Bunch of Keys Found. C mmission Merchant, &c .- Felix Carbray. Ad Ear Ring Lost, Due Bill Lo-t-James Gibson. Farm for Sale-William Todd. Tenders for Printing-William Hartcey. Stoves and Kitchen Furnishings - Es monde? Pine Apples-Jas Buchanan, Apprentices Wanted-Mrs. Proderick. Grand Concert-Prof. Quatave Smith.

JOB WORK, including PAMPHLETS, POSTERS DODGES, CIRCULARS, BILLHRADS, CARDS, &c. printed at THE TIMES office, at low rates. with neatness and despatch.



Office 1 38, Sparks Street. SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

For Ottawa Markets see Fourth

WE understand that HIS GRACE THE

On Saturday evening, his Grace, several Ontario can forget their political differences members of the Privy Council, and other when questions of common interest are ingentlemen, were entertained at dinner by volved. In proposing the toust of "the at work, as they were not in a position the Hon. Mr. KENNY, and we learn that prees," he said to-day, his GRACE will be the guest of his Excellency, at Rideau Hall.

the Most Revd. Prelate to-morrow evening,

plainly stated; and that, better than all, the measure of its income, thereby saving the tion, and carrying through the business of the year at a rate below that of last year's estimates, and considerably within the mar gin of the present year's income. And the estimated figures for the coming year. Tue cent on this present year's income is such as will surely be recognised by all, as less than that which we have every reason to expect. Yet, it is upon this very moderate estimate that the Minister of Finance bases his calculation for the coming year. Upon this moderate basis t small surplus is promised; and when we have before us the example of the present years' administration, reducing the expenditure

the greatest interest throughout, frequently her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, applauded, and on resuming his seat, greeted was also, not only well informed as to the course has so well deserved, of working for people. Having remarked that she would lave \$562,000 as the apparent surplus of Government had cessed to issue it to the the best interests of the country. But, with like to possess photographic views of the 1867-8. He thought it bester to take off a public the moment they did not require the a wearied House, and an exhausted gallery, Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings little more, because there might be excep- use of the money, though they continued to -that gallery, we mean, which tells the public at Ottawa, Mr. MacDougall was able to what the House says, -with the telegraph gratify the wish of her Royal Highness before and we would then have a surplus of \$362 000. wires overburdened with copy; it was in the he left England, and forwarded, through Sir It would be remembered that in April last extreme of bad taste to force prematurely a John Cowell, a set of views taken last discussion upon points that might better be winter by Mr. McCallen, of the Public up the time of the House raised at another stage in the proceedings of | Works Department. the Ways and Means Committee. The same questions will have to be raised again and then they may be deliberately discussed.

equally respected.

Upon the whole, we believe, that the pleased with the lucid exposition of the her koyal Highness Princess Louise, to ex- menths have already elapsed. There has MINISTER OF FINANCE : and that the country will peruse with satisfaction his able defini-

THE Ontario Government have taken seen them. they will make the merits of the Province | cerns the Dominion of Canada. known in every county in Great Britain and

Several thousands of posters, setting forth briefly the attractions of Ontario to capitalists, servants, farmers, mechanics, labourers, &c., have been sent across the Atlantic for places at which the pamphlets and maps gree of M.D.C.M. We understand his thesis donderry and Glasgow.

the sending of Mr. WHITE to Great Britain Dr. Kgaren intends proceeding to England to for a few months as Special Emigration further prosecute his studies with the inten-Commissioner. His ability to set forth the | tion of entering the army. We wish the young | ach year as it was passing, and he had no advantages which the province offers to the gentleman abundant success. intending emigrant is unquestionable, and his well known energy is a guarantee that time. His presence will stimulate enquiry among all classes, and the pamphlet recently prepared and now being torwarded for free | March last, were distributed in Parliament. distribution will spread a large amount of We have no time to notice these documents information concerning the Province.

The pamphlet contains a map of the Province, showing the constructed and projected raniways, the roads, the newly laid out town ships, free grants, &c. Within the of about forty pages, as many separate inatters are briefly set forth concerning the soil, climate, laws, and institutions of the Province. The information they impart will be very large arrivals of roots papers upon exhibition; country to enable them to come down with serviceable to the emigrant, teaching him they present styles truly creditable to the such measures for taxation as would equabeforehand many things that others have proprieter in selection. We understand his like the revenue and expenditure. The had fallen from his friend from Lambton, to 000, in 1868, \$3,234,000; and in Nova Scotia only acquired after a pretty dear bought ex
Manchester afford advantages which enables

Government would be recreant to their the effect that they had misused the funds and New Brunswick there is the same gratiduty, strong in the majority as they were in which had been borrowed on Imperial guar
fying rate of increase in the deposits in the

In addition to these arrangements, so well tion from former prices. We are glat to ted it to go abroad that they would allow a misunderstanding in the House or country on tion of ruin and decay in the country. Then, calculated to induce the emigrant from the recognize the principle in the establishment deficit to arise without being prepared to ask this subject, because it was a matter of great in railway traffic, there has been a fair rate of down, and read a first time. British Isles to adopt the Province of Onta-

had circulars prepared and distributed among the heads of all the municipalities in the Province, requesting information as to how many, and what classes of workmen are required, or could find employment in them. The returns of these circulars will supply the Department with pretty accurate nformation as to the best way of " placing those who need employment, and the immi grant will be spared the disheartening task of seeking for labour in the wrong neighbour-

hoods. There is much gained when an immigrant at once finds congenial employment, at good wages and without loss of time His spirits are cheered, and his bright and cipations so far fulfilled to guarantee that "at home," will contain an urgent advice to them to emigrate also. Just as the infuence and experience of an unsuccessfu new comer may deter many others from coming to the country, so will the success r the more fortunate induce others to cross

the ocean after them. In this way the policy of the Outario Cabinet is particularly judicious. The care of the immigrant on his landing is equally as important in promoting immigration as the best efforts that can be made on the other side of the Atlantic to persuade the people to come here.

The Hon. Mr. CARLING appears to have been exceedingly fortunate in his emigration with his Excellency Sir John Young yes- policy, so far at least as to have secured for terday, and that he made very strong rep re- it the approval of the friends and opponents behalf of the release of the of the Government. At the banquet given MAHON. The distinguished to Mr. WHITE, at Hamilton, on the eve of service of his Grack in the cause of Con- his departure for England as Engignation federation, and his earnest and vigorous Commissioner, one of the vice chairs was third place the effect of past legislation upon say in stating these figures that he had opposition to Fenianism, open or concealed, filled by G. W. Berrow, Esq., Barrister,

No doubt, many of our citizens will avail The subject of emigration has been too much AFTER having given so much time and of julging of his fitness for the position he is budget speech, delivered yesterday, we may (Cheers.) It must be most gratifying to that of the appointm nt by the press of all shades of opinion. That they could so unite for the said, however, that his exposition was full furthering of any object of national imporand frank; that the difficulties which had tance was very creditable to them. This beset his former calculations were question of emigration is not a political his, act as one, and give all their influence to assist in any measure that may be adopted, to further so desirable an object. (Cheers.) Mr. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, M.P.P., was

invited to the banquet, but being unable to an amount over the estimat d receipt of that attend he sent the following telegram : "R gret I cannot be present at banquet to Mr. Wnite this evening. Hope you may have

a go of gathering, and that Mr. White may be eminently successful in his mission."

warmly the emigration policy of the Ontario Cabinet is endorsed by the people, and also stimulate the zeal of the sister Provinces in

## THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

to HER MAJESTY, that she takes a very by Parliament, we have every guarantee that prosperity and of the loyal aspirations of her and Mr. MacDotGall were agreeably sur Mr. R as spoke-afternoon and evening- priced on the occasion of their late visit to HER MAJESTY at Windsor Castle, to find that

views by the PRINCE S:

now approaching your home. I am desired by stimates for 1868-69, of which nine or ten ness in forwarding for her the photographs of of the receipts and expensiture of the nine the Parliament House at Ottawa.

The Hon. William Macdougall, C B.

MR. WM. N. KEEPER, (B. A. of Toronto University) nephew of Inos. C. KEEPER, Esq. tion at McGnr College, and obtained the de- \$3,514,000. The actual yield will be \$2,904,- which \$384,000 carried four per cent. interest, may be obtained in London, Liverpool, Lon- on gun shot wounds, and his examination, were so satisfactory to his examiners that he was Perhaps the most important step taken is recommended for the "Holkes' gold medal"

Y sersepar the report of the Civil Service | ernment found the revenue was felting short, months of the present fival year, anding 31st should not permit any more deficits, but to by both sides of the House. He feit it to be remaining half million on the sole credit of the

night, the Hoa Mr. Horros announced his intion to ask Parliament to send an address of
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Eaten, Elgin-st., opposite the Bussell H use, cause they had no support in the House or him to sell his paper at 20 per cent reduc- the House, and in the country, if they permit- autee, and he wished that there might be no savings banks. This did not show an indicaof small profits and quick returns. Call and I ave to submit to the Hous: such a measure importance, involving, he might say, the increase; and also in banking espital there

rio as his future home, the Hon. Mr. CARLING | CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, May 7.

A number of petitions were presented and others received and read. Hon, Mr. TILLEY presented the return the imports and exports of the Dominion,

the capital stock of the Bank of New Bruns- any individual would act if his annual in-Hon. Mr. CARLING introduced a Bil enable the Great Western Railway to convert preference bonds into ordinary shares. Mr. SAVARY introduced a Bill to crease the powers of the Banks of Nova Scotia with respect to issuing notes.

object and interest of every

money for the Intercolonial Railway.

easy to produce a balance on one side or the

other, and he wished the House to understan

engues knew that when they found that the

nation, it was set down at \$4,733,195.

results of the first year of Confederation.

available bonds in the hands of the

Government, was \$3,723,723, of which \$1,-833,055 was in cash, and the remainder,

Hon, Mr. HOLTON said the amount

Hon, Mr. ROSE-The stock was issued

Mr. McKENZIE-Was not some sold to the

Government, as his hon, friend, the Treasurer

Hon, Mr. WOOD-We purchased the stock

Hon. Mr. ROSE then proceeded to speak of

Swings Bank Act, which was only yet in par-

tial operation. He considered it a moral ob-

igation, on the part of the Government, to

provide facilities to the working classes for a

safe investment of their small savings. No-

thing was more calculat d to promote the

moral welfare of the community than to pro-

vide means where by the less wealthy classes

might otherwise be worse than thrown

in operation only a year, yet there

and thirteen offices in operation, having six

and \$285,000 five per cent, and the remainder

bearing no interest at all. It was

worthy of notice that of the 6,079 depositors,

nearly one third were minors and married men.

He would probably have occasion to bring

in the Session this question of Savings Banks,

and he would, therefore, say nothing more

The House was aware of the different systems

of Saving Banks in operation in Nova Scotia

and New Brunswick, and the whole subject

was one which it might probably be

necessary to bring under the notice

of the House at a future day. His

the House was aware the Government bor-

rowed two millions sterling,-one million

and a half on imp-rial guarantee, and the

for 1867-68; and none was sold to the public

Ontario Government?

sgo. The estimated revenue from excise was total amount of deposits was \$676,383, of

only \$13,744 600, showing a falling off of \$1 .-

369,344. He thought it best to give the result of

year-they feit it to be their duty that they

look the difficulty in the face, and meet it by

taxation, if no other resource present-d it-eif.

and in this they felt they would be supported

try to have done if its

On the Orders of the Day being called, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Government measures on the paper would be allowed to stand, to enable the Finance Minister to

proceed with his statement. Hon. Mr. ROSE on rising to move the House into Committee of Ways and Means, said it was due that he should express his thanks for the valuable support he had always received from his friends and colleagues. There had been great difficulties to overcome in arranging the public accounts at the commencement of Confederation. There had been monies received by the Dominion on account the four Provinces, and money paid out by the Dominion which had to be charged agains the Provinces, and the arrangement of these sifferent accounts had been a work of no ordinary labour. He then proceeded sketch the points to which he intended to 'call the attention of the House. In the first place he would state to the House the results probable results of the current year; in the the circumstances of the country; in the concealed nothing; that there had been no fourth place to lay before them by anticipas postponement of payments; but by the aid to perform their own services. Then cate it by reference to all these details, but ceipts and expenditure of the Dominion. It now referred to the estimates before the House,) in March, 1869, the estimate of the receipts, including of course the arrears of the several Provinces, in other words the gross sum the Dominion expected to receive, was \$14,695 000. The result, bearing in mind Provinces from July, 1867, a further sum of \$985,600, making a total receipt of from July, 1867, to July, 18 8, of \$14 381,000, against an estimated receipt of \$14,695,000, showing during the months of April, May and June of last year the falling off of the r venue from customs became very rapid. With reference to the expenditure of last, year it will be he expen liture for the Dominion proper is \$12,973,000, and the exp nditure on account ( of the Provinces is \$572 790, making a total expenditure of \$13,545,790-our estimates falling short of our actual expenditure by \$575,000. Having given the actual receipts It is known to all Canadians who have and expenditure he would now give the both sides the receipts and payments found to \$12,973,211, showing a strolus of \$962,259. he House must not regard this surplus as altogether an actual our, because during the the calculations for the coming year will be Canadian subjects. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER first year of Confederation various services ions taken in the items to the several Prove receive applications for the stock. it was estimated there would be a surplus of \$370,000. He thought it needless to take present year. more minute reference to the results Mr. Magnorgall has received the following would be placed b fore them, and when the of the first year, because the accounts exc pt the o iginal issue. letter acknowledging the receipt of these House was in Committee of Supply they would all be subject to a severe criticism Having stated the results of the first year of My DEAR Sir,-As I presume that you are | Confederation, he would now come to the for Ontario, could inform the House. months past of the financial year. Before Her Royal Highness was much pleased with alluding to that statement, and the results them, and so, I may add, were all who have | and conclusions drawn from it, he would call They will form an interesting addition to statement which was present d to the House the collection of the Princess, who, you are in 1868, of the public receipts and expenditure migration. At a comparatively triffing cost aware, takes a lively interest in all that con- of the current year. At that time the three great sources of revenue, customs, excise and inland revenue, were made smaller, but the r venue were sad failures. The estimated revenue from customs was \$9,100,000, the away. The Savings Bank Act had been

Mr. BOULTON introduced a Bill to increase upon no new works. They acted exactly as of the 35 years the loan was to run.

come fell short : they took stock ; and where any service was efficiently performed they did Mr. ROSE-Yes. Having stated the result not incur any new obligations or enter upon of the loan, he would say one word about its any public works, which it is always the being premature. The money market was a very ticklish thing to deal with. At one time foreign loans were in favour : enabled it to have them constructanother time they are in disfavour; and the ed. On every one of the it me voted London market above all must be taken at Last summer certainly seemed to be a the public debt, which has been augmented by good time to contract the loan. Peace prevailed throughout the world; the Abyssinian expedition had just been brought to a sucevery one of the items there had been a cessful close; there was a great plethora of saving, - administration of justice, militia. money in the market; the difficulties between public works, collection of revenue, &c. England and the United States had been He would next refer to the operations of the allayed; and all these things considered, it year 1868-9. By reference to the statement was thought by our agents in England an already in the hands of members, it would extremely favourable time for the loan. The be seen that the gross receipts of the year Government could not tell without personal would be \$25.869,037. Deduct from this intercourse with the Imperial authorities whether they themselves would contract for of debt, \$12,124,381, and there rethe loan, in which they gave a guarantee-as mained, as ordinary revenue, \$13,744,656. they had done some seven years before-or whether they would leave the operation enwas set down at \$22,409,181, from which was tirely in the hands of the Canadian authorilies. It was found after communication d-bt and investments, of which he would speak with the English Government that they were presently, and payment of arrears, amounting in all to \$8,938 \$56, leaving as ordinary ex- make the operation in any way they pleased, disposed to allow the Canadian authorities to that there was a surplus on the year's op ra- te wanting in his duty if he did not here publicly acknowledge the handsome and liberal manner in which the Imperial Government acted towards this country and to every other form of disloyalty, no one of the local leaders of the said he bountly according to the state of the money market fully he had stated it Indeed, under the provisions could have been negotiated on terms so high-Province of Canada, but to ke p the machin ry first asked the House for new votes credit in England during the Crimean war, by paying the interest on its lapse at the end of the financial year. This debt in gold, had recently negotiated provision might be troublesome, but it was a loan on terms far less favourable than Cana very salutary one, and he should be sorry to ada, in fact the eleven millions loan had only see it departed from. He knew that it was brought the Russian Government seven millious. It was impossible to attract the attention of capitalists by a small loan ; but by that the result of this year's operations, which he bad just ennounced, was reached by the most had secured the prospect of floating the other half, on terms equally favourable, subject to the changes in the market. The holdwould not permit a depreciation of their stock by floating the balance.

ture for the coming three months, and all ra careful, and, he was sure an accurate, exami-Having now adverted to the ascertained lion?

that to meet these payments and spong beatures; partly in Canada Exchequer bills, during the first four months of this year the floating debt required and partly in India bonds, thus saving a showed an increase of 21 per cent. over the a very great strain, ind ed, upon our resources large amount of interest. He was willing to increase of the same quarter of the previous at the outset of the Dominion; and they had stand the foliast scrutiny on this matter, and year. He found that April shows an inendeavoured to meet these obligations in to abide by the result. The money was just crease of # per cent. over that of April, various ways, which he would now detail. as safe as if it had been invested in English 1868. He thought the revenue from customs Hon, Mr. ROSE-That statement is made the loan with the interest accraing on the countries, but it would be found that the the Insurance Companies, making altogether | small amount of produce which they raise selow what it was estimated at lifteen months | thousand and seventy-nine depositors. The want of a market. But the cause of the dull- enter largely into this calculation. Gold was our associations, or our national existence, the Public Accounts. With respect to the public Accounts. With respect to the Public Accounts.

ness in business was over trading and over then at 50 per cent. premium, while now it is importations—over production in some 33 per cent that would affect the reluce The court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all importations—over production in some 33 per cent that would affect the reluce The court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively nothing at all in the court faith in our next, they knew positively next that the court faith in our next importations—over production in some 33 per cent, that would affect the values. The ability to get other markets, which and had but very meagre estimates laid branches of business, which always real result, taking a gold basis, shows that would relieve us from any tempor- fore them. The hon, gentlement to the product to the prod tended to produce reaction. Our gen- under the last year of the Reciprocity Treaty ary depression which may now exist been out of his reckoning to the eral condition is sound. The great our exports to the United States were to the At one time it was supposed England would tent of one million and a mass of the agricultural population are well value of \$30,500,000, and last year \$24,226,000, be utterly ruined by the loss of the cotton of dellars in a revenue of some off. We know that last harvest taken as a showing a reduction of over \$6,000,000. trade with America, but we know that other teeu or fourteen millions. This was whole was not a bad one. There are indiThere has been an increase in our exports to markets were soon opened up, so that now broad fact staring them in the face. cations of soundness particularly in the United States in the article of wheat. less than 40 per cent, of her cotton comes next point seemed to stand out-the western part of the Dominion. With ample Comparing its export in 1866 with that of from America. He did not desire to say floating debt stared us in the face. m ans in the country, the falling off of the 1868, there has been an increase in value more on this subject, but he thought we loans—new devices, were required to more on this subject, but he thought we revenue in the first view of the case, however from \$2,780,000 to \$3,700,000. The decrease ought not to exaggerate the injury to the trade this. The Hon, Minister of Finance and the more on this subject, but he thought we loans—new devices, were required to be deployed. The Hon, Minister of Finance and ought not to exaggerate the injury to the trade this. mbarrassing, is not wholly to be deplored. has principally be n in fish, wool, oats and of this country—which he believed was did not intend to incur any new obligation. It is not without its compensating advananimals. In the last year of recitages. It must be the result of either procity there was an enormous with the United States. The time may in extended remarks. It was hinted that are processed in the processed of the proposed of the processed of the p poverty or prudence. He believed it was export by reason of the proposed the latter. Instead of there being large expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, and importations coming in, our merchants have farmers oversold themselves. The decrease importations coming in, our merchants have farmers oversold themselves. The decrease was not the time to do it when we found the He had yielded to this hint at the urgest Baroan the adjournment of the House last night, the Hou wr. Horrow announced his in
might, the Hou wr. Horrow announced his in
might, the House and the country is seen to a great extent in the transactions of our Banks, Savings Banks, it app-aced to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injuries of the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country. These objections, and the forwarding of rail way traffic. The country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country. These objections, it app-aced to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injured by our being supposed to him, were divisible into three injuries of the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a great extent in the country is seen to a grea congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Parliament to send an address of congratulation to sak Marsery, on the position to meet the m. We know what the congration has increased, would probably be carried into effect. He would probably be carried into effect. He would probably be carried into effect. He would now call attention to the prospects of the diminishing the price bere, but to much thrown on the market, and thirdly objection had been taken to the temporal of the duty. They will still consume the area to the construction to the properties of the construction to the construction to sak Marsery, on the points. First it was objected that the loan was increased, would now call attention to the prospects of the would now call attention to the prospects of the diminishing the carried into effect. He would probably be carried into effect. He would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention to the property of the would now call attention t state that in 1858 there were deposited in the banks \$8,300,000, in 1868 there is a deposit bulk of our grain. Of the whole barrent of banks \$8,300,000, in 1868 there is a deposit bulk of our grain: Of the whole harvest of hon. gentlemen in this matter. He hoped reduced, the fortifications behind which they in the tanks of \$31,000,000. Then the United States, less than 5 per cent week. Hon Mr. HOLTON—We have had no disin the tanks of \$31,000,000. Then the desired states, less than 5 per cent. goes they would not ask for any expenditure on might take shelter would also stand over, and they would not ask for any expenditure on might take shelter would not find it necessary to

d posits in the Savings Banks of Ontario abroad for consumption, and 95 per cent. are and Quebec was, in 1865, the sum of \$2,900. consumed by the people themselves Hon, Mr. ROSE-One or two observations and Quebec was, in 1865, the sum of \$2,900,- consumed by the people themselves. After Recess. Several Bills from the Senate were brought

prepare such measures as would be sustained H: was not aware that any objection could be municipal corporations showed a prothe renewal of free commercial intercourse be done by driblets, but on a large and a prothe country. between this country and the United prenensive system. Having supply the void (hear, hear.) They should The loan was offered to the public at large. | paid-up capital. The statistics of had made, he attached small importance to a territory the prepare such measures as would be sustained H: was not aware that any objection could be municipal corporations showed a proby the House and the country. Entertaining taken to the form of the contract. They might gress in the condition of the country. States. No man could attach more improjection of a number of hotices by the House and the country. Entertaining taken to the form of the contract. They might by the House and the country. Entertaining taken to the form of the contract. They might by taking these statistics, given by 20 much by taking the statistics and taking the stat these views they felt it to be their duty have found private contractors to take up the By taking these statistics, given by 20 muto exert every means by which this whole amount at a fair premium, in fact, they nicipalities, and comparing the returns of it was because he attached such importance to their renewal than he did; and east and west, which would swell our revenue to the hon. gentleman went on the hon. gentleman went on the to exert every means by which this deficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided to the nature, but upon condeficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of the nature, but upon condeficiency co deficiency could be avoided. They had declined offers of that nature, but upon consaw the revenue was falling short sideration they concluded that the most straight the increase in the value of farm stock is 20 to it, not only on account of its commercial there were several items of expenditure which the increase in the value of farm stock is 20 advantages to both countries, but also on were not capable of reduction saw the revenue was falling short sideration they concluded that the most straight in consequence of past excessive importations, forward and advantageous way was to invite per cent. in Upper Canada; that is more than advantages to both countries, but also on were not capable of reduction, namely account of its national advantage in bringing terest on the public delicent. and they felt it to be their duty to endeavour public tenders. The House was aware of the three quarters of a million dollars. The inand they felt it to be their duty to endeavour public tenders. The House was aware of the to see whether by economy it was not possi- result. There were over 350 tenders, amounting crease of property and farm stock is \$2, together to closer commercial intercourse \$5,282,363; subsidies to various before the three quarters of a million dollars. The House was aware of the three quarters of th to see whether by economy it was not possiille to avoid that deficiency. Where it was to some eight and a quarter millions. This
to some eight and a qua ble to avoid that deficiency. Where it was possible to forego any expense consistent loan had been effected at a rate of interest, to the whole of Ontario, and we would have feelings in common. That he desired the effects incapable of reduction, amounted in all to the abrogation of the treaty upon ourselves ten millions, consequently their possible to forego any expense consistent which, if a sinking fund was employed at six which, if a sinking fund was employed at six an increase of \$1,113,000, making a total in should not be exaggerated, that we should not reducing expenditure were consistent to the whole of Ontario, and we would nave to the abrogation of the treaty upon ourselves ten millions, consequently, their means to the should not be exaggerated, that we should not reducing expenditure were consistent. with the permanency of the service the Govwhich, if a sinking fund was employed at six an increase of \$1,113,000, making a total inper cent.—as they had power to do—the crease of property and farm stock, for one should not be exaggerated, that we should not reducing expenditure were confined to a reto the deliteration of the services. In one of the confined to a reper cent.—as they had power to do—the crease of property and farm stock, for one whole debt could be extinguished at the end Province, in one year, of \$3 588,000. So far be represented as suffering more than we few services. In one of these, regarding the service were confined to a rectually did. He thought exaggerated states Province, in one year, of \$3.588,000. So lar actually did. He thought exaggerated states militial service, the Minister of Min Mr. McKENZIE—Allowing for cost of actual condition of this country, it is substanto interfere with the satisfactory conducting He was happy to appropriant to interfere with the satisfactory conducting He was happy to appropriant actual condition of this country, it is substantially sound. Look at the estimate of the out restriction of the substantially sound. Look at the estimate of the out restriction of negotiations for the renewal of the treaty. world, as to the va'ue of our securities, either of negotiations for the renewal of the treaty. Without impairing the service the Minister of The table to which he had referred, Militia saw his way to reduct the world, as to the va'ue of our securities, either of negotiation of the which he had referred, Militia saw his way to reducing the about a property of the abrogation of this service by about a provide the minister of the abrogation of this service by about a provide the abrogation of the abrogation o here or abroad. Our six per cents have risen shewing the effects of the abrogation for this service by about a quarter of a million of the treaty, embraced not only Outario and of dollars, reducing it to all the treaty. from 97 to 105, while our five per cents have of the treaty, embraced not only Ontario and of dollars, reducing it to about \$750,000, on the treaty, embraced not only Ontario and of dollars, reducing it to about \$750,000, on the treaty of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with which he there is a million of the British North reduction with the million of the British Reduction with the evidence of our condition. Compare the Quebec, but the whole of the British North reduction with which he thought the B value of our securities with those of the American Provinces. The great falling off would not be dissatisfied. The gross expansion of the Line of the Coming respects to the United States was in coal, ture for the coming respects to the United States was in coal, United States; during the two years past in exports to the United States was in coal, ture for the coming year was extincted.

United States; during the two years past fish and cattle. During the last year of the \$17,659,000. There was extinated. United States; during the two years past in exports to the United States; during the two years past in exports to the United \$17,659,000. There were only two million and their five per cents from 73 to 78. In States, from all the Provinces, amounted to was based on calculation to the estimate their five per cents from 73 to 78. Massachusetts their five per cents have only States, from all the Provinces, amounted to was based on calculation turnished by the Massachusetts their five per cents have only series as high as 78, while ours have risen to \$21,340,000; in 1868 to \$20,061,000, shewing a commissioners, when they had only

