

FRESH SALMON

McEwan's Celebrated Haddies, SMOKED WHITEFISH, Lochfine Herrings, PORTLAND BOATERS, Finest American Table Cod, Green Cod.

JOSEPH KAVANAGH, WELLINGTON-ST., OTTAWA, Feb. 26, 1874

English Rubber Coats, Lap Coats, Leggings, AT DEVLIN'S, Hats that R Hats, AT DEVLIN'S

QUEEN RESTAURANT, Lunch Bill of Fare, MARCH 14th, 1874. SOUP: Mutton Broth, Bean (Meagre). COLD: Loaf of Beef, Round of Beef, Turkey, Ham, Tongue. HOT: Oyster Patties, Oysters stewed, Oysters raw, Sandwiches, Tea and Coffee.

St. Patrick's Day, THE ORDER OF CELEBRATION, GRAND CONCERT, MARCH 15, 1874

WILSON & ORR, Carvers & Gilders, PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS, 60 Sparks-st.

NOTICE-Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

NOTICE-Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

Hour of Singing, Perfectly adapted to the progressive Note Book, RIVER OF LIFE, Best Book for Sabbath-Schools, CHOICE TRIOS, 3 Part Songs for Female Voices.

DIRECTORY OF CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Morning Service at 11 o'clock, Evening Service at 7 o'clock. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Morning Service at 11 o'clock, Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Knox's Presbyterian Church, Morning Service at 11 o'clock, Evening Service at 7 o'clock.

QUEEN RESTAURANT, Lunch Bill of Fare, MARCH 14th, 1874.

THE OTTAWA TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. "THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBANS."

THE OTTAWA TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. "THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBANS."

THE OTTAWA TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. "THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBANS."

THE OTTAWA TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. "THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBANS."

THE OTTAWA TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. "THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBANS."

there is no time to solemn for that, and matters not by whom the comments on such protest are made. Lunkard, infidel, or alien the commentator may or may not be. That is his business, not Dr. Jones'. "The Priest of St. Albans" condescends to defend himself from what is laid to his charge, and he will come out with flying colours if what is alleged against him be untrue. The press is open to him as to others, and he seeks it and uses it to his advantage. It is a secular press, and it is not the province of religious subjects. The "Priest of St. Albans" fails to see himself as others see him. The "Priest of St. Albans" says "unhappily there are editors, who are drunkards and infidels!" Let us ask this reverend gentleman if the clergy are not open to such a reproach—in their case the more shameful. Where were the Taylor, the learned author of the "Diagnosis," for instance, who died in Oakham jail where he was imprisoned for blasphemy, and where are the Colemans, who, like others, whom we could name, have disgraced that church of which they are and were ministers? With no desire to asperse the clerical order, we say that even they are not in a position to thank Heaven they are not as other men.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. The battle of Free Trade versus Protection is now fairly opened. The troops of the contestants receiving successive wounds. This question was much discussed during the recent elections in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. In Hamilton, the controversy in regard to the new Government's intentions, and the proper policy for it, was particularly hot. Strenuous efforts were made to win votes among the workmen by the unfounded stories as to the Premier's design to sweep away the present protection, enjoyed by the manufacturers, in the interest of the free traders, such as the "Olebe" proprietors were described to be, and in that of the importers of raw materials. These charges were denied almost daily both on the authority of Mr. Mackenzie's own speeches and recent utterances, with a view to the removal of misconception. Yet the well-known game of distortion and repetition went on to the last, but without avail, as the Opposition candidates, who were to be benefited by it, were elected to stay at home. We gave it as our opinion even before Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of Lambton appeared, and without any authoritative information on the subject, that the present incidental or incidental protection to Canadian industries would not be interfered with. We had come to this conclusion from our recollection of the course pursued by the leaders of the movement when in opposition, in the discussion of the finance and tariff subjects year after year. All knew, also, that the necessities of the public service required duties at least as high as fifteen per cent. on the luxuries and necessities now carrying them, if we were to continue without direct taxation which is unpopular in all countries. Certainly the Liberal Party do not and do not want this system. Moreover, it must have appeared patent to all that, as the expenditure of the Dominion increases, more and more duties would be wanted; and as the natural growth of the country is likely to be insufficient to meet the demands of the Finance Minister, with the present scale, there was no recourse but raising it. Thus, whatever abstract theories or preferences may be entertained by the Ministers, they will have no choice, under the circumstances supposed, but to raise the import duties. The question remains—to what extent, and on what principle should they proceed? This is not to be answered in a general, off-hand manner. The meeting of the Finance Minister, held recently, shows the difference of opinion by which the clergy and most experienced business men of the country are divided. The friends and opponents of the present scale of duties, or amount of protection, were almost equal, the slight preponderance being in favor of the advocates of further Protection. The moderation of their demands and calmness in argument, however, proved them not very far removed, in view, from their opponents. Probably the dividing line does not exceed five per cent. above the present scale, and having called for protection beyond 20 per cent. Now we believe that a new country like Canada, still settled and possessing infinitely more resources than any other, should do everything in its power to attract capital and population. No country can be as well off or as prosperous without a variety of industries as with them. Look at England's experience. If when the cotton famine occurred, on the break-out of the late American War, and that great trade came to a standstill, England had not possessed many others in a prosperous condition, she would have suffered and national loss must have ensued. Other industries employed many of the idle, and their artisans were enabled to contribute to the relief of those in distress. People like ours ought to be in a condition to produce most of the commodities, if not all used in the country. Having had to create everything, from the settlement of the virgin wilderness, they required some aid, and particularly in face of the vigorous competition of old lands, superior as to wealth, skill, cheap labour and other facilities. In an essence, rapin, or an insupportable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-study, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives; and again thinks. When we reflect that the brain and muscles have been a long time restored to strength by Fellow-Compound Symplics, we cannot but be persuaded that the same principle is applicable to the mind. The ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who are not able to preserve their balance of power by using the Symplics.

In his speech delivered at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature, on Thursday, Lieutenant Governor Archibald announced to be the intention of his Government to adopt the County Court system. Our neighbors would do well to go a little farther and imitate the municipal system of Ontario.

Whether the coming session of Parliament will be of long or short duration is a question that concerns a goodly number in Ottawa, and that is very often asked. We believe it is not the intention of those who will have the lead in the deliberations of the House that the session shall be long on. The Government, it is not improbable, will have their measures in such a state of readiness that there will be no delay that can be avoided by prompt action on their part.

We have heard, we believe correctly, that the disposition of business by the Judges at Toronto fixes the time for the trial of the Controversial Election Petitions in June next. It is in accordance with what we have already stated upon this point. The sitting members on either side, whose returns are contested, will be likely to find fault with this arrangement; and the country can very well stand it since justice will be done even then much more speedily than under the old system.

After all that we have heard of late from the Opposition press about the state of the Court of Appeals in the neighboring Province of Quebec, and the "retrograde path" of the Government in the recent reconstruction of that body, the grievance seems to be scarcely serious enough to consider the state of the Court of Appeals, and if we may judge by what the Opposition press has said, the loudest full-fledged cry of the Government that of meeting it will be our impression that the evil was found to be not sufficiently great to deserve serious consideration. It is quite evident from the peculiar fault-finding of the Opposition press that they are grumbling because they have not the moral courage to appear satisfied with any act of the Government. The Court of Appeals as at present constituted will serve its purpose very well; and whether or not, it is scarcely becoming to these who justified the late Administration in their years of neglect of its condition to complain so loudly as of late they have been doing.

OTAWA, March 10, 1874. Present—J. W. Pesch, Chairman, Messrs. McCarron, Finlay, O'Connor, Courtois, Laroc, Chouinard, and Sims. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

SAD TRAGEDY.

A Missing Man Found. A considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday, by the report that a body had been found drowned at the head of the slides on the Chaudiere Island between 2 and 3 o'clock. It seems that some three men in the employ of Messrs. Bronson and Weston, were sent to make some repairs at the bulkhead of the slides, with a view to damming back the water, and thereby increase the supply to their mill when it opened in the Spring. In their operations, one of the men with a pile pulled up the arm of what was apparently a corpse in the water. A closer examination revealed the fact, that another man and the head of the body of a human being was penetrating through between the two bulkheads of the slides. The men immediately communicated the facts to the police, who in turn notified Coroner VanCortlandt. Follows Graves recognized the body as that of Mr. Halphen, who has been missing since Christmas Eve last, and who was seen for the last time living on the Richmond Road, having taken track in it at the tavern of one Patrick Kennedy, who was again seen by Halphen next sent for and recognized the body as that of his father. The body was removed to a small wooden tenement, where it was placed in a coffin, and there to await the action of the Coroner. The body was placed in charge of Mr. T. O'Connor, who is the collector of the tax on the property of the deceased. The body was found in a very peculiar manner, and the circumstances are very difficult to reach, and unless they were made more plain to the public, it is not likely that they would be understood. The body was found in a very peculiar manner, and the circumstances are very difficult to reach, and unless they were made more plain to the public, it is not likely that they would be understood.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mass Meeting. A mass meeting of persons interested in the promotion of the Y. M. C. A., was held last evening in Knox Church, City Hall Square. The church was filled by a large and respectable audience, a large proportion being ladies. The chair was occupied by Mr. Topley, President of the Association, and on the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Gallagher, Cameron, Sanderson, Moore, Pope and Mark; Mr. Robert Gray, Fort Hope; and Mr. Wilkie, Toronto.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Barber, Robertson, Hille, Taylor, Graham and Bronson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock