

Office-38 Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

For interesting reading matter see First Page.

Mesers. Gibson & Dickson, of Whitby are the successful competitors for the con tract for constructing the extension of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway to the Chaudiere. The works are to be com pleted, and the line open for business by the 15th October next.

The London correspondent of the New York Levald says that Great Britain is now about making a grand effort for the assertion of her claims to the dominion of the seas. There is no doubt that the effort will be successful, for the introduction of icon clad ships has given her an advantage over other and poorer nations which she did not before possess. There are now on the stocks in the public and private dockwar building for the Imperial Government, 22 of which are iron clads.

comparatively unprotected territory to yards of the United Kingdom, 27 vessels of dangers far more formi lable and imminent than the Premier is disposed to encounter at home, notwithstanding all the moral THE ONTARIO HARBOURS OF REand physical force at his command. If FUGE. be not, and if Cana la be cast adrift, in all fairness and justice Can Referring once more to the Ontario Harbours of Refuge contracts, the Toronto Globe intimates that our exposure of its now, largely nominal, and that in future former falschood and our explanation that they must depend solely upon them-elves. in every case-the contract was undertaken Although the people of Canada may regret at the price of the lowest tender offered the severance of the tie which binds them makes the matter rather "worse for the to the parent countries, and will not be Government!" It would have been better, according to Mr. Brown's organ, that \$10,000 of the public money should have of character and their sense of self-respect been improperly squandered, than that to fear for one moment that they will not the Government should have acted upon receive with fortitude and equanimity the their resolution of not giving more than flat of divorce whenever England may proone of these contracts to one firm. ounce it. Should separation be forced Government desire that the works conipon ('anada, at any time, what may nec.ed with these Harbours of Refuge ost in one respect will be gained in anshould be completed as expeditiously other. The connection with England led and that all the to the Fenish raid in 1866 and during the present year. Let the policy of the empire out decree the independence of the should be concentrated upon that point As regards railway contracts, two or more o-ase at once and far ever." We very much regret that Mr. Moylan may sometimes very properly be given to should have written in this strain. Whatone contractor, but with these harbours ever amount of truth there may be in what the case is altogether different, and any he says, it was manifestly imprudent and one who is disposed to regard the matter wrong for him to speak as the quasi reprefairly and imparti-lly, will at once see sentative of the Canadian Government and the wisdom of the course adopted people. Even had he written as a private Without wishing for a moment to throw doubt or discredit upon Mr. John Brown's in his letter to which we should have taken exception, which c ming from an whether it would not have been taxing hisofficial of the Dominion Government are not only totally uncalled for, but altoattend to and push on energetically We say we regret the imprudence of to their completion, works progressing at which Mr. Moylan has been guilty, and we Ronde tu harbor in Lake Erie, and Goderich harbour in Lake Huron? And when, as we contend as the case, the work at each of service which Mr. Moylan has rendered to the three points has been entrusted to reliathis country, or his long and honourable ble and substantial men; when in every case association with the press of Canada. it is to be performed at the lowest tender When, then, we consure what he has done price, and when, instead of having two sureties for the three contracts (as would carping criticism, but, regretting that he have been the case had they all been should have been guilty of an error of awarded to one firm) the Government judgment which all his friends must de now have six, we appeal with every conplore, sincerely trust that in future he will fidence to the public, certain as we are that none but the most bigotted and blindly prejudiced will endorse the minion Government and people without views expressed by the Toronto Globe in being duly author ed to do so. reference to this matter. It is high time that the disgraceful system of misrepre-

SUICIDE OF CAPT. IN SIMARD. -- We regre sentation and falsehood which of late, more than ever, has been indulged in by of Quebec, formerly commander of the Mr. Brown's organ, should be understood steamer Saguenay and well known to the and appreciated. It is time that the travelling public. He was on his way to people of this country knew what Mr. England in the steamer Prussian. He Brown really is; and learnt that the sole had been in low spirits since embarking, held here this evening to consider the not being forthcoming, the anyelers tion, exhorted the autience in a most object of his political life is self-aggrand- and during the first three days, when ow- subject of constructing a railroad from izement and the obtaining of power. To mg to the strong prevailing head win is this city to the town of Pembroke. The gain these ends and to throw discredit the ship made but 80 or 90 in lieu of 300 meeting was addressed by a number of in upon those who are opposed to him, there miles per diem, he would look out in sp- fluential citizens, including R. J. Carwright, is no mean or contemptible trickery to parent alarm upon the rolling sea. On M. P., and George A. K. Kirkpatrick, having been cut by the enemy which he will not descend. Caught and con- the fourth day, Sunday, it became calm M. P. The gentlemen composing the de victed day after day as he and his Ottawa for the first time, and having previously legation from Pembroke also addressed correspondent are, of untruths of the most carefully arranged his cabin, locked up the meeting, showing by statistics the adpalpable kind, they still with unblushing his value an I laid his watch upon his berth, vantages to be derived from the projected effrontery pursue the same disreputable he paid his usual visit to the upper deck road course. No matter whether the latter is to look out and take an airing. Having Resolutions were adopted pledging the imposed upon by those who are fond of a spoken cheerfully to some of the passen- city to co-operate with other municipali practical joke, no matter whether the gers about, in token of attisfaction with ties interested in the project, and expresstories he transmits to Toronto are the off- the change in the weather, he leaped sing the opinion that the Government spring of his own inventive brain or not, overboard in their presence. The ship should give a grant of land in addition to the Hon. George Brown, the purist, the man was at once put about, and boats sent out. such a specific money grant per mile, who with the Loast of political honesty Though the deceased was seen floating it may be entitled to, in common with always in his mouth, is, without doubt, the some time, he disappeared as they reached other roads, and that the city should vote most unscrupulous politician with whom the vicinity only to reappear again near bonus of at least \$2,000 per mile. Canada has been cursed for many a day, the ship, wh re after half an hour't search A Committee was appointed for taking is ever ready to endorse the falsehoods so the body was taken up and brought on such steps as may be consider best long as they do but contain some reflec- board. The usual efforts at resuscitation ficilitating the project and obtaining Administration. And becomingly interred on the following

The City Assessorship.

be expected from one, the whole fabric

of whose political platform rests upon, and

is entirely dependent upon the number of

in a given space of time? Fortunately both

position, which, for his own private ends,

tinued misrepresentations and untruths,

as it is he who is responsible for the scurril-

accuse them of corruption and dishonesty,

it is on him and on him alone, that the dis-

grace which attaches to such a course must

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Beaucherum, Lemay, Delorme, Clyne, Mc-

Manitoba:-

he seeks to inaugurate, are now pretty well understood by the people of Canada, the crack of his editorial whip and acknow ledged him as their leader, there.

place to remark that I have already acted in afforcing liberal aid to the construction accomplished

Your obdt. Servt.

Iwenty years exp rience in using calculated to develope the resources of The Chamber adjourned to day. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved the vast tract of country lying between HAVANA, Jan. 19 -The prisoners cap them to be the most effectual remedy for the eastern part of Lake Ontario and the tured by the Spanish troops declare that The following are the names of the gen- coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused that are River. tlemen elected to the Local Legislature of by cold, or unusal exertion of the vocal Moved by J. G. McDonald, Esq., second- Regnon, and Sylvia, in the insurgents Govorgans; public speakers and singers will ed by John Breden, Esq., re olved that ernment of Camaguay, and other insurfind them most beneficial. The entire the ratepayers of Kings on in view of the gent of consequence, have surrendered Messis. Angus McKay, Dr. Bird, Nor- freedom from all del-terious ingredients great benefit they believe such a road themselves to the Spanish authorities. Taylor, Clark, Q.C., Burke, Schmidt, Gerard, Cough and Voice Ozenges, a safe remedy that the c.ty should lend material to has been signalled off Sandy Hook. for the most delicate person, and has the enterprise by a bonus of at least \$2 000 Cincago, San. 19 - The recent snowstorm caused them to be held in high esteem by per mile, and that the city Council should here was almost unp ralled for intended, and we congratulate Lieut. Ri- chief part of the revenue, and these are have a tax to have a revenue; let that ments expressed by Mr. Howland, and

Latest by Telegraph

VIA MONTERAL LINE

AN IMPRUDENT EMIGRATION AGENT

We have received a copy of the Free

man's Journal containing a letter to Mr.

Gladstone from Mr. J. G. Moylan, the

Dominion Emigration Agent in Dublin, to-

gether with some remarks ad ressed by

Mr. Moylan to the editor of the Journal,

concerning the liberation of the Fenian

prisoners, and the relations which exist

between Canada and the Mother Country.

Mr. Moylan approves of the liberation of

the Fenian prisoners, and in his letter to

qualified approbation of the policy of

objects to their being allowed to proceed

to America, where, he says, "they will

embark fagain in any enterprise against

Great Britain or her colonies." Therefore,

be granted an t recorditional pardon, so

can do so, and ne. be compelled to take

up their residence upon this continent.

letter to the Ingerial Premier, to which

he received from Mr. Gladstone's secre-

tary a short but courteous reply. Mr. Moy-

lan then addresses a letter to the Freeman's

Journal, in which he denounces the action

of the British Government, and concludes

with the following remarks: "Either

the New Dominion is, in the estimation of

Mr. Gladstone, an integral part of the

Empire, or it is not. If it be, there appears

to be some inconsistency, in exposing

Mr. Gladstone expresses his

TORONTO.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO January 19, 1871. The Speaker took the chair at 3:15

Mr. Craig, Glengarry, introduced a Bill

to amend the Act respecting Tavern

clemency adopted by the Crown, but he Boyd moved an address for atement of any fin ncial irregularities which might have taken place in any of find legious of their countrymen ready to the branches of public service, and what steps had been taken to prevent their re-

he argues that the prisoners ought to In reply to Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. said the motion had reference, J Hope, R fardy. that if they choos to go to Ireland they amongst other matters, to irregularities that had occurred in the office of Queen's Printer, and with respect to defalcations Such is the substance of Mr. Moylan's of Mr. Kintry, Deputy Clerk of the Crown Company, Oxford ; there might be some rregularities in the office of the Treasurer, and the resolution would embrace these

Sindfield Macdonald said that of the motion would arities in the Departments. These mat ers would come before the Committee of Public Accounts, and could be dealt with there. Mr. Kintry was a defaulter to \$1,000, but had left the country.

