Common Picas to the vacant Judgeship on the Queen's Eench, and the late Solicitor General. Mr. Morrison, is Justice Hagary's successor in the Common Plens

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Commissioner Crown Lands, has accepted the Chancellorship of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, va cant by the retirement of Chancellor Blake. It is believed that Mr. Merwood, at present,

Receiver General of Canada, will succeed Mr. Vankoughnet in the Crown Land Department. CANADIAN SHIPPING IN FRANCE.

The Baron Builleau, Consul General of France in Canada, has addressed a letter to the Toronto Globe, in which he states that the Globe was in error in stating that Canadian built vessels were Railway Debentures, we take from the last to be admitted to registry in France, on terms | number of the Head Quarters: less favourable than to those built in the United Kingdon. The Baron says that the terms are Queen's Counties sold again !!! Among the identical with those which are required of ves sels constructed in the United Kingdom, or in ting, one brought in by Mr. Kerr to restrain the Belgium, the only countries which at present possess, with Canada, the advantage of being pretty fully discussed, and was virtually rejected able to sell their ships in the French Empire.

The Consul General avails himself of the opportunity to state, that the decree of the 5th of Jardine, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, Feb., only completes a series of custom modifi- the total cost-of the railway up to the 1st No Feb., only completes a series of custom modifi-cations which have been accomplished in France during the last three years, all tending to re dollars; that during the past year nearly one pire, either free, or at nominal rates.

C ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTT

Thus it will be seen, that when the article American Colonies, and that these privileges are good running condition, and "all the contract is high, in the United States, the excessive granted because Canada by its tariff has wisely accounts settled and the balances paid. duty here makes it still higher it, bears provided for the admission of the light wines of France, and some other of its products, at low rates of duty.

The Baron Boilleau visited this Province last summer, with the view, as is sald, of inducing the similar arrangement with France, as had been effeeted in Canada, but had no success.

It will be a proper subject for enquiry in the House, and we trust the Executive will be called upon to state, if any, and what, negociations or very important subject.

So far from following the discreet course of Canada, which has already set the principal shipy rds. of Ouebee in active motion, our Provincial Secreamount to an almost total prohibition. " Let our Shipbuilders look to it !"

A Family Compact.

It has long been known to us and to the pubic generally, that of ail the members of the Government, the man who had done most to secure situations for his friends and relatives, was the Hon. Peter Mitchell. Not only has he was the Hon. Peter Mitchell. Not only has he succeeded in quartering a goodly number of them on the public Treasury, but he has managed also are willing to let the Government retain this money in their pockets out of the Provincial

A correspondent of the Freeman has drawn Northumberland, and showing how the Hon. Peter Mitchell's relatives are cared for, in that

It is pointed out, that in the School Report for 1861, there is no account of the Newcastle Grammar School: but on reference to the Auditor's Report for 1861, it is found that Mr. Hardie has been paid \$300 for teaching a Grammar School at Newcastle, as also \$200 for teaching a School, making \$500 for the year, while in the Appendix to the School Report, he is mentioned as an "untrained" teacher!

Now, this same Mr. Hardie is married to the sister of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and it is somewhat extraordinary, that he an "untrained" teacher (the correspondent of the Freeman uses a stronger term in addition) should receive \$500 a year, while men who are regularly trained, and supposed to be much better qualified, get less than half the money.

This case is one which does not look well en its face, and certainly demands a full explan-

The correspondent of the Freeman further number of clerks for 1861, there is an account of Sheriff Mitchell. the brother of the Hon. Peter, amounting to \$240, for holding an election in Northumberland. It happens that no polls were opened in

Northumberland, at the last General Election, there being only four candidates who were elected by show of hands. In the County of Westmorland, where a hotly

ontested election did take place, Sheriff Botsford's charges were but \$120; and in the County of Kent, where there was an election bitterly contested, the charges of Sheriff McPhelim were As in the case of Mr. Hardie, this charge of the

heriff of Northumberland has an unpleasant appearance, and Jemands such an explanation great favoritism, and that a "family compact"

The Newfoundland Tisheries.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington tates, that the French Government refuse to ppoint a Commissioner on the part of France, me et other Commissioners on behalf of Eng. erns, graduated according to rental, from \$5 land and the United States, for the purpose of \$200; eating houses, \$10; commercial beorems making enquiries, and suggesting measures, for \$0; other brokers, \$20; theatres, \$100; cit he protection and preservation of the fisheries cases, \$50; bowing ade 8 \$5 each altey; who ie protection and preservation of the fisheries sale peddlers, \$50; other peddlers, from \$3 to \$50; coal oil distilers, \$20; Income—3 per cen fallen off, in consequence, as is alteged, of he improper modes of fishing adopted by French

A Political Crisis in Nova Scotia. By the se cession of the Hon, Colin Campbell om the Government of Nova Scotia, and his deceased persons, from I to 5 per cent, according nent to the Revenue Bill, the Government have all kinds of legal and commercial papers; all pa peen reduced to a majority of two. They are un- tent medicines, telegraph messages, and all good er a pledge, made by Mr. Howe to the Governor n 1860, that if materially weakened they would reonstruct he Government or appeal to the coun-

What course Mr. Howe will take does not yet ppear, and the excitement in Halifax thereuron very great. The following is a copy of the pledge

"should the Government be materially weakend, so that public bu-incess cannot be carried on, will be my daty to advise its reconstruction; £600 over the receipts of last year. and should I fail strengthen it. I shall not hesitate, having wound up the business of the ession, to appeal to the country."

Railway Matters. The following notice of the recent debate on Mr. Kerr's Bill to prevent the further issue of

" Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, and very few important measures that have been brought before the House during six weeks' sityesterday by a majornty of two, on the division on the 1st section. It may be as well to state M'ket Slip, Brook's Ward. Sam'l Northup. again, that according to the official report of Mr. tures to that amount sold in England, although It appears that these valuable concessions ex Mr. Jard ine stated in his report in January,

object of Mr. Kerr's Bill was to stop this expenditure for one or two years, and to compel the Government to obtain the authority of the Legislature before incurring a further debt for a work that was already finished. It could hardly be supposed that the representation of the River Government of New Brunswick to enter into a counties would oppose such a reasonable proposition-that with the evidence of the past year's

expenditure before them, they would be willing to leave it in the power of the Government to go on with a further expenditure on this line of railway which has already cost the country £12,-000 per mile-yet such is the case, for correspondence took place with the Baron on this Mr. Fisher voting against the Bill. And what for? To enable the Government to issue further debentures and raise money to build a deep-water terminus at Saint John, at an expense of at least £20,000, for the special benefit of one of of Quebec in active motion, our Provincial Secre-tary proposes duties on French wines which wil What possible benefit will the people of these counties derive from it? We say unhesitatingly none. Do the people of the country know that they are taxed to raise £70.060 annually which is sent out of the country to pay the interest on the money which was expended on the St. John and Shediac Railway, and that the Government are asking the right to impose further taxes on tea, and sugar and molasses, to make up that interest; and not content with this, they still retail

the power of increasing the debt to any extent they please, and that representatives of counties

to give them favorable opportunities for putting enormous and irresponsible power?