95. He would now endeavour to ascertain in decrease of a little over five per cent. In the sections under contract. Some three what branch of trade the great falling off had article of lumber there was an increase of sections had since been let, but whether the what branch of trade the great failing on had been, and to see whether there was anything the been, and to see whether there was anything the was also an increase. In animals Government was consilered the millions to except the circumstances to which he had there was also an increase. In animals Government was equally prepared to meet the adverted 4 that need cause us anxiety. and products of animals there was a decrease amount on twenty-four hours' notice. Be He would refer to the increase of imports of 46 per cent, comparing the last year might mention that negotiations were now He would refer to the increase of imports during which the reciprocity treaty was in going on which might affect the expenditure of by several millions with and on the expenditure of the several millions with and on the expenditure of the several millions with and on the expenditure of the several millions with and on the expenditure of the several millions with and on the expenditure of th previous to 1868. In the year 1859 in Canada of the expenditure as a whole, including grain and question whether portions of the of dry goods. In 1866 that importation had agriculture as a whole, including grain and question whether portions of existing nilvan risen to \$21,000,000; we find in 1867-68 the flour, there shad been a falling off of about in New Brunswick should not be made part revenue fell off principally on wool and two per cent., the greatest decrease being of the Intercolonial. The ordinary expenses in turn for the year was estimated linen. The decrease of the per centage of upon flour, there having been an increase in ture for the year was estimated at \$14,393 are duties last year is 25 | per cent., which is 16 | exportation of wheat. In other articles there He had taken a liberal vote for the several Province. on woollen goods, and 24 per cent. on linen, was a decrease amounting to \$300,000, or to the several Provinces. but in musiin there was a large increase. twolve per cent. This statement taught us mated these subsidies at the per cent. This statement taught us mated these subsidies at the per cent. The decline in customs duties during nine one thing, that we ought to value our forests There had been negotiations one thing, that we ought to value our forests with Optario and Quebecas to the second our timber. The reports of Masses, with Optario and Quebecas to the second our timber. months of 1868-69, compared with and our timber. The reports of Messrs. with Ontario and Quebec as to what the the corresponding months of 1867-68 Derby, Welles and Walker, the Inter-cess of debt should be whether it should be was \$450 000 in Upper Canada, or 9 per | nal Revenue Commissioners and others, all ten or eleven millions. Therefore he though cent. In New Brunswick \$101,000 refer to the fact that all those parts of the it wise to take a vote in order that he air or 15 per cent; in Nova Scotia \$321,000, or United States south of Maryland, mainly be prepared for the settlement of the queries 37 per cent. In all, a total of \$370,000, or depended for their supply of timber upon the either way. He would not now cut a new cut a new cut and the discovery class of the discovery 13 per cent. He had advanced there facts forests of Caunda. These reports also showed the discussion as to what that races there just mentioned, to show where the falling off that the timber of the Western States was be, but he hoped negotistions well in our revenue was, and that our own produc- being sent in large quantities to those regions continue to be carried on with a matter whence, or by whom, manifested, entitle his recommendations to the most on the occasion deserve to be reproduced, entitle his recommendations to the most on the occasion deserve to be reproduced, entitle his recommendations to the most on the occasion deserve to be reproduced, entitle his recommendations to the most on the occasion deserve to be reproduced, entitle his first year of considerable difficulty to first a recommendation of the most of the the ground upon which he relied in forming upon this country for their suprly of lumber | the Dominion and the Provinces. to keep not only the accounts of the old of the Audit Act, there could be no postpone- ly favourable to this country. Even the ment of any payments, unless they Russian Government, which maintained its year. He came to the conclusion as to the cause, notwithstanding the enermously income to be derived from customs and ex ise. increased duties put upon lumber since the not without taking the most careful means at | repeal of the Reciprocity Tr aty, the export the disposal of the Government, was increased by fo ty-five per cent. No to ascertain what was the probable only was the export of lumber increasing in prospect for the coming year. We have this enormous ratio; but we found Ameriend avoured, by getting every source cans coming into this country, buying up our

of information in our power, to arrive at re- lumber, and shipping it direct to sults, which it would be his duty to put the Monte Video, Barbadoes, Australia and House in possession of. We direct d circulars other countries, instead of through their own to the principal customs officers in the Domin. | country, as formerly. These were facts that ion, we addressed various public bodies who had been ascertained from unquestionable, would have this information, not in possession though not directly offic al, sources. He solutions and Bill were now resident of the Government. We obtained from our thought that looking at this article of lumber, own officers the necessary satisfics of impor- whether in regard to the nature demand, or tations, and comparison was made between our means to supply it, we had very not desire in any way to tely upon our fature this year and last, but the ultimate result little indeed to far any policy Mr. McKENZIE-would not the same depends upon whether Providence blesses us that might be pursued by the United argument apply if the loan were but one mil- as last year with a good harvest. It would States, With reference to the trade between appear as regards goods, there has been a less | the various Provinces of the Dominion that Hon. Mr. ROSE -No. One million being importation this year, but the average of some had taken place since the Union he would p-cting. They had a better opportunity of and the anticipated and all but ascertained but a very small amount in the London money years preceding. In the coming year, there remark in regard to the trade and navigation judging of the revenue now than they bet last results of the present year's operations, he market, it might be depressed to a low figure will be an increase, the duties on goods being returns just placed in the hands of members, year. They had seen that during the sadue would then say a few words with reference to and taken up without damage to the previous in 1868 about \$775,000, in 1869 \$1,020,000. that unfortunately they did not supply the past year the revenue had been below the the actual financial position of the country, loan, but with one-half the amount already in We have endeavoured to ascertain the amount information which it would be desirable to average of several years previous; so that as affected by the legislation of last session. the market, the other half could be floated at of stock the merchants have in hand, and it possess. They merely show the amount of expending rate. Then he would call the falls short in 1869 of the previous year. Of ports and imports of the Dominion as a whole tricacy of detail as possible, to the result of attention of the House to the use which had twenty-three returns which were made, seven From various other sources he had ascerone or two mea-ures. It would be remem been made of the loan. He sporeciated the had stock the same as last year, six had stocks triped that in 1866-67 there was sent to bered that when he addressed the jealousy of the country in holding the Gov- larger, but ten of the most important places Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Grand during the whole year, the increase work House last session there was a eroment to a strict account for the production say their stock; are considerably smaller than Trunk Railway, 288,000 barrels flour; by river be very much in excess of five per cent considerable floating debt, both to the Bank of the money borrowed for the construction of they were at this time last year. Eleven said St. Lawrence, 99,000; by Suspension Bridge, of Montreal and to the financial agents of the a great public work at the very time that it they believed the importations this year would 21,000, making an aggregate for the year Government in England; that there was at was wanted. But he would ask, was it be in excess of last, seven said they 1866 of 408,000 barrels of flour. In the year that time about a million of seven per cent. desirable that this money should have would be equal, while five thought 1867-68 there were sent by the Grand Trunk bonds maturing; that we had payments to been allowed to lie idle at their they would be less. He doubted whether Railway to the Lower Provinces 328,000 barmake on account of the Previnces of New bankers? Instead of doing this, and los- it would be for the interest of the public that rels of flour; by the St. Lawrence, 107,000 Brunswick and Nova Scotis, for public works ing the interest of the money, the funds there should be the same large importation as barrels; by the Suspension Bridge, 14,000 under construction in those Provinces; and had been partly invested in old Canadian de. there was last year. He found the customs harrels; aggregate, 443,000 barrels. He would first refer to the Insurance Act of Exchequer bonds; and they had extinguished would not fall snort of the past year. could not give similarly accurate information ted the average consumption of spins for last Session, and the result of its operations. obligations carrying seven per cent, by an respecting the articles from the Lower the last three years, adding a small faction