After discussion the motion was passed A statement of rny intromissions which may have taken place in respect to Mr.

Kintry and in the office of Queen's Printer. Mr. Boulten moved a resolution that the treatment of the original settlers on Free Grant Districts should be the same as thole settling, after the passage of the Act, and that locatees holding mill sites in such territor es, should be compelled to build such mills as may have been agreed the first themselves to samp it asunder. I claims to such mill sites. He supported, have too much confidence in their dignity in a short speech, the principle of the re-

> tended to treat emigrants in a liberal manner. He raised the question that the motion affecting the revenue was out of

After some discussion the motion was

Hon. S. Macdonald gave notice that tomorrow he would move the House into mittee on the subject of providing for the expenses of trials of election expenses. On motion of Mr. Perry, an address mas granted by the production of a copy of the report, and evidence taken before the .e. lect Committee respecting the Woodstock & Erie Railway and Harcour Company.

Mr. Carneguie moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Petercoro and Haliburton The Bill had not received its second

reading when the hour for private bilis had Irish gentleman, there are several points elapsed The debate on the fees of registrars was resumed after the debate. The six months nost was carried by 44 to 20.

> Mr. I row moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the assessment liw. The second reading was had, and the Bill Mr. ykert moved the second read-

rounds. We do not forget the patriotic County Courts. Mr. Hay's Bill to amend an act respecting the Court of Error and Appeal was

should be regulated as follows: When the emoluments reach \$2,000, and under \$3,000, the registrators should receive two thirds, over \$3,000 one half, and over \$4,000 one quarter. The House was discussing the Bill up

KINGSTON.

The first resolution was moved by John Carruthers, Esq., seconded by C. V. Price, day, Esq., and resolved that the citizens of be greatly advanced, and a large tract of

wit the municipalities interested therein Sea , which has already

Moved by Jas. O'Reilly, Q. C., seconded rumours of peace propositions being and in hastening the development of the subject, and to withdraw from the Convenwild lands of a country, we believe that tion unless overtures proceed direct from

trunk line for uniting various enterprises to the war.

6th Moved by John Fraser, Esq., sec-

on ed by R. J. Walker, Esq, and

be a committee to co operate with other | the snow adhered to the telegraph wires parties for taking such steps as they may loading them down until they snapped in consider best for facilitating the project pieces. The wires from this point East and obtaining a charter incorporating a ward for from 77 to 80 miles were wrecked company for the construction of a narrrw as they never were before. Over a thouguage iron railway from Kingston to Pem- sand men have been at work night and broke by the shortest practicable route :- day in making repairs. Communication The Mayor and Corporation; the members with the outward world is re-established of the Board of Trade; Sir John A waccion. at last, and by to-morrow the Western ald, Hon Alex Campbell, R J Cartwright, Union lines will be fully restored to work-Geo A Kirkpatrick, D D Calvin, ing rder. P. P., Mr Strange, M. P. P., James O'Reilly, James Cartwright, S. Muckleston, James Bawden, R T Walkem, for the Atlantic side. John Breien, Wm Breden, Thos Baker, Dion and Deery, billiard players, were Jas Swift, H Falger, J A Henderson, Jas among the passengers over the line for the McNee, P Harty, Patrick Brown, D Mc- East yesterday. enderson, J Davis, Jno Creighton, W McRossie, T W Nash, H H Horsey R Kent, O strange, Dr Dickson, Mr Irwin, Geo Newlands, P Conroy, Dr. Skinner, Juo Kerr, R Waddell. Thos Moore, I'T Yates,

MONTREAL

MONTHEAL, Jan. 19. The Concert an I Ball of the Typograph ical Union at St. Patrick's Hall, last night passed off with great colat; several songs were sung in good style. The dancing was kept up till morning.

The Holman troupe still continue to draw crowded houses nightly. Business and news is very dull to-day. Corn exchange report furnishes no new tems this evening.

QUEBEC.

Weather cold and clear.

Quebec, Jan, 19. The late snow storms have blocked up the country roads. There is great difficulty in opening them. A writer in the Chronicle protests against

The Hibernian ball was a complete suc

At a meeting held to day in the Quebec harter to increase the capital stock. Endeavors were made by certain members of the North Shore Railway to erect workshops elsewhere than at Quebec.

The 8th bastalion of volunteer rifles

marched out last night. Weather cold ; 20 below zero this morn-

THE WAR.

Midnight Despatches

CABLE NEWS. Bismarck Recovering ... The Bombardment ... Prussians Still Unchecked ... A French Brig sea.

Captured...The Uhlans Levy in Bolbec ... Bourbaki Gained a Victory and Raised the Seige of Belfort...Conference Opening Meeting ... Granville Presides The Prussian Delegate to Oppose any Effort for Peace Unless Propositions Come From France.

LONDON, January 15 .- A special des-17th, says Bismarck has been iil, but has of his ability and talent. He alluded to

slowly but steadily. The gunners syste- the unfair manner in which she had been made the circumstances of the people to mati ally avoid firing on public buildings. treated, and exculpated her of the charge dider, and an increased duty on the staple A flag of truce was to-day sent into the of the murder of her husband, Lord commonties of importation presses with

taking the Litter by surprise with 300 unhappy and forced marriage with the prisioners. The French afterwards made latter, and finally her separation from him, Frazier, but Keller maintained his position. putable of debauchers. He considered the shall encourage the manufacture of all The tighting continued throughout three act of her decapitation as a mistaken and staple requisites in each country for itself, days, during which the German loss was unjust policy, and unworthy of Elizabeth, 1,100 men.

was attacked yesterday near St. Romain | the pangs of a guilty conscience, but Mary

shelfed. The enemy was repulsed with the privileges she was entitled to, deprived considerable loss. The French had five of the attendants due to her regal rank, The Uhlans entered Bolbec andlev ied a | tioners ignominous axe. A large and enthusiastic meeting was contribution of 100,000 francs. The money The Rev. lecturer, in his closing perora-

seized the Mayor and chief citizens, and solemn and eloquent manner to consider bourg to reinforce the Army of the Loire to the swift, nor the battle to the strong,

PESTH, Jan. 16 .- During the debate on way the budget to-day Von Buest defended | The Rev. gentleman was frequently inthe policy of the friendliness towards terrupted with marks of approbation, and Prussia, and spoke with gratimeation of the at the close of the interesting discourse a provement on the relations of the Im- vote of thank- was proposed by Dr. Grant, perial Government with Italy. He caution- M.P., and seconded by Mr Robinson.

ed the delegates against despondency. The Hon. Dr. Tupper, who presided, sassination of policemen in Ireland.

LOND NDERRY, Jan. 19 .- The steamship Moravian from Portland has arrived. The World's special dated London 17th says the Conference on the Eastern Question, held an informal session to-day and adjourned until the 24th. It is believed that Bourbaki has gained a victory and raised the seige of Belfast. The bombardment of Paris ceased to-

The Herald's special dated London 27th railway running from the city of Kingston day there were present the Plenipotentiarto the town of Pembroke on the Ottawa jes of Austria, Prussia, Russia, Turkey, River, beli-ving thereby the prospect of Italy and England. Although the Conference assembled with a great show of owing to the fact that the persons present my part, were kine enou h to support me the public domain opened up for settle meet nearly d ily in London. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville 2nd, Moved by G. A. Kirkpatrick, sec- was called upon to preside A communi Ottawa River would afford incalculable ad- kept strictly secret, it may be confidenlarge section of country, the citizens of ference must be without prejudice to the In justification of my friends in the Kingston pledge themselves to co-operate abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Russian Government. In regard to by Jas. Ford, jr., Esq., resolved that at the Conference, Count Bernistoff is unwhereas, liberal land grants are of mater der strict orders from the Prussian Gov. ial benefit in advancing r ilroad enterprise, ernment to oppose any introduction of the

ment of this Province a liberal land grant, Florence, Jan. 17.—Count Arrwabene Montreal for 1857 can prove the facts just in a d tion to such speciel money grant to day laid on the rresident's desk in the stated. Again thanking my many friends per mile, as it may be justiy entitled to, Chamber an interrogation addressed by the Moved by C. J. Gildersleeve, Esq., se- Government pre-occupied itself with the conded by J. Bowden, Esq., resolved that new phase the war has entered upon, and in the opinion of this meeting the King- whether it intends in erfering in conjuncston and Pembroke Rulway serve as a tion with the neutral powers to put an end

the Hornet has gone to Hayti. Manuel

tal expenses that may be found proper for the North a. string, it struck on us on advancing said enterprise and in obtaining Friday, isch inst., and did not cease until Sunday night. Though not more than 22 inches of snow fell, it was piled up in fearful drifts in every direction. A storm of Resorved, That the following gentlemen | sleet which accompanied alternately with

San Francisco, Jan. 18 .- A car load California Cotton was shipped yesterday

Yesterday's Despatches.

Petersburg, in a recent editorial, criticizes tion, but not to the same extent as carried in caustic language the reply of Von in the United States. He thought, as a Beust to Gortschikoff's note, and says dis- dry goods importer, that a quantity of dry tinetly that the policy of Austria is not goods was imported that ought to be calculated to secure the friendship of Rus- made in the country. He instanced the sia or that of the Western powers. Two thousand additional prisoners have

Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of 16th inst. tion to the southward of Belfort on Monday against renewed attacks from the army looking at Great Britain, the great free of the East. The German loss was com- country of the world, he found an over

one thousand Guards Mobiles near Lan

and 3,203 men killed and wounded.

wounded prisoners. just received from Versailles says that the to get emigrating French Canadians to French under Gen. Chausey are retreating | settle en lands in Ontario. He dwelt on from Lavale. The German army is in full | the subject of diversity of labor. The pursuit, and has already passed the town exemptions of large manufactories from of Vosges, 14 miles east of Lavale.

ntended to attack the independence of | Mr. Wilkes did not think it becoming Naw York, Jan 19 .- At midnight there were no sign of the S. S. Cuba at Sandy

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Missouri Legislature this morning elected Frank Blur United States Senator. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-Information has been received that guns and munitions of war Linded upon the coast of Cuba, on the

16th, from the steamer Hornet did not fall into the hands of the Spaniards as reported, but were received by the insur-There is considerable activity in the Brooklyn navy yard preparing ships for