"There are some men who voted against the Bill from whom we expected a different course our previous knowledge of Mr. Fisher ought not to surprise us at any vote of his, even when attention to certain extraordinary facts, in the be appears to be in opposition to the Government Auditor General's Report, and in the Report of the leopard his spots." Men of the River countries the leopard his spots." the Superintendent of Schools, and for which ties, ask your Representatives how they voted here appears strong foundation, casting a curious on this Bill, and consider well the reasons they ight on the management of public affairs in give. The cry now is. tax. tax, on your tea,

your sugar, your molasses, and on almost all your clothing. Directly or indirectly you have got to pay it every year. You or your children will be obliged to pay this railway debt of a mil-lion and a quarter some thir y years hence, and interest in the mean time, and you are repre sented by men who are willing to go on and increase your burdens. We ask you, are you willing tamely to submit to any further imposi-

How the North is to be Taxed. The enormous expenses incurred by the Civil. Matthew, of New York. War, render necessary a resort to taxation, of such an excessive character, as will make all

classes in the Northern States suffer severely. Hereafter, these Northern States will in all probability, be among the most heavily taxed untries in the world. Here is an abstract of the "Tax Bill" now before Congress, and about to be imposed on our American cousins :-

"It provides the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of \$5.000 per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable

The country is to be divided, as the Presi-

ng to value; on lard and linceed oil, burning uid and coal oil. 5 cents per gallon; refined 5 cents; bank-note paper, 5 cents per pound; ather, 1 cent per pound; upper leather, one and all manufactures, 3 per centum ad valorem; on rail road passengers, 2 mills per mile of traas will satisfy the public that there has not been travel, I mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry-boats and horse railroads, 3 per cent on gross receipts of the worst kind, headed by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, does not exist under his power and cording to value; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 50 cents; gold plate, 50 cents per ounce, silver plate, 3 cents per ounce; biliard tables. 10 cents each; sneep. 5 cents each. Licensestail, dealers in gools; pawnbrokers. \$.0; rect on all over \$500, dustracting the income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately ings institutions, 3 per cent; payments of all sa service of the United States, including Senator and Members of Congress, 3 per cent : legacio to the opposition on Dr Tupper's smend- to degrees of relationship, and stamp duties on by express.

Sale of City Revenues.

try; and have been called upon to fulfil their The public Revenues of the city were sold at 12 o'clock on Saturday, in the Market Square, by Thos. Hanford. A large crowd was present, and the bidding and opposition were spirited, as will be seen by the amounts brained. The sources of revenue, the names of purchasers, and the amounts, are as follow. The total shows an increase of more than side's advance would compel the rebels either to Market Wharves and Slip, Richard Seely, £660 0

> water, T. McCarthy, Anchorage, M. McAnulty, Weighing Machines,— Union S reet, and Hay Market, John Sidney Ward, Henry O'Neil,

lippage-Union Street Slip, Daniel Donovan, North Slip, Thos. Fairweather,
Sidney Market Slip, A C O.Trentowsky,
North Rodney Wharf, Peter Bernard,
South do. do., O. B. Cougle,
Weighing Machine, Carleton, Isaac O.

Market Slip, Guy's Ward, Joseph Dunham, do Watson Slip, do do Ship Slip, do

FIRE IN INDIANTOWN. - Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a

The Canadian Commissioners to the International Exhibition in London, are Sir W. E. Logan, Mr. B. Chamberlin, and Dr. Hurlbut. They left for England on Saturday the 22nd, in the Canadian Mail Steamer, "North American," from Portland.

It is really painful, to notice, which we have refrained from doing heretofore, that not one of the Commissioners to represent this Province in London, is a native of New Brunswick. There never was a greater slur cast upon this Province -never a more outrageous insult to its peoplecountry in London.

Of all the acts of the present Executive, this is certainly the most mortifying and annoying, guns are placed as nearly as possible to the wa and we have little doubt that the country will ter line; thus presenting but an indifferent appreciate it rightly.

Brunswick beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the hence the disadvantage under which Commodor following Donations :-

Patent Office Reports (Agricultural) for the captured. years 1856 and 1858; Smithsonic Contributions o Knowledge, viz., on certain storms in Europe and America; The Coleaptera of Kansas and New Mexico; Guyots Tables; and Eleven Geolo

From Mr. Geo. F. Matthew: Geological Map of Massachusetts; Geological Map of New Brunstried at Albert Circuit, 1852, Gesner vs Cairns; Gesner's Report on Geology of New Brunswick : Report of Montreal Mining Company; Johnton's Report on Agricultural Capabilities of Seven Papers from various Scientific Societies; Practical Chemistry, (Orfila); Earth and Man, (Guyet); Botany, (Mrs. Lincoln); Munro on New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island;

Dr. Preston's Paper on Entomology will be

Herald of March 6th, published in London, of this Province, has the following :-

tenantry desirous of emigrating to Canada, and printing paper 3 mills per pound; soap, 5 mills vantages Canada presents to intending emigrants per pound; salt, 3 cents per 100 pounds; sole than any other of England's colonies, and with possible at this early period, to state the number | val at that port. The Sparian f Irish families likel; to settle in Canada durng the current year, but we learn from very ref 15,000 souls.

This is exceedingly cool on the part of £50 000. he New Brunswick Herald, which does not condescend to notice New Branswick at il, while lauding Canada, and pointing out the greater advantages it offers, over cars, at the shanties, at the groc ries,, at the any other of England's Colonies!

The "Nashville."

This troublesome Southern vessel has The escape of this vessel appears to create

s now afforded in the escape of the Nashville -While a fleet of steamers and ships have been despatched to hunt for the Summer all over the llowed to enter one of our own blockaded ports by at least apparent neglect, has been permitted force upon us the suspicion that they could not partment of the Navy! Her exact locality s been known for weeks, and the harbor from rhich she must and did make her exist, was left be blockaded, if the telegraph report truly, by a slow screw-steamer and one of the sailing rtions purchased from the merchant service ourn the Nashville or to run her out. She is known to be so fast a ship that she was formerly she could elude the Cambridge and Gemsbor

was absolutely certain. That we had other steamers on less important stations, which could have intercepted her, is equally sure." Island No. 10.

This Island in the Mississippi for which such a desperate struggle is now taking place, is thus 13 00 described in an American paper:-

"This island is situated in the corner of that end of the Mississippi River which touches the order of the Tennessee, a few miles further up the river than New Madrid although nearly outhwest of that point: It is located about two hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and tifty miles from New Gricans. The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, at its mouth. The average depth of the water at this point is from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth of the stream from nainland to mainland, about nine hundred yards. lieve from duties the products of Canada, which are now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted into all the ports of the Empare now admitted int the road leading to Indiantown, both of which The island is near the southern, or what might were consumed. Hamlin's house was insured be termed the eastern, bank of the river, but tend only to Canada, and not to the other North 1861, the .t the railway was completed and in for \$1600. Lee, we understand, was not insured. that, at this point, the stream varies from its | The Pope is ill.

southern course and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of wenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near

With regard to the defences of this Island, the New York World thus speaks :-

"If as is stated by the Southern journals, Beauregard himself planned the defences of Island No. 10, he is certainly a military engineer of remarkable skill and resources. No matter how this contest may end, the record will show that, for the object in view, the forts and batteries on this island and the adjoining shores were the very best that could have been devised. The that not a single native New Brunswicker could mortar fleet and the peculiar armament of the be found, who was worthy to represent his gunboats was designed for high bluffs surmount ed by batteries, as at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Columbus, but the peculiarity of the defenses of this island is that the heavy siege mark to our gunners and rendering ineffective much of the mortar practice of our fleet. The 64 pounders on the Benton are no match for the The Natural History Society of New 128 pound guns in position on the shore, and Foote has labored. He is unable also, to bring From Mr. C. F. Hartt: Espys Fourth Meteorological Reports for years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859;

Patent Office Reports (Agricultural) 8, 1859;

At the last advices it was evident that no thing could be done to dislodge the enemy from the island until the shore tatteries were taken by a land attack of Gen. Pope's troops. We may, hear of the contest at any moment, and from the known caution and skill of that officer, a favor able issue to the fight may be reasonably antici

wick; Report of the Albert Coal; Report of Case | Dreadful Loss of the Spartan-Government Transport Steamer. We regret to announce the loss of a very fine s'eamer, which had been taken up by the Admirally for the conveyance of stores to New Brunswick; Liebeg's Letters on Chemistry: North America, and was attended with melancholy sacrifice of life. The ill-fated thip was the Spartan, an iron screw steamer vey, by Messrs. Pyle & Co., of Hartlepool fitted with four water-tight bulkheads, and Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of was classed A 1 for thirteen years. Having Philadelphia, 1854, 1859, 5 vols. Smith Wealth been brought up to the Thames, she proceedof Nations from Geo. Matthew, Esq. Mollusca ed to the Deptford dockyard, and shipped a of Cretacious Formation (Gabb), from Mr. C. R. large quantity of stores, and eventually left Falmouth on the 2d February, on her first veyage, for Halifax and St. John, N. B. Sne had on board four passengers-Capt. Hands read on Friday, 4th April, and not on 28th of the 63rd Regt., his wife, child and servant.

From the time of the steamer leaving the Channel, nothing was heard on her until yes. ter lav, when Messrs. Fleming, of Austinfriars, The Canadian News and New Brunswick agents for the owners, received a telegraphic communication from Capt. Wiggins, the master of the Spartan, to the effect that she had and in part supported by the Government been lost in the Atlantic. As far as could be learned it appeared that the unfortunate ship "We learn with pleasure that Lord Palmer- encountered the full tary of the terrific gales leak, and at length the crew were compel

ston, with his characteristic generosity in the management of his Irish estates, has given instructions to his agents to find out those of his most tearful rolling and heaving she sprang a dent may direct, into convenient collection dis-fricts, with an assessor an adjector appointed also provide them with the necessary tools, &c., by the President for each district, who shall to enable them on reaching their new home. To be in a the nic st citical position, and on the commence work. It is to say unnecessary that to the President for each district, who shall be the provides for a duty on spirituous offer, and that many are arranging to follow.—

"The bill provides for a duty on spirituous offer, and that many are arranging to follow.—

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"The bill provides for a duty on spirituous offer, and that many are arranging to follow.—

"The bill provides for a duty of the bill provi iquors of 15 cents per gallon; ale and beer. \$!

Every information regarding Canada is now in great demand in Ireland, and the labors of the ound—to add, when manufactured, 5 cents, and great demand in Ireland, and the labors of the or leaf tobacco. 3 cents per great demand in Ireland, and the labors of the or leaf tobacco, 3 cents per great demand in Ireland, and the labors of the servant. Also ut the same period the seducusly supplying it greatly entered in the same period the servant. Also ut the same period the seduously supplying it gratuitously, are worthy chief officer and two seamen were washed The Government agents, Mr. J. overboard and drowned. As before stated, Donaldson, of Londonderry, and Mr. Charlton, the remainder of the cre w took to the boats, of Cork, are both actively engaged in making and must have suffered in uch from exposure, for cents per pallon; gas, per 1.000 feet. of Cork, are both actively engaged in making and must have suffered in uch from exposure, for cents per pound; known, in their several districts, the greater ad-The poor servant girl who e scaped death when their united efforts, added to those of the Secre- died on the 21st ult. How long they were half cent per pound; flour 10 cents per barrel; tary of the Company referred to, we shall be out in the boats has not yes transpired, but much disappointed if the results of the Irish they were picked up by the ship William emigration, of the present season, be not of the Fotheringham, and a telegram from Havre most satisfactory character. It is, of course, im- yesterday afternoon announced their " safe are tible authority, that they will not fall far short £30,000, the bulk of which was effects at Lloyo's. The cargo and stores was valued at

> Drankenness in the Confederate Army. " Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey! In the groggeries, in village taverns, and city hotels

"Officers with gold lace wound in astonishing involutions upon their arms, private sol gain escaped, this time from Beaufort, N. broadcloth, all seem to drink whiskey with and is once more at sea, under her persistent energy and pers verence. They ashing commander, Captain Peagrim. drink it, too, in quanti ics watch would astoncreat ire at the Nerth, and the Boston a quality which would destroy the digestive ban shatter freryes and impair digestion, this "It any turther proof of the incompetency of wide-spread vice would deniand legislative ideon Welis his been wanting, in order to dis- action But these copious libations degrade miss him without the appearance of injustice. it, the officers, demora ize the soldiers, and devilians who forget their dutes so far as to in rulge in this brutalizing vice."

FIRE -On casting away a match use I in lightshop of Mr. Price, King Square, il communicated Considerable damage was done to the shop and goods before the hames could be stayed.— Globe.

ortions purchased from the merchant service! Later from England. Arrival of the "Jura" at Portland.

> PORTLAND, March 31st. The "Jura" arrived at 6 o'clock, P. M. FRANCE.-Paris Bourse had advanced to 69.90. Corps Legislatiff adopted address -nine disenting votes. It is thought that Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message will produce the greatest effect in Europe favorable to the Northern cause. The Lieutenant of the Sumter and the

> Ex-Consul to Cadiz sent to Boston in irons. Additional French Troops have been

sent to Mexico. Austria .- Great preparations are makng on the Venetian frontiers.

GREECE .- Greek insurgents have asked an annesty. The Royal Troops captured all their cannon at garrison of Syria. England.—Consols 93 .3-4 a 93 7-8. Flour, nine pence lower; Wheat two pence The Japanese Ambassadors to Europe

had arrived at Saez.

OBITUARY .- We deeply regret to learn that Mrs. Tilley, wife of the Hon, S. L. Tilley, Prothe bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the vineial Secretary, died last evening at 7 o'clock, course of the river, south of Columbus, and about at their residence in Frederiction of the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about at their residence in Frederiction of the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about at their residence in Frederiction of the course at their residence in Fredericton, after an illness of about eight weeks; the cause, diseaseof the heart and lungs: 1) eply do we sympathize with the bereaved hysband and children in this sad trial. She was one whom all who knew, loved, for the quiet kindliness of her isposition, and her high Christian character She leaves seven children and a husbands of whom it could indeed be said. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." May He, who giveth consolation, sustain them under their afflic



American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, March 31 Gen. Burnside took quiet possession of

About 500 Confederate troops occupied Fort Macon, being entirely cut off, they you'd shoutly be obliged to surrender.

Pensacola has been evacuated including Forts Barrancas and McRae. Confederates announce entire abandonnent of Florida. Troops raised in Florida were ordered to serve elsewhere, but re-

used to go. The people of Jacksonville held Union meetings, protesting against Confederate

Confederates have retired beyond the Rappahannock, burning the Bridge behind

Gen. Buel takes command of the Federal Army within 15 miles of Corinth Miss-Confederates are mounting heavier guns

Confederate Gens. Price and Van Dorn's Army retreated entirely across the Boston Slaveholders in the District of Columbia.

anticipating the abolition of slavery there,

re removing their slaves as fast as possie. Over 100 have gone within the last A guerilla band was overhauled on Saurday night in Missouri. 15 were killed

and 25 captured among them a colonel and a captain, It is reported that Gen. Beauregard statfight Gen. McClellan at Mannasses, but should draw the Federal forces as far as possible into the Southern country and cut

Heavy firing was heard at the head of the Mississippi passes where several gunboats had gone,

An Expedition from Key West against Apalachicola, defended by 13 cannon and 3000 troops is in contemplation. There s a large amount of cotton there. FLOUR ADVANCED 5 CENTS.

Died,

On Satueday evening last, after a long and te-dious idness. Mary, the be oved wife of Mr. K n-neth McKenzie, in the 531 very of her age.— Four-al this day (Tue-day), at 30-dock P. M., from her late residence, Simona's Street. Po tland. On Sunday morning, of congestion of the brain, Carletin Kenfrew, aged I year, 10 months and 7 mays, eleest son of Robert and Catherine Isabella

Ship Melvs.

SUNDAY, 37th .- Bark Cora Linn, Killam, Portand Me, C.M. Lank hi n & Co, bill.
Ship upress, Lyon, Liverpool, W. & R. Wright, gen carg ... John Barbour, Ivey, Ha, if x, J & R Recd sugar

nd molasses
Sch Lao, Speight, Boston, gen. cargo.
Vernon, Outhousey, New York, J., Marsters, gen. Emma, McGuire, l'ortland, W M McLean, gen M NDAY, 31st.—Schr Rambler, Bisset, Bosto, a,

MEMORANDA. Arrived at Gravesend, March 8th, Henry, Davis, from New York.
Sai ed from Liverpool, 9 n. Alexander, Strang. for this part. From Westport, I th, Edmist n Brothers, Yarmouth N. S. At Lverpool, 13th, Jane, Scotland, this port. FAYAL, 6th March —The big Morning Light, Easton, of St John, N. B., from New York for Dandalk, anchored at Vilas ("t George"), Feb. 21 t. I laky, with loss of sails, one man overboard, and two disabled, not have hearth by reach at two disabled, not having been able to reach all two disabled, not having been able to reach all put for want of sails. On the 24th she was even on shore, and has singe been sold at auc on for rs 3.8000. A portion of cargo had been nied and stored at Villas, prior to her being

Capt Lyons, of the ship Empress, reports that in the 25th February, in lat 35.55, lon 31.55, he ell in with the Bremen brig Minna, from St. Dominthe time) which brought off six of the crew. As the boat was returning for the four remaining men, the captain of a Danish brig that had been lying by the wreck waiting for a chance to board her, sent his boat and took the remainder off.

AUCTION. sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the third day of May next, in front of Hutchi son's Hoter, in Gagetown, County of Queen's at 11 o'clock, A. M.

thence North 42 degrees and 15 minutes Wes 65 chains to a Birch Tree, thence South 19 de gress and 45 minutes 40 chains, thence South 12 egres and 15 minutes hast, till it meets the oad from Gag town to the Nerepis, thence 4 chains to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres with the usual allowance." Mortg age bearing date the Fifth Day of January, 1861—made between the said James Appleby of the one part, and William Appleby of the other

Dated this 21st Day of Jun jan 24wkly Attorney for William appleby.

Poetry.

