The Daily News,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE*

(Continued from First Page.)

country. On the contrary the greater portion of them would come from abroad. He now came to explain the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the various Provinces. The debt of Nova Scotia on 1st July last was $7,435,285 being $544,715 less than the debt of eight millions with which it was entitled to enter the Union, but beyond this it was found that its engagements amounted to a very considerable sum in excess of the eight millions, being no less than $1,292,515, making the total present debt of the Province $9,292,540. Under the terms of the Union the Dominion became responsible for all the engagements of the Provinces, no matter whether they exceeded or not the amount of debt with which they entered the Union. To meet the engagements of Nova Scotia, the Dominion will have to pay, otherwise provided a sum of $[illegible] 1st July last. The receipts from that province in the same time were $[illegible] showing excess of payments over receipts of $661,933. (Hear, hear.) He referred to this, not with any satisfaction, but merely as a matter of [illegible]. The New Brunswick at the time of the Union was $5,923,423, leaving a balance of $1,076,578 to make up its quota of certain gross debt, with which it was entitled to enter the Union; but the expenditure exceeded its engagements beyond the amount in question, which had to be provided for by the Dominion, was $792,779. It followed therefore that the amount which the Dominion had to discharge for it in make good the obligations of the Province was $2,758,859 which had to be provided at short dates, and was [illegible] payment. The receipts from New Brunswick in the same time were $760,668, which, with cash on hand at the time of the Union, made a total of $1,030,210, showing an excess of payments on behalf of the Province over receipts of $372,530. (Hear, hear.) The Dominion had thus to provide the means of meeting obligations on the part of these Provinces to the amount of $4,148,486. With regard to Ontario and Quebec, it was difficult for many reasons to state their precise position in regard to the debt, because the matter was now a subject of arbitration, and he had no doubt from the high character of the arbitrators that they would arrive at just and fair award. He paid a compliment to the treasurers of the Provinces for the manner in which they [illegible] harmony with the Finance Department in the adjustment of accounts. He then went on to refer to the expenditure of the fiscal year 1868-9, which [illegible] before the House. In the [illegible] estimates it was impossible [illegible] to distinguish between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. He had [illegible] everything which could [illegible] bility be included in ordinary [illegible] but beyond this there was a [illegible] manent character [illegible] of the Dominion, properly [illegible] not be made out of the current [illegible] must be met by loans, and [illegible] put down as extraordinary expenditure under the head of capital account [illegible] would be seen by the estimates [illegible] anticipated expenditure [illegible] ordinary account was $[illegible] proposed to add to that [illegible] propose to take a vote for its [illegible] of $[illegible],516, making a possible total expenditure on ordinary account of $[illegible] 361. The sum of $5,[illegible] vote, however, would not be asked [illegible] sented the interest on the public debt, on the Intercolonial Railway [illegible] tions. He estimated that the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway would [illegible] over four years, and on the [illegible] five years. He had, therefore, estimated the possible expenditure on those works for a year running over a period of six years, say one-eighth of the total expenditure on the Intercolonial and chiefly in [illegible] fortifications, making together a capital sum, the interest upon which he had [illegible] mentioned; and when the House came to consider ways and means, he would propose that the Government should be placed in a position to provide for any possible expenditure, there would have to be met by loans on account of public works, railways and operations now going on, the sum of $2,456,000. With reference to the amount of this Department, there was a portion of it for which they would not be called upon to make provision, as it would be met by the sinking fund. It amounted to $583,767. The remainder, $874,500, would be met by seven per cent bonds, and these two items formed the $1,500,000 required for redemption. It was further estimated that there would be an expenditure on capital account for the Intercolonial Railway, on the principle he had just mentioned. The total was estimated, would extend over a period of four years, and the six months' operations of 1868-69 would be on these two accounts $968,666. This amount of course had to be received by loan. With regard to the rate of interest, he thought the House would feel it to be a liberal one. There was little doubt but, with the Imperial guarantee, they would be able to raise part of the money at four per cent, and with the addition of their own guarantee the balance might be raised at 5 per cent. The Estimates he had just submitted, could not be doubtedly be classed as large. He was by no means disposed to underrate the public burden. He took it that, in considering this question of expenditure, it became their duty to see that they restricted the ordinary expenditure of the Dominion within as narrow limits as possible; there must be no waste of the public money, and he would now proceed to state to the House that there were certain expenditures which it was impossible to reduce. Such for instance as the interest on the public debt; the subsidies payable to the various Provinces; the Seigniorial payments; accounts payable to the Indian fund; sum necessary for the Post Office and Steamship service under contract, and for the maintenance of the public works. All these were incapable of reduction and formed a total of 7 per cent of this whole expenditure. He would now mention items, with regard to which it was the desire of the Government to see whether it were not possible to reduce them. These included the expenditure for Civil Government, for the administration of Justice, for the Legislation of that House, Militia, Public Works, Customs and Excise, Miscellaneous, Emigration, and Fishery, involving an amount equal to 30 per cent of the whole expenditure, and with regard to these items the Government had not been remiss in the efforts to reduce them rapidly, consistently with the due efficiency of the public service. As a sample of what had been done by the Government in this direction, he would mention the audit measure introduced last session, which he believed to be a truly important measure, one which provided that every shilling of the public money voted and not spent on July 1st, should be put back into the Treasury, to be obtainable from thence only by a new vote. Then the new Civil Service bill was also a step in the same direction, and so was the bill with reference to contingencies. Compared with the estimates of 1867-8, it would be seen that there was a considerable reduction this year. The Government thought they could see their way clearly to a reduction of between $30,000 and $40,000 under the provisions of the two bills last session. He now came