It is rumored that Admiral Rowan wi

The Rev Mr. Cartwright's Lecture. The Rev. Mr. Cartwright delivered his second lecture in Gowan's Hall last evening. There was a much larger audience than on the previous occasion.

in which he handled his subject-" Mary the to the London Times from Versailles, Queen of cotts," gave convincing proof the many changes she had gone through, tempted to be raisel, as before, by an Prussis is urgent for the assembly of the the "ups and downs" of life, and the unjust prejudice evinced towards her. He the same justice, for successful industry The bombardment of Paris proceeds dilated with considerable warmth upon and the very construction of public works, Darnley, showing that she had no act or greater weight on the newly arrived and A German depatch dated Brevailliers, part with Bothwell, in the conspiracy 17th, reports that Gen. Keller had occu- of which he was accused, tried, but who have already accumulated property pled the towns of Frazier and Charorier not convicted. He alluded to her or money. attack on Chaguey, Betalcourt and who was one of the yılest and most disre and showed how the latter sixteen years nestly discussed, that I shall not presume A French brig with a cargo of provision afterwards, when dying, named and constiwas captured off Bordeaux by a German tuted the son of the injured Mary, to be her successor on the British Turone. HAVRE, Jan. 19 .- A small French force | Elizabeth died like a prisoner, suffering all | that great and early apostle of modern by the Prussians, and the village was died like a Christian martyr, deprived of all

and finally deprived of life by the executhat though both queens left behind them

perform their part manfully in the right the forest and the prosecution of the or-

then put the vote to the meeting, closing LONDON, Jan. 18.-It is reported that the his remarks by saying he sympathised with ussian budget is very satisfactory. The those who were absent or unable to attend passed the audience dispersed, all apparently well satisfied with the treat they had

The following approbatory notice, taken | which only averages about ten to the square from the Naval and Military Gazette, refers mile (not including the North West) can to a son of the late Thomas G Ridout, so hardly be said to be crowded, yet in ong the much respected cashier of the the cities of the Province of Quebec and Bank of Upper Canada:

-We sincerely trust that during the present long evenings the happy custom of in every way likely to tend to edifying is providing of suitable employ the individuality of smart and educated ment for those which might thus officers brought to bear on some subject be added to the producing classes. they are thoroughly masters of for improvement and amusement of their men. Of perous country on our southern border such a class was the lecture to the 80th may fairly be regarded as in the position Regiment, delivered by Lieut. R dout, in. have described. They tax, not only our structor of musketry, the subject being, manufactures, but the produce of our "The Composition of an Army, and how to helds, our forests, our fisheries and our place it in the Field." The attendance of mines; self-defence, and the attainment non-commissioned officers was very large, of some national advantages by those who and Col. Harrison was also present. The belong to our new, our prosperous, and lecturer said the address on the subject our British Canadian Dominion, seem to should have the special interest to such an me as exceptional justification for the audience as that before him; for he sup. levying of a moderate tariff, not only on who was not anxiously watching public of our exports. events at present-not knowing but the Having made these concessions to the next day's paper would announce that wir theories of partially protective duties, was declared, and that the British army I shall now state what appears to me as was to be once more brought into the field. | the chief reason why in a country like Assuming that war was declared, and that | Canada excessive tariffs should never be the army was called into the field in the resorted to, and why those that are imsame strength as that in which it went into posed for revenue purposes and in view of the Crimea, he would place before them previous considerations, should be gra-

some facts as to its proper composition and dually reduced if equal justice be meted ment. Lieut. Ridout then pro- out to all classes of the population. I wit a very interesting lecture in t Of the over nine millions of dollars de he displayed a profound know eige rived from duties on imports in 1869, of inilitary science, and a thorough inti- about 57 per cent was levied under the macy with the leading movements of the few heads of Dry Good; Tax, Sugar, generals of by-gone days, as well as a keen Liquors, and Toogcos, and the amount perception of the tectics and strategy which raised from duties constituted 64 per cent into figures to prove the cost of getting went to the purser with the usual sum of are daily being manifested in the present of the whole legitimate revenue of the land, and taking the timber from money to pay his fare. "Fifty cents Continental struggle. In conclusion, the country. I maintain that the greater por- it and the license to take the timber from more," said the purser. "Why?" lecturer said his next address would be tion of this revenue is paid by the poorer the land. Would they believe him when asked. "Well, you have put a duty on have reference to the history of the 80th | The latter two articles are excessable one tenth of the value of the timber. | your pocket." [Laughter.] If this wasn't Regiment, and he might add that there commodities, and legitimate subjects of They might look upon the immense piles experiencing the effects of the duty was scarcely a corps in the service whose taxation to the utmost amount that can of lumber surrounding the city and think nothing was. [L ughter.] deeds were as brilliant as those of the 80th. be collected, but they are only about 2 it hard to believe his statements, but they are only about 2 it hard to believe his statements, but they are only about 2 it hard to believe his statements, but they Such addresses never fail to rivet the at- per cent of the whole importations. The were perfect y true. He was a Free Trader he meeting and lost, 26 to 8.

Dominion Board of Frade. SECOND DAY.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous day, which were confirmed. The President said they would resume the discussion where it was left off last might the su ject was protective tariffs Mr. Modilliviny stated that owing to the fire last night they would be unable to give the banquet to the Dominion Board Trade, as was contemplated. They must accept the will for the dee!