The Mountains of Life. BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There's a land far away mid the stars, we are told, Where they know not the sorrows of time; Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of And life is a treasure sublime; Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,

Where ages of splendor eternally roll—

Where the way weary traveller reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land. But our visions have told of its bliss, And our souls by the gale from its gardens are

When we faint in the deserts of this.

And we sometimes have long d for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations and And we've drank from the tide of the river that From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens at night, But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from his palace of light,
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We are travelling homeward, thro' changes and gloom,
To a Kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom
And our guide is the glory that shines through the

From the evergreen mountains of life.

NOT TOO FAR APART. BY J. T. D.

Where a merry little streamlet Goes laughing on its way, In the golden summer sunset Nell and I were wont to stray, To watch the little wavelets As they caught up one by one, And ran off with all the kisses Of the fast departing sun.

" Let's go this time," said Nelly, As we one day left the door · To a place where we together, Have never been before; We've gone against the streamlet In all our other walks, Let's follow now the water,
"Till it leaps among the rocks."

"No, no," I quickly answered. The water, in its fall, Makes such a constant clatter We could not talk at all." "Oh yes!" we could, she whispered-And I saw the blushes start-I'm sure it will be no trouble, If we're not too far apart.

We went as Nell suggested, And I found, upon my word, That every single syllable And somehow, ever after. Our August evening walks Were down beside the brooklet Where it leaps among the rocks.

Miscellancous.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

In consequence of the virtual defeat of the Government of Nova Scotia on the estimates, Mr. Howe, in conformity with former pledges, has resolved to dissolve the House, so soon as the necessary business of the country is transacted. A general election may therefore be expected in our and as hotly contested as any election ever | acctive departments. Beside these, was a and among them the best gunners in the old nawas before.

The Conservatives are very jubilant, and perfectly satisfied that they will obtain a decisive victory at the coming election. It cannot be denied that Mr. Howe has greatly damaged his position before the country, by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. Young to the Chief Justiceship an appointment most distasteful to men of every shade of politics, and which nobody attempts to sustain. And in this matter also, Mr. Howe has in a manner stultified himself,

Scotia. It is exceedingly unwise for a party when out of office, to agitate and advocate measures, which when in power, they would never dream of supporting. Many of the reductions proposed by Dr.

Tupper are altogether wrong in principle and not to be justified in any way. It will be hard to make people believe, that Dr. Tupper is perfectly sincere in proposing these reductions, or that if he should again obtain office, he would stake his own position, and the fate of his administration upon carrying them out. Nobody would believe that for a moment. It is perfectly well known that the salary

of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia is altogether inadequate to meet his expenses, and that for a long period, all the Lieutenant Governors of that Province who were not military men, have had to draw largely on their private means to meet the largely on their private means to meet the course he had taken, if he at all regarded the less a forced one. deficiency. Nobody knows this better than dignity of his position. But it was too evident Dr. Tupper; yet he proposes to reduce the Lieutenant Governors salary by no less a er, when power had left thin, at the Government had State to fortify her harbours. sum than \$3000 a year. He also proposes slipped out of his hands. to deduct \$400 a year from the salary of each of the Judges, a class of men exceedingly hard worked, and by no means overpaid-who above all others should be placed yond extraneous influences.

of meanness, especially when he follows it up by deducting only \$2150 from the pay and expenses of the Legislative Council and but \$3790 from the pay and expenses of the House of Assembly, where the pruning knife is greatly needed, and could be ap-

IC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTI

Secretary.

The speech of Mr. Howe in closing the lebate on Dr. Tupper's amendment for these reductions, pointed out most forcibly, that the opposition which had supported nue falling off every year-which had vo- ing remarks:ted away enormous salaries to Railway Engineers, and squandered money by hatsful to railway contractors—could not now claim to be the friends of retrenchment and reform. It left a strong and vivid impression pleasant consequences be has been able to tamber of the paid in advance of the process of the

political agitation which has so long stood to the equally obsolete usage of trial by battle in the way of the advancement and substantial property of their Province

defection of Hon. Coin Campbell, an Executive Councillor, who has not only left the Go-

Hon. Mr. Howe then replied that he presumed that the Lieutenant Governor would act as was due to his position as Queen's re-

bect to their salaries. He concluded by stat- of oak and iron thirty-three feet long.

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Johnston then addressed the House, denouncing the course taken by the Government as unconstitutional and as positively lowering the dignity of the representatives of the representatives, take the position that he had, Yesterda nd surrender up the functions which he derived mittee of Supply. com the people themselves. It was the duty of he President of the Council to have obtained the ad asked his supporters to vote for a resolution eclaring that no reduction could be made conistently or practicably in the way proposed by he Opposition. Hon Mr. Johnston spoke to the the Opposition. Hon Mr. Johnston spoke to the same effect. He introduced his observations by the remark that many might suppose that the moment of the humiliation of a man with whom he had grappled during long years of political strife, would have been to him a moment of triarph. But he would tell them, whilst about passing away from the stage of politics and of Snake Indians in the Salmon river mines. ife, whilst speaking as it were in a higher pre-sence than that of earth, that he felt for that hu-nilistica, and that he would rejoice if the hor. our, and remove the degradation in which he that he was but grasping at the retention of power, when power had left him;—at the Govern-

The Nova Scotia Tariff.

On Tuesday last, the Assembly passed a Tariff in the most independent position, far be- Bill, making the following important changes ar Coffee, from 3 to 4 cents per lb.; gin and whis The office of Private Secretary to the 4 cents per lb.; rum, 35 to 40 cents per gallon; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Tupper proposes brandý, 80 to 90 cents; tinctured spirits, except to abolish altogether, which is really a piece varnish, 50 cents. per gallon; black tea. 5 to 6

Dr. Tupper, who further wishes to discon- be seen whether Mr. Howe and his Government only of wealth, but of the comfort and prospe-

whose abolition the Doctor would not lis- ty with the pledges heretofore given. But they ten for an instant, if he were Provincial may do neither, and may continue to hold office, in a manner by no means creditable.

The Challenge.

Upon the recent "Message" sent by the C' DONOGHUE to Sir Robert Peel, in order to arne extravagance of Mr. Johnston's Gov- range a duel after the most approved fashion of ernment from 1857 to 1860, with a reve- the olden time, the London Times has the follow-

form. It left a strong and vivid impression that Dr. Tupper's resolution, professing to per with his allegiance, to defy his SOVEREIGN, be a scheme for retrenchment, was only an absurd, impracticable, and utterly delusive and finally to insult his opponent on the floor of the House of Commons. In the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, singular personages appeared in the we care for neither party in Nova Sco- tions, with bands of retainers in barbarie acia, conceiving that in the management of the law, that would not have been tolerated in ublic affairs, each has been equally to any rational Englishman, and which only amusblame; and now that the electors will ed the rabble, for there was no surer way to lay ed the rabble, for there was no surer way to lay the ghost of Irish independence, than to let it show itself in the streets at midday. The O'sing their opinion on these matters, we trust they will do it in such a decided manwith a score or two of half-naked savages at his ner, as will introduce new men and a new order of things, thus effectually quieting the political agitation which has so long stood liged to content himself with a standing appeal to the equally obsolete usage of trial by battle tion. For those who like that sort of thing, recipe is simple and sure. Abuse a whole pation, and the Government, in particular : provoke Nova Scotia Politics.

The vote in the Assembly, leaving the Go
The vote in the Assembly, leaving the Government, but gone over to the Opposition, has placed political affairs in Nova Scotia in a model that is, if your man has the wisdom to say critical position. On Monday last Dr. Tupper nothing about you, or to content himself with said it was impossible for any Government to the parest allusion. This requires more selfbe more thoroughly defeated then they were on Saturday night last. A member of the Executive had felt himself bound conscientiously, ing at the Rotunda, as admitted by the Chair-to abandon his position, and state that he man himself. He did more. He said, what was ould not sustain a Government in imposing perfectly true, that the authors of the demon additional taxation, and in opposing the pro- stration did not succeed in getting any respect posed reductions. Accordingly, he resigned able people to attend. It was only too true, and his seat in the Executive, and voted against so it gave the O'Donoghue an opportunity of his seat in the Executive, and voted against his former coll-agues. Under these circumperforming, on the stage of Parliament, an old Irish farce, of as thoroughly fictitious a charactances he (Dr. T.) could not conceive that he Lieutenant Governor, after his expressed sentime its, could hesitate for a moment as to best thing he can do. But it is wisdom to allow he course he would pursue, when the Govern- him as few occasions as possible, and to see that nent stood so clearly in an admitted minority he confines himself to the proper place and

The "Merrimac."

The New Orleans Crescent says the Merrimae's engines are five hundred and ten horseto pass the Revenue Bill; and when that was
done, he might endeavor, as head of the Govgramment, to reconstruct it on a legifunate and
honorable basis. But if he should full in that
were his intentions.

The honorable basis and to the people of NovaScotia
It was his own intention, he went or to say,
to pass the Revenue Bill; and when that was
done, he might endeavor, as head of the Govgramment, to reconstruct it on a legifunate and
honorable basis. But if he should full in that
were his intentions.

The honorable basis are five hundred and ten horsefower, and, in spite of her great weight, it is
thought she will make from twelve to fifteen
miles an hour. She-does not draw, by a foot and
a half, as much water as was expected. When
after the enemy only a roof
a half, as much water as was expected. When
a the enemy only a roof
a half, as much water as was expected. When
a the enemy only a roof
deference to the large vote of Saturday night
for the water line. Her sides and roof are composed
of eak twenty-eight inches thick, covered with
six inches of plate and railroad iron: She has
an apparatus for throwig hot water on boarders.

The honorable basis. But if he should full in that
a half, as much water as was expected. When
a therefore to the large vote of Saturday night
for the water line. Her sides and roof are composed
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The Largest Bould Charge Drenit's
thought 'the Assurto St. Large United the Assurto St. Large United the Control of Profits by the Assurto St. Large United the Control of Profits by the Assurto St. Large United the Control of The New Orleans Crescent says the Merrian apparatus for throwigh of water on boarders. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled. The guns in her sides, four in number, adary could be reduced. He also read copies I letters which he had addressed to the President of the Council, Postmaster General, Combissioner of Crown Lends, head of the Revenue Department, asking them what amounts. Her crew consists of ten guns only, all rifled. The guns in her sides, four in number, as and los; sacks Coarse Salt; 20 oxes Glensten throw a one hundred and twenty-pound solid shot, or a one hundred and twenty-pound shell, and those guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for Loves, Cassia, Crean of Tartar, Arrowroot, &c, we have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for Loves, Cassia, Crean of Tartar, Arrowroot, &c, we have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for Loves, Cassia, Crean of Tartar, Arrowroot, &c, we have three ports and apparatus for throwigh of water on boarders. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled. The guns in her sides, four in number, for pundings, &c); 100 bags Ground Rock SALT, in 5 and 10s; sacks Coarse Salt; 20 oxes Glencown BRCOMS; 2 cases Bath grack property and the second stern throw as one hundred and twenty-pound shell, and those guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for Loves, Cassia, Crean of Tartar, Arrowroot, &c, we have three ports and property and property and the second stern throw as one hundred and twenty-pound shell, and those guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. Department, asking them what amoun- heating shot. Her crew consists of ten lieuten- &c. sister Province, which will be as bitterly of reduction could be made in their res- ants and three hundred and fifty picked men, ng that if he found by their answers that any aving could be effected, he would not refuse o reduce the estimates in Committee of Sup-ly.

or oak and from thirty-three feet long. The objection to her, the Crescent says, is the fact that she is entitlely dependent on her machinery; if that gets out of order she becomes a mere log in the water.

day says:—
that the leader of an administration in a country which enjoys Responsible Government should assume a position which was equivalent to affirmment for an explanation as regards the course day says :-Howe has in a manner stuttified himself, by his own severe condemnation of the appointment couched in the strongest language, at his first parliamentary dinner.

On the other hand, Dr. Tupper as one of the leaders of the opposition, has moved a resolution for the reduction of salaries, that will not be sustained by his party, or by the good sense of the people of Nova Scotia. It is exceedingly unwise for a he hour would come when the leader of a Gov- possible, and an appeal made to the people of the Yesterday the House was engaged in Com-

aformation he now sought improperly before he From California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Sailed, steam er "Sonora," for Panama, with 170 passen

Thirteen miners have been murdered by th SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 .- The Honolule Advertiser authoritatively denies that any agents ever went to England to hypothecate the entire group of Islands as security for a loan. There is no necessity for a loan, much

The California Legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting the Governor to tele-graph to the President if the condition of forgn affairs would render it advisable for this

English Honour.

[From the London Times, March 10.] The North will learn from the late debate in House low entirely unjust was the supposition, so generally entertained, that we took advantage of the Trent affair, in order to obtain Ta excuse for liberating the cotton of the South, and the South must also by this time be aware that if they trusted to the selfishness

knife is greatly needed, and could be applied effectually.

Plied effectually.

Various other reductions are proposed by

The Tariff being thus secured, it remains to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not implications of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not Various other reductions are proposed by The Tariff being thus secured, it remains to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not Dr. Tupper, who further wishes to discontinue the grants to certain steam and other will resign, or go to the people. One, or the
tinue the grants to certain steam and other will resign, or go to the people. One, or the
population.

Micellaneous.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

PRINCIPAL, - - - 'REV. C. SPURDEN, A. M. PRECEPTRESS, - - MISS C. MAGER First Term commences 6th Jan. 1861. Second " • " 25th March " TUITION FEES, MALE DEPARTMENT Under 10 years of age, - 10s. a Term Between 10 and 14 years of age - 15s. " "The O'Donoghue has been making one of

> Bed Is. a we k, iff arnished by the Committee. Young Ladies, Tuition Fees.
> Each Term of sleven weeks, - - 20s.

Fuel as above French extra. C. SPURDEN. Condition & Cough Powders. HAVE now ready for delivery five Gross SE CORD'S CONDITION & COUGH POWDERS, one of the best medicines for Horses and Cattle now in use. Also, one Gross Fisher's OINTMENT, for the cure of Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, Callus, and all other preparations, in certainty, safety, and speedy actions. For sale by J. F. SECORD, Nov. 26. King Square.

Molasses. Molasses. UST received per Emperor, via Windsor, N. S.—26 puncheous bright and heavy Porto Rico MOLASSES, for sale from the Emperors wharf.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,

nov 26

7, Nelson Street.

First Prize Hats. HE First Prize and Diploma for the Best Hats was awarded to the Subscriber at the Provincial Exhibition held at Sussex. A large stock ies in want of a good Hat can be supplied Manufacturer of Hats, Caps and Furs of every

Quinces, Chestnuts, etc. ECEIVED ex steamer New Brunswick— 2 brls Net Aprile Quince;

1 bri Frest Chestruts; 1 do Shellark o Hickory NUTS; 1 do Marrow Strash; 1 do Marrow Siller;
1 do Pickling Ghiens, small;
2 bris Pickled prepared in Vinegar, Spice;
1 box Ripe Tomatoes;
On sale low at the City Grocery, third door North of Country Market, harlotte-st. w. fl. LESTER

New music! New Music!! HE Subscriber has just received a nice variety of New Music, comprising.

CHAS. McCART.

LESTER HOUSE

FLOUR, TEA, SUGARS, MOLASSES, and a general and complete assortment of Fresh Family Groceries. LESTER BROS., 66 Charlotte-st, and corner of jan 17 u p Princess & Sydney sts

Oranges, Lemons, &c. Latest from Nova Scotia.

The Halifax Evening Express of Friay says:—

Boston:—

Boston:—

ARREL ORANGES; 1 do. LEMONS; 2

English WALNUTS. For sale very cheap at "Lester House, No. 66, Charlotte Street, or corner Princess and Sydney Streets.

LESTER BROTHERS. Nov. 26. (u. papere)

Butter, Eggs, &c. UST Received from Sussex.-1000 lbs Roll BUTTER;
1 barrel EGGS, (Fresh);
30 bushels Bluenose POTATOES.
Cheaper than the cheapest, at the corner of Ger.

main and Duke Streets.

jan 16 u p

LESTER & BROTHER Flavoring 'Extracts. ATELY RECEIVED-Extracts of Vanilla Celery, Nutmeg, Rose, Almond

These Extracts are prepared by Burnett & Co. And are noted for their purity and strength,
For sale by P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
nov 15 No 80 Prince Win.-street.

THE Patent Apple Pairer; the Patent Nu Crackers; the Patent Egg Whips; The Patent Daor Spring;
The Patent Wheel Head;
The Patent Screw Wrench.
All worth the Price. At the City Grocery, In a door North of the Country Market, Charlette-st.

OTTON BATTING.—40 bales of comm of quality. Will be sold extremely low to close be account. (nov 22) BERTON BROS Rags! * Rags! Rags! WANTED-No 2 RAGS, clean white Rags old sails, and other material suitable for the manufacture of Printing Paper.
KINNEAR BROS.

Custom House Buildings. JAMAICA RUM.—Landing this day—5 puns Old Jamaica Rum (high proof,) on consign-ment. For sale by BERTON BROS.

Hams! Hamis!! 43 II HAMS, (Sugar Cured.) Just received from the Smoke House of Jacob Heiber, on sale at the Lester House, 66 Charlotte St., or at the corner of Princess and Sy LESTER BROTHERS.

Fire Plates, Tea, &c. ANDING ex "Volunteer"—66 boxes Charcos Fire Plates, I, C, lx, D, C. & D X; 50 chests fine Congou TEA; 15 hhds DeKupper's GENEVA;

2 tons Putty, in 141b bladder KINNEAR BROS

Insurance.

ROYAL Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

Revenue in 1860, from all Sources upwards £350,000. RESOURCES.—Funds in hand considerably exceed £700,000.

Fire Department.
PREMIUM FOR 1859, £228,314 7s. 3d. STG
All claims arising out of Insurance in New Bruns
wick, settled here without reference to the Home
Board, unless in case of fraud, or want of sufficient

he Rapid Growth of its FIRE REVENUE: 52,673 5 11 -

> Perhaps the following statement of the Periodic Additions made to its FIRE RESERVED FUNI will more clearly exhibit its high position and its resources. It should be observed that these sum. reserved are in addition to its large Capitali a Hand of £283,065, and are quite irrespective of the Life and Annuity Accumulations. In the year 1849 the Reserved Fund & £ s. amounted only to - 24,731 12 amounted only to -In the Three following years £27,046

3s. was added to that amount, In the next 3 years £29,206 12s. 9d. -And in the past 4 years the sum ad-Making a Total now at the credit of that Account of Besides a considerable amount to Profit and Loss not yet disposed of.

Life Department.

The RAPID PROGRESS and position of the Life Branch of the Company's Business will be best shewn by the following St

Also—Home C.rcles, Pia. o, without a master, &c, &c., which will be sold a coap for eash at 56 Pince William Street, ... 1857 1756 329,380 12 0 10,270 8 6 The Directors in via attention to a few of the advantages the Royal offers to its Life Assurers;—1st.—The guarantee of an ample Capital and Experimental Computation of Portrain Computation Computation of Portrain Computation Computatio

emytion of the Assured from Liability of Partner 2nd .- Moderate Premiums.

any Company.

JAMES J. KAYE,

Gen. Agent for New Brunswick.

Office: Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building, Prin
ess Street St. John.

an 10

AGENCY

Star Life Assarance Society OF LONDON. 4, JUDGE RITCHIE'S BUILDING,

St. John, New Brunswick The advantages of "THE STAR" are unsurpass by any other Institution; and all the modern improvements are made available.

MEDICAL EXAMINER-DAVID MILLER, M.D., &c AGENT, O. D. WETMORE. Star Life Assurance Society.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1863 Entered in the Year 1861 SHARE IN THE BONUS

Continental Fire Insurance Company. WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

O. D. WETMORE, Agent.

CASH CAPITAL,......\$500,000. Investments, 1st Jan. 1801,....\$1,024,752 28 Cents. DOLICY HOLDRES receive three-fourths of the Nett Profits of the Business of this Company Geo. T. Hope, President. H. H. Limbert, Secretary. CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec y. List of Directors and Investments, and every

List of Directors and other information furnished by W. J. STARR, Agent for New Brunswick

STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-nillion Sterling. Insure all descriptions of Property at very low rates. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. HEAD OFFICE-79 Prince William Street St. John.

payment of Losses without reference to London payment of Losses without reference to London—
A large and wealthy proprietory—Liberal Policies
covering losses by Lightniag and a Capital alto
gether devoted to the Fire Insurance business.
HENRY W. FRITH.
L. FENNISTON STARR.

LONDON Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. Offices,-Lombard St., and Charing Cross. SUBSCRIBED APITAL, £5,000,000.

Invested in Government Stocks £500,000. The Business done by the Campany may be esti-

mated by amount of Siamp dufy paid Government for the year 1860—£138,561 Stg.

The Shareholders exceed 450 in number, including Bankers, Merchants, and others of great wealth, each and all of them responsible to the whole extent of their fortunes for the engagements o fthe Company. Losses adjusted in the Province.

Agent for New Branswick,

J. W. WELDON,

Insurance



Capital, £500,000 Sterling. The progress of the Company during the last

Fire Premiums, 1st year, - - £12,569 Stg. 2d. " - 24,996 3d. " - 38,483 being an increase of the pres no over the preceding

year of over 50 per cent.

The Life Premiums received during the first two years amounted to

£6,272 Stg whilst during the last two years they have reached £22,627 Stp
The Total Income for each of the three years
hows an increase of nearly Twenty Thousand

Pounds sterling per annum.

Fire and Life insurance granted on liberattems

GEORGE STYMEST, Agent nov 19 Ritchie's Building,

Zife Policies SPECIAFLY adapted for SECURITIES IN CONNECTION WITH DEBTS, FAMILY PROVISIONS. LEASES ON LIVES,

PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS. THE onicies granted by the Life Association of Scotland (founded 1838) under their New Scheme (C. ass B) of Unconditional Assurance on slife, are wholly free from the Restrictions on Occupation, Residence, &c., and from the liability to leiture attaching to the ordinary systems of other ices, and are the only Life Policies specially fit ted for securities in connection with Debts, Family Provisions, Leases on Lives, and the Purchase o

NO EXTRA PREMIUMS CAN EVER BE PAYABLE. On the oth December the Scheme will be closed for the carrent year. Entrants to the Profit class will be entitled to a full year's bonus more than later entrants. Head Office, St. John S. D. BERTON, Sec'y

Secured by Assurers On or before 5th December next

NCONDITIONAL Assurance on Life. Undethe New Scheme (Class B) of the Life Associ-

Rates for Assurance of £100, payable at deatn Without With Without With Profits. Profits.

The special attention of Solicitors and business en is invited to this system.

St. fohn. head Once S. D. BERTON, Secretary,
nov 26 For New Brunswerk.
With Agencies in all the principal towns in the
Province.

Life Association of Scotland.

URING last year the Proposals for New Assurances were 1767, for £840,490 Of which the transactions were 1414, for £050,461 The Annual Income is now upwards of £180,000 Participating Policy-holders of the First Series Participating Policy-holders of the First Series of the Association are now enjoying a return in cash of 374 per cent. that is 75 6d per £1 of their Annual Fremiums. The following are examples. Policies of £1000.—Stipulated Fremiums—Age 60, £69 1s 8d, Age 55, £56 13s 4d; Age 45, £38 11s 8d; Age 35, £25 10s.

Share of Front for Year—Age 60, £25 17s 6d; Age 55, £21 5s; Age 45, £14 5s 4d; Age 35, £10 13s 9d. 1359d. Premiums thus Reduced to—Age 60, £43 4s 2d; Age 55, £35 8s 4d; Age 45, £24 2s 4d; Age 35, £17 The Second Series participated in the Profits for the first time in 1891, when the Reduction on their Premiums was commenced at 29 per cent. for the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM---Policies of £500 and opwards may be effected and kept up by paymen only O ne-half of the Ptenniums for the first six years, with Interest on the other Half.

Head Office S. D. BERTON, Secretary, nov 26 For New Brunswick English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association. London-12, Waterioo Place, S. W.-Ed' inburgh-120, Princess Street.-Glas-gow-105, St. Vincent Street. Established 1839.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The Hon. Lord Benholme, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The Hon. Lord Jerviswoode, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The Right Hon. James Smart Wortley, Q.C. Mr. Serjeant Merewether, William Dugmore, Esq., Q. C. Edward Kent Karslake, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

Sir William J, Alexander, Bart., Q. C., Chairman Charles S. Whitmore, Esq., Q. C. Deptity Chairman The conditions upon which the Company conduct their business will be found favorable to the Insured. Their rates are as low as those of any other responsible office.

Agent for New Brunswick, J. W. WELDON, Savings Bank Building SAINT JOHN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED CAPITAL £50,000. This Company offers the advantages of a Res'; dent Management. Lowest Rates of Premium conc sistent with security, and conducts a Fire Lusiness

INSURANCE upon Dwellings, Stores Goods Ships Building and in Harbour, Manufectories Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property. PRESIDENT .- Hon. A. McL. SEELY. DIRECTORS

JAMES REED, S CHARLES W. WELDON
THOMAS F. HAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN

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Office, Savings Bank Buildings.