Hon, Mr. ROSE-No. Merely to Nova | making these estimates they had befor them The number of offices licensed was thirty- other carrying only five. Though there had increase during the past four months over the Provinces to Ontario and Quebec. The in- for the Lower Provinces, and has estimated seven; the total amount of securities given been a floating debt, it appeared that our corresponding four months of the preceding crease in coal last year was about 17 per cent. the consumption of spirits for 1869-70 at They were quite willing to have accept d six the stagnation of trade. It had gen- could learn that percentage was likely to be over the previous year. This year from all he \$3,700,000. per cent, debentures in lieu of the seven pr erally been attributed in some measure more than trebled, because we were now getcent. loans. There had been received on the Intercolonial Railway Loan \$10,283,003 bours on the other side of the border. No Picton and other parts of Nova Scotia. Before \$1,890,663, in bonds, which could be con- This money had been invested in various man valued free intercourse with that people leaving this subject of our trade relations with verted into cash in three years from the pass- ways, \$270,000 in the sinking fund; a bal- more than he did, but we should not attribute ourselves and with the United States, he might mention, the cosmoance of \$681.000 on the old Imperial canal all our difficulties to a wrong cause. We be permitted to say a word more with reference tion was \$3,836,000. Then as regards mall. Hon. Mr. HOLTON-The statement in our loan; \$983,000 had been paid to Messrs should endeavour to ascertain whether to to reciprocal trade with the United States. the consumption last year was twenty-end which would in ordinary years belong to the hands shows the amount to be only \$1,- Baring & Glyn; and \$2 500,000 to the bank; attribute the depression of our trade to that We might fairly say to them, "We do not millions of pounds, and next year the \$500,000 to Outario, and \$873,000 inter st | cause or not During eight years previous to complain of the abrogation of the treaty; we consumption was estimated at twenty Tuers remained \$2,900,000 in the hands the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, the have no fault to find with you for your action eight millions. The estimate for them ontlay being borne by arrears coming in the up to the first of April only. Of the London sgents. The sums trade between Canada and the United States at that time; we know the peculiar difficultures was only \$515,000, which was within the met. B st year. All these arrears were charged to the companies licensed eight were Ca- thus invested represented an annual in- was very large, being something like thirty- ties in which you were then involved; From p-troleum the estimate last year was the several Provinces, and no are ars w re nadian, seventeen English, and twelve terest of \$353,000. Was the House five or forty million dollars, and he feared we know the state of public feeling only \$99,435; this year \$120,000. Ten charged to the arrangement for 1867 and 1868. Am rican, all sound, respon ible companies. willing to lose \$353,000 on these loans, the certain and ready access to a neighbour- which unfairly prevailed respecting us during three items in all amounted to \$3,300,000. with a hearty round of cheers. Several of the Opposition members made an attempt at the Opposition members made an criticism; but it was not by any means tures, and its material and social progress, which as some of the Dominion, was in the hands of the public, \$1,500 000; where as some of the services of the first y ar to insurance companies \$1,833,000, and for any that the position of isolar impressions of our conduct not been exaggrated. They had made to insurance companies \$1,833,000, and for any that the position of isolar impressions of our conduct not been exaggrated. They had made to allow any that the position of isolar impressions what the position of isolar impressions where the position is the position of isolar impression where the position is the position of isolar impression where the position is the successful. We give the Opposition the that she expressed a strong desire to cross the of its existence were postponed until 1868 conversion of bonds into stock, \$17,000. It and it would have been a consumable did not deny that the position of isolation which the United States had adopted credit, which their moderate and putriotic Ucean, in order see both the country and its and 18:19 It would be seen by the report was gratifying to notice the confidence the confidence the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the increase in the country and its allowance whatever for the country and its allowance when the country and its al so large a saving had been made by its since the reciprocity treaty have not since that time sought to retaliste; works being built. The revenue from all we have given you freely all the advantages these sources was \$14 565,000, against at sums in which it had been invested, he said extent to which the staple products of this treaty; we make every allowance for the you possessed during the continuation of the expenditure of \$14,319,000, leaving a small there had be n a clear annual saving in in- country found access to that market had been exceptional circumstances under which you right side, to the amount of \$246 122 terest of \$126 620. Then the question arose, much exaggerated. He would call the atten- abrogated the treaty; we have waited The amounts which he had given much be how are you going to r coup the loan? He tion of the House to the circumstances of our patiently up to this time, giving you every kept within the limits of the year's expense. Dominion Stock issued did not appear on the then shewed that the receipts of the Govern- position in relation to the New England advantage you had before, and not seeking, in statement of revenue and expenditure for the ment from various sources independent States of the Union. Situated as we were at any way, to enter upon a retaliating course the year they would be able to show a small of ordinary revenue would be available to the head waters for sea-going vessels along- towards you; we have allowed you meet the charges for the construction of the side of the great consuming power of the the free navigation of our canals and rivers, Intercolonial railway. There were the India United States. The extent to which those the use of our fisheries by paying a mere in the estimates for the Intercolonial Relies, bonds \$749,000; the Great Western Railway | manufacturing States consume agricultural | nominal license as an assertion of our rights | Sinking Fund of \$336,000. This see he dett \$3,254,000; there were the receipts from products is not generally known, and the to them; we have not sought to interfere with thought should be charged against ordinary sum of \$974,000 over and above themselves is not generally known. They, Western peninsula, by imposing conditions being sure whether it would be precisely the transmission of goods in bong across the revenue. He spoke in round number, and Hon: Mr. ROSE-Not directly through the total amount of the loan must import largely from the other States such as you have imposed upon us; we have amount named. Mr. Rose was proceeding which had been invested. In this and from Canada. We have an advantage allowed your flour, grain, sait, hops, coal, and explain other items, when the gas grain, sait, hops, coal, and sum, there was \$1,500 in the Bank of Mon- in being near this great consuming country, other products to come in free for the last low, he said the gas had more considerate. treal bearing four per cent. interest. Ar- while every year their wheat growing land is three or four years, but you must understand for him than he had himself (laughtet) rangements had also been mad-, in case of receding more and more westward. It is that we cannot go on thus for ever," (hear, he would now conclude by saying that he necessity, for an advance of £250,000 ster- true the facilities for communication are in- hear). The time may soon come when we already gone over the ground be ling from the London agents, and also a sum creasing, but not in the same ratio as their may require to have a national policy of our proposed to himself to how the from the Bank of Montreal; but these at- wheat producing countries become more ewn (hear, hear), and that national policy cial state of the country for the parties vances would not be required, since he had remote. In Ontario with a smaller population will be shaped solely by those considerations and to present a reasonable estimated already shewn that the Government had nearly a million of dollars, over and above ducts than the State of New York. New In entering upon negotiations for renewal resumed his seat smid lond and long to the seat smid lond and long to the seat smid lond and long to the seat smid long long to the seat the amount of the loan, from other sources England being close by us, gives us an of this treaty, we ought to let it be unmistak. tinued cheering, having spoken short for than those of ordinary reveaue. Any man advantage, as their wheat growing lands are ably understood that much as we desire on hours. would say that the interest and the honour of getting more remote. According to a report national and commercial grounds less In reply to Mr. DUFRESNE, the country had been duly guarded and most of Mr. Andrews, of Mass., more than four restricted intercourse with the United States, amply secured. It would have been wrong to times the yield of the New England States is we are not prepared to give up our rahave failed to make use of the loan under sold in Boston market alone. In reference tional existence for it (hear, hear.) such circumstances, when the means were so to the enormous falling off of our exports to We must meet them as equals, considering ready at han I to replace it as fast as required. the United States since the abrogation of the simply what is to the mutual advantage of both enter into a full discussion of the statement. Before submitting his estimates in detail for Reciprocity Treaty, he had obtained an official countries, and for the promotion of free and to which they had just listened. As he coming were he would refer to the countries and for the promotion of free and to which they had just listened. the coming year, he would refer to the condition of the country, for upon that condition of the imports into the United States from tinet enunciation of opinion in this country Finance, we had the accounts of three years depended the revenues. It had been said that Canada during the last year of reciprocity was that no matter how much they may prevent to deal with, and the House was not in a trade was languishing, and that the prosperity \$36 000,000, while last year their value was intercourse with them, we are not disposed to position to discuss them intelligently. With of the country was suffering because of the \$28,000,000. The question of values must pay a price for that intercourse by giving up respect to the first, they had not yet received pays price for that intercourse by giving up respect to the first, they had not yet received to the cause of the dull.

more dependant arrive at a conclusion that would satisfy box Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked if the amount for subsidies would be ask d for in one rote

or whether there would be a separat vote for Hon, Mr. ROSE said it would be said for se perately. The regular subsidies however required no vot , as they are provided for in down a message from his Excell-ney with terms and correspondence, and ask the Hou tures; now for estimated revenue: Held this spring, had delayed a great deal of inting the same mistake made a few years agoeach man calculating upon his neighbor thing by importing more. He was afreid than the country required, which thous it would swell the revenue, it would not

It being six o'clock the SPEAKER left the taken without a resort to extra taxation or hon. gentleman could reduce the vote by i borrowing. In regard to local works of a million instead of i, he would entitle generally, such as custom houses, post offices, himself to the gratitude of the country. wharves, &c., he thought extra taxation ought not to be imposed. Such a work as the acquisition of the Northwest territory might fairly be charged to the control of the charged to the gratitude of the gratitude of the the design of the misunderstood when it was said there was a fraid be charged to the deficit of \$4,500,000. This sum was reof direct taxation as might enable them to honour of the country (Holton, hear, hear). has been a large increase in the not to be understood that in the remarks he would say that with the acquirement of such Montreal Bank, and \$2,000,000 in the Hon. Mr. ROSE resumed—He wished it might fairly be charged to posterity. But he presented by \$2,500,000 in the hands of the

charge of miscalculation minister could tell what sp or might not be indulged it lations had been ma Great Britain many goods would be impo of £70,000,000, the amoun only £20,600,000, and the as income tax and legacy of be calculated to a nicety. est under the reputation one as some had anticipate gument used by the hon. I iid not tally very well w made by the Minister of A H.) took the gross reven was seven millions, and ti would show the deficien here to be a million an calcu'ation which certain much credit on the hon. )

Hon, Mr. ROSE replied,

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said

of a million and a-half o

same proportion to the r

that seven millions sterling

revenue of England.

Sir GEORGE E. CARTI House, in French, in explain ment of the bon. Minister Mr. McKENZIE remind ast year he had warned the that the importations would both in quality and value. assured by the hon, gentler shown that his He continue the figures of the F and argued that the fina conntry was to go on from reduce it. He then r ferre recouping the Intercolonic Then there w

Lambton, as to the progr

Hon. Mr. TILLEY explai

asked leave to sit again on

House respectfully address deeply interested in this Itish grievances, though very indirectly menaced the issue of this question Imperial Parliament. He

> The House adjourned at LOCAL . Use the New Dominion

POLICE COUNT .- The ad lar greenback, was sent to

s ven o'clock, and will b p st six as hitterto.

ing prepared this lecture,

the community on this c

Use the New Dominio For Carpets, Damas

Goods T. & W. Hunton GENTLEMEN Can get sup to order at Magee & Buss West of England Broadeld

Venetian Coatings, Scotch minion Tweeds, &c., &c. CARPETS AND HOUSE FUE Mutchmor & Co. make

stock b-fore parchasing recently received large ad son's patterns from the makers in Britsin. Carpe competent upholsterers.

speciality; they have jus and complete stock of care curtain materials, &c., t the attention of parties fu PARTIES r-quiring new cloths, or other house fur well to inspect Magee. &