The President accepted Mr. McGillivray's statement, and in doing so expressed his disapproval of tendering banquets to the members of the Board in cities where they met. It was bad to make this a practice. Discussion was then resumed on Mr.

Elliott's motion. Mr. Wilkes had the floor, but waived his right in favor of Mr. Gordon Mr. Gordon addressed the Board and expressed his views of the unfairness

of admitting American produce free to Canada when their markets were barred LONDON, Jan. 17.-The Journal of St. sgainst us. He argued in favor of protect good done to the boot and shoe trade by protection. He thought a protective policy did not raise prices, but wasa stimulus to trade. He reviewed the benefits of protoction to flax, cotton and other Gen. Von Werder maintained his posi- trades. He was not going to argue the merits of Free trade and Protection. crowded population emigrating to where? London, January, 18,-9.30 p. m .- The best protected country in the world-The investment of Longwy is complete. | the United States. He'did not speak as The Germans on the 15th inst. dispersed | an extreme protection man, but he found from a return that in Connecticut alone 900) French Canadians found employment The German loss in the battles with in the mills. This was proof of the bene-Chausey is officially stated at 177 officers fits of protection. He donsidered that the Province of Quebec afforded very good The French lost besides the killed facilities to manufacturers, and surely by and wounded, twenty-two thousand un- the establishment of manufactures the people would be kept at home. He alvo-London, Jan. 17, 10 p. m.-A despatch cate sending emigration agents to Quebec taxes was wrong. He offered a few hints | Class E - Represents a commer-A despatch dated at Pruntlat, the 17th, on the subject of duties. He found in ays: It is reported that there has been Europe the system of specific duties was enewed fighting to-day along the whole the favorite one, or a combination of specific and ad valorem duties. The The King of Prussia in a letter to Prince adoption of ad valorem system was an Henry, of Luxemburg, counsels him to be encouragement to fraud, and mentioned prudent, and asserts that Prussia has never a case which came under his own notice:

> on the part of one so young as himself to go into the truisms of free trade in the presence of older and abier representatives of the commercial interests of the coun try. He would, with their permission. read them the following short paper he had prepared on the subject: The Canadian Tarlife have been profes sedly framed for the purposes of revenue

The protection they may have afforded to the rising menufactures of the country has been called incitental, and in no way in tended to exclude the cheaper products of | either British or foreign labour. In forty years the tariffs of Cane is have varied from 21 to 2) per cent, the most recent adjustment having fixed the average on manufactured goods at 152 per cent. In the infancy of any country the most

natural result for the purposes of revenue is a duty on imports and even on exports. Nor is there great injustice in this mode of raising revenue; the circumstances of the people are generally poor, for they have no manufacturing interests to protect, and all are equally interested in the chespness of commodities As population increases The Rev. gentlemen, from the manner public works must be undertaken and the He consumes say \$500 worth, country generally developed, thereby creating a debt, to provide for which requires a larger revenue. This is often atincreased duty on imposts, but without

The abstract questions of free trade have been so often, so ably and so earto enter upon the subject from that stand point. However sound the abstract dogmas of free trade may be as laid down by British policy, Dr. Adam Smith, or by his present more abstruse successor, John Stewart Mill; there are in the circumstances of every country, conditions and peculiarities which render their application more or less politic for the promotion of

general national prosperity. It : ppears to me there are some condimight reasonably modify the application of extreme Free Trade principle. failed to reach it, the railway to Alencon and that each and all in this world should over what is required in the cultivation of

probably be employed without the estab lishment of manufactures. 3rd. The neighbourhood of an "un friendly" or strongly protective nation.

which manufactures largely itself, admit of no reciprocity of interchange. Although the deposits in the Banks continue to increase, and the lavestments in other period, it can hardly be claimed that there is, as yet much surplus capital in tection, rather than seek for investmen out of the country. 2nd, a population in some few places in the other provinces, 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)-Belfast population has reached about two hun dred to the acre, or about one half the density of the most crowded cities of Britinstruction and amusement, will be a cus. in such centres of population every possitom widely adopted. What we feel to be ble encouragement should be given to the

3rd. The United States, that vast pros-

which I now submit, classifying the various | competition grades of Society, and showing the propor- whole world. tion paid by each class under the mode of amount of American and other capital in municipal assessment and under the tariff vested in producing lumber in the vicinity system adopted by the Government.

Class A-Represents a class of tax payer supposed to be worth one and a half millions of dollars. Municipal assessment on property rielding a tax at 14 cts Probable personal expenses of this class, say..... which we assume 50 per

cent to be dutiable at 15 per cent; 6 m dollars, at 15 per cent...... or a littler over 2 mills on the dollar of assessed valtax-payer supposed to be

Class B-Represents a class of worth two million dollars, who is assessed for municipal purposes \$10,020,00 Paying a tax of, at 14 per cent, say penses of such is, say one-half of which is probably dutiable, viz., \$2,500, at 15 per cent...... on 11 mills in the dollar.

Class C-Represents a commer cial tax-payer, worth, say. 200,000 00 Assessed for municipal pur-Paying a tax at 14 per cent ... Expenses of said tax payers is, say..... per cent of which is dutiable, \$4,000, at 15 per cent or 61 mills in the dollar on assessed value. Class D.-Represents an Anuitist

having an income of say, \$5,UX) assessed for property, and income say...... the one for the good of the country. Yielding at 14 cents in the Mr. Gordon replied in a general way to dollar Personal expenses of said tax payer say..... per cent, being liable to duty \$2,000 at 15 per cent. or 3 per cent, on assessed cial employee' salary say

\$600, and on property \$,400, \$2,000 at 14 per cent Personal expenses say..... per cent., of which \$400 at 15 per cent..... or 3 per cent. on assessed valuation.

the subject, would contine himself to ses F- epresente an average mechanic, who earns probably \$500 or \$600 per annum, and lives in a house worth say, \$700, taxes for municipal purposes. ... Expenses say, \$400, half of which \$200 at 15 per cent. or 41 per cent are G-Represents a better class farmer, farm worth 8m. valued for 5 m, and an income of \$500 Pays at 1 cent is the dollar for

neumes\$1,000 worth goods 50 per cent. of which at 15 per cent..... or nearly 14 cents on his assessed valuation. ass H - Represents an aver age farmer in any of the Provinces, farm worth say \$1,5(K), assessed \$1,000 and \$250 income say, at

municipal purposes.....

cent for municipal pur half of which at 15 per cent..... or 3 per cent, on his asses

closs A and B, under a very lax system of going to do away with it. He mentioned sipality, and paying towards the revenue direct bread and fuel tax. farm is worth but \$1,500, and has say a tax was objectionable. assessed valuation. Whereas, the town cess. or city mechanic must pay to the revenue Mr. Fry asked Mr. Howland if he was 41 per cent on his assessed valuation.

that if the greater portion of the revenue salt. of large properties and of accumulated could they import it? capital are comparatively exempt from Mr. Howland moved that the discussion

In the circumstances of Canada, an months. reduced from 2.50 to 1.67 per head of the influence at the B ard, and were exercising population. I answer cursorly to make | that influence to their own advantage. up the loss of two millions and three quar- The President objected to the local re ters. Levy an export duty of one dollar ference. The subject had better be dis feet of sawn lumber, the product of our in. Mr. Caruthers objected to a protection valuable forests and levy say 2 mills in on salt for he lived in Central Can da and the dollar as a property and income-tax on | they wanted to get their salt cheep. Salt the one thousand millions of as cessed

arguments in cause of protection. Mr. Dornville, St. John, spoke as representing the manufacturers of St. John. He spoke against protection. He was sorry to see a duty on raw material or duty on flour, grain, coal and coige.

of barbarism (meaning protection) would wick for packing purposes. In New Bruns not have been brought before them. He wick an immense quantity of salt was used coincided with the remarks made by Mr. for this purpose. As regarded the duty officers unbending with their men for their ain. It may fairly be claimed that even say the manufactries of Canada were not be taken off. happy to say, of one manufactory in the imposition of the duty of 25 cents per bar rom outside. They did not require to duty at the modest profit of \$4 per ton. buy cloth in Great Britain unless they Mr. Daniels said the price of flour under liked. As to boot and shoes every manu- the duty had risen. facturer of them was coining money. As to Mr. J. J. MacKenzie, although a Free the prosperity of Canada he thought it was | Trader would not support the abolition of never so great as it was at present. Mr. Daniel advanced arguments in favor | burt to the salt trade of Western Canada Mr. Pennock protested against the dis-

ever since he was a boy he might say, and salt. he heard the remark with anxiety. He | Hon. Mr. Skead would be very sorry indeed to witness a duty on coal they hid to bear. The speaker then went | was going to Quebec last summer, and he he told them that the Government got | coal, our fuel, and we must take it out of tion of the men for whose benefit they are great staples of consumption pay the in principles. The Government must Mr. Neilson was in favor of the senti-

astrous effects of protection.

trade There was an immense of the city, and they received but a fa per centage of profit in return. There was not a dry goods merchant at the Boar but who had a greater profit than the lum berman. He hoped the Board would not for one moment think of increasing the large burdens the lumbermen already

Mr. Cruthers remarked on the prote tion arguments of Mr. Gordon; his police put him in mind of certain two young chemists who came from England to the country and invested their capital in the establishment of a starch factory at Ed wardsburg. They failed, but managed to form a joint stock company, and in some way moomprehensible to him managed to get a protection on their manufactory of forty per cent. Since then the establish ment had done better, but why should the

whole country be taxed for their benefit? Mr. Kerry was of opinion that the dis eussion of this question should not have been brought up before the Board. He advanced his views on the best policy of securing success to the country. In regard to emigration to Canada he said that to get emigrante to the country we must be in a position to pay as high a rate of wage as paid in the old country

Mr. Dougall spoke of the time when duties were very high and the disastrous effect this protection had. At that time the duties in the United States were lower than they were in Canada. The smuggling was then from the United States to Canada. He was certain before five years were over that duties in the United States would be reduced. The specific duties argument of Mr. Gordon, he thought, cut its own throat, for while he held it was the best way to secure honest trading he had spoken of nothing but frauds of duty. In his opinion no system of duty would make men honest if they were not inclined to be so. He believed the ad valorem system was

arguments of freetraders, and in the course of doing so, remarked that the boot and shoe trade now so prosperous had enjoyed protection. In regard to iron trade he was not prepared to speak. He read a list of mills not in operation. He was giad to hear from so many gentlemen of the prosperity of the country. It was true there was plenty of money in the banks, but that fact, while it showed possession of wealth was not a guarantee of prosperity. There had been plenty of money in England for some time past. So much that it went begging at two per cent, but for all that the manufactories of the country were in a very bad state. Mr. Robertson, Montreal, speaking on

woollens and cottons. He considered that protection for revenue purposes on woolien and cottons was quite enough. He hoped the duty of anything would not be lowered. He begged to move the following amendment: Moved in amendment by Andrew Robertson, seconded by James Dunnville, that it is the opinion of this Board that the necessary revenues required by the Government are so great as to afford all the in cidental protection required, and that instead of adding to the present tariff the duties should be gradually reduced as fast as the exigencies of the country will

duce to their notice a very important subject, viz: that of petroleum oil. Discussion followed as to the propriety of introducing the subject at that date The subject was dropped, as it would be embodied in another subject to come up for discussion. Mr. Ryan, Montreal, here move! "that

Mr. Walker, London, Legged to intro

a petition be presented by this Board at next meeting of Parliament for the repeal of duties on flour, grain, coal, and coke." Salt was subsequently added. 37 50 Mr. Ogilvy after having given a duty on coal and grain a fair trul was astonished Here you have the millionaire as in He was told that the Government was

operty and income assessment contri- | districts that would have to import grain ng from \$4 650 to \$6,330 to his muni- and fuel, and the tax in such cases was a the nation the munificent sum of Mr. Daly said agriculturists were not in \$375 to \$900, or from 14 to 2 mills in the favor of duty on grain. In Western disdollar on his imperfectly assessed valua- tricts farmers had not grain to seed or feed

tion. The farmer, on the contrary, whose them, and in face of this he thought the surplus income of \$306, and who buys im- Mr. Howland argue i strongly in favor ported goods to the value of \$500 per an- of protection. He had the interest of the num, he has to pay the Government \$37.50 | country at heart in urging this measure,

of duties or about 3 per cent on his whole and intended to do snything for its sucaware that there was a duty of 30 per cent The last reflection will convince any one on British coal, and nearly 100 per cent on

be thus raised from Customs duties, a Mr. Ogilvy said they could make salt in great injustice is suffered by the in justrial Goderich ten cents chesper than they coult masses of the country, while the holders | make it in the United States, and how

of the subject be postponed for six average duty for the present, of not over Mr. Walker seconded Mr. Howland's 10 cents would be an ample protection to motion, and beld that the salt inter st of all classes of manufactures that are likely Goderich required the protection they rebecomes more developed, and the popu- saying that had it not been for the proteclation, which is our greatest want becomes | tion extended to Goderich salt there would greatly increased, even this tariff may be have been no salt wells to-day. He comlowered, but in justice to the masses of batted Mr. Daly's remak that the agriculthe population a higher one than this turalists of the west did not relish duty on should not be imposed. If it be asked grain. It was no doubt Montreal's gain to how could the necessary revenue of the have free trade, but it did not suit them in Dominion be raised if inport duties were the West. Montreal had an overwhelming

was a necessary of life and should be free

from duty. Mr. Fry expressed astonishment at the Mr. Dougall instanced where protection had ruined the town of mherstourg, for Mr. Daniels was in favor of a repeal of Mr. J. J. Mackenzie had hoped this relict | the protection on salt used in New Bruns

Fry and Mr. Wilkes. Protectionists might on flour his opinion was that duty shoul! succeeding, but he did not know, he was Mr. Wilkes wanted to know il since the Dominion that was not succeeding. He men- rel on flour had it increased in price in St. tioned the great progress sewing machine John. He reviewed question of duty on manufactories had made, and the coal and flour, and considered duty on coal number of machines made and sent as far as the west was concerned as a duty to Great Britain and other Provinces. on a necessary of life. He would use Nova Now iron for this was brought from Eng. Scotia coal as often as he could but he and and sent back to them. As to the cloth | found as far as Toronto was concerned that trade it was not languishing. Our manu- two cargoes of Nova Scotia coal landed in factories of cloth had shut out competition Toronto were sold under the present

> the protection on salt. It would do serious Mr. Daly, as representing an agricul-

Hon. Mr. Skead said he was late but on Government in a national policy on these coming into the door had heard the remark questions. Representing the Stratford "a dollar a thousand on lumber." He Board of Trade he could say they did not had been thirty years in the lumber trade, approve of the duty on grain, coal and disposition on the part of the Board to why? Suppose there was no duty on make lumberers bear any heavier burdens coal what return did they get? Why, than they do now. The members of this hundreds of vessels came to Quebec laden Board, especially gentlemen dealing in grain with coal, and took back their square who could not appreciate the burdens timber. Talking on the duty of coal, he

Tavish, D. A. Smith, Sutherland, Bird, all who have used them. Sold by all provide such sum of money as may be severity, isolating us for several dout, no only on his good intentions, but in proportion more largely consumed by tax be born by every man woman and spoke strongly in favor of fostering as the port. I have prepared a statement child but let the country have intercelonial trade.

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