(Continued on Second Page.)

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☞ Subscribers to Log in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, or elsewhere provided a sum of $[illegible] 1st July last. The receipts from that province in the same time were $[illegible] showing excess of payments over receipts of $661,933. (Hear, hear.) He referred to this, not with any satisfaction, but merely as a matter of [illegible]. The New Brunswick at the time of the Union was $5,923,423, leaving a balance of $1,076,578 to make up its quota of certain gross debt, with which it was entitled to enter the Union; but the expenditure exceeded its engagements beyond the amount in question, which had to be provided for by the Dominion, was $792,779. It followed therefore that the amount which the Dominion had to discharge for it in make good the obligations of the Province was $2,758,859 which had to be provided at short dates, and was [illegible] payment. 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GEORGE LEWIS BOWAT,
GEORGE HENRY MACDONALD.

March 19, 67.

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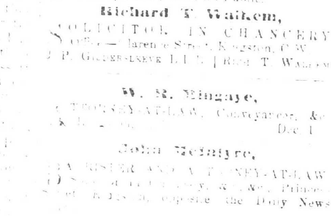

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Address orders to the Publisher.

JAMES NEISH.

VOLUME XVII.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

"On to Magdala!" has been shouted as loudly by some of the English papers during the last six months as "On to Richmond!" was shouted by some of the American papers in the early days of our late war. Gen. Napier, however, who is an old East India campaigner, paid no attention to these cries. He planned his campaign deliberately, and with a thorough knowledge of all its conditions; he laid out his plans carefully and without show of heat or haste; and now at one time, by one or two brilliant strokes, he makes the climax of his remarkable campaign, and brings the war to a victorious termination. So far as we have been able to form an opinion of the conduct of these operations, it has indicated consummate military skill.—*New York Times.*

The commencement of this struggle was due entirely to the folly and barbarism of Theodorus. Folly and barbarism have made generalship and first-class military skill unnecessary. All the world rejoices that the prisoners are free; few regret that Theodorus has perished, and fewer still have learned that the original objects of the expedition have been so easily accomplished. * * * * * * * * * Robert Napier, has, meanwhile, won golden opinions, and has proved himself not only worthy of the illustrious family to which he belongs, and worthy of his race and generation, but worthy, too, of a place in the front ranks of the military commanders of all times. He has proved himself a master of the grandest of all strategies—the economy of human life.—*New York Herald.*

It is said that the English will immediately retire from the country, satisfied with having defeated the army and killed the King. We trust that this will not be the order of the British Government. The presence of an English force and of British influence in that part of Africa would be to the advantage to civilization, and could probably be made to pay. We hope, then, that the authorities of Downing street will resolve to take permanent charge of Abyssinia. What an attractive idea, to add the dominions of the Queen of Sheba to the British Empire. The opportunity ought not to be wasted.—*New York Sun.*