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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

The Dominion Tariff.
On the 6th April the Finance Minister, Sir Francis Hincks, brought down his Budget and unfolded his financial scheme in a speech of great length and remarkable for its lucidity and ability. On the following night Sir Francis introduced his tariff resolutions, and the Government took possession of the telegraph wires for the purpose of conveying to their officers the necessary instructions for carrying out the provisions of those resolutions, which took effect on the following day. The changes in the tariff of customs proposed by the resolutions are by no means inconsiderable, and as the subject is one which now possesses peculiar interest in this colony, we cannot do better than show how the new provisions compare with the old. The specific duties on horses of \$15 per head, on horned cattle of \$10 per head, on swine of \$2 per head, and on sheep of \$1 per head, are repealed, and a duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem*, is imposed, except in the case of animals imported for the improvement of stock, which are to be admitted free of duty, under the usual regulations. Under the previous tariff the duties upon cigars were, Value over \$10 per M. \$3 per M.; over \$10 and not over \$20, \$4 per M.; over \$20 and not over \$40, \$5 per M.; over \$40, \$6 per M. Now they are subject to a uniform duty of 45 cents per pound. On spirits and strong waters, such as brandy, gin, whisky, spirits of wine, alcohol and other liquors of the strength of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, the duty under the previous tariff was 80 cents per gallon on cordials \$1 30, on perfumed spirits \$1 20, on tinctures 63 cents per gallon. Under the new tariff spirits and strong waters remain the same; while other spirits sweetened to such an extent as to defeat the usual proof, also bitters had unenumerated articles of all kinds of the liquid class fall under the common rate of \$1 20 per gallon. Medicated waters, 20 cents per gallon. Manufactured tobacco, (except cigars) including snuff, which formerly bore a duty of 5 per cent, *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of 15 cents per pound is now charged with 12 1/2 per cent, *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of 20 cents per pound. Wines of all kinds are raised from an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent, to 25 per cent., the specific duty of 10 cents per gallon remaining the same, five quart or ten pint bottles to be rated a gallon. To the free list under the previous tariff the following articles are added, viz:—Bookbinders' Mill Boards and Binders' Cloth; Iron wire, and Brass in strips, Iron blooms and billets, not puddled. The following articles are struck out of the free list *ad valorem*, viz: Straw, Fire Engines, when imported by Municipal Corporations. Machinery, when used in the original construction of mills or factories (not including steam engines, boilers, water wheels or turbines), gold and silver leaf, emery paper, emery cloth, sand paper, sand cloth and plasters' leaf. These articles are now liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The previous tariff provided that packages of every description, in which goods are usually imported, and cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, and cases containing bottled wine or bottled spirits or other liquors, shall be free. The new tariff

substitutes the following: The value for duty of goods on which an *ad valorem* duty of customs is imposed, imported into Canada by sea, shall be the actual value of such goods on ship-board at the last place of their shipment to Canada, and the value of such goods for duty, if imported from the United States by land or inland navigation, shall be the actual value of such goods at the place at which they are purchased for importation into Canada, and when they are directly conveyed without change of package to Canada, and such value shall be ascertained by adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production or manufacture, cost of transportation, and of shipment, and transshipment, with all expenses included from the place of growth, production or manufacture to vessel in which shipment thereof is made to Canada, or to the place where the goods are manufactured in the United States and whence they are directly conveyed to Canada as aforesaid, and including also the value of any box, case, sack, package or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, and all export duties on such goods and all costs and charges incurred in placing such goods on ship-board or in vessel, car or carriage in which they are conveyed to Canada. The following new duties are imposed: Coal and coke per ton 50c. Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, which shall be free of duty—per bushel of 56 lbs 50c. Hops per lb 5c. Vinegar and acetic acid—per gallon 10c. Rice per pound 1c. wheat per bushel 4c. Peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, except wheat, per bushel 3c. Flour of wheat and flour of rye per barrel 25c. Indian meal and oatmeal and flour, or meal of any other grain except wheat and rye per barrel 15c. Hay 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Upon the entire tariff, both old and new, there is imposed an additional 5 per cent upon the duty collectable—not upon the value of the goods, but upon the amount of duty. For instance, on \$100 worth of goods paying 15 per cent duty the amount to be paid would be \$15 75. This 5 per cent applies alike to all duties whether *ad valorem* or specific. Another resolution changes the excise duty on manufactured tobacco to 15c a pound on Canadian twist, 10c a pound on common twist and 80c a pound on cigars.

THE FIREMEN'S MAY-DAY PARADE.
Old Boreas held high carnival yesterday and broke through every rule of propriety that ought to govern his conduct in an enlightened country such as ours, but his boisterous conduct—albeit it kept the fair sex within doors—did not deter the boys in red from turning out and presenting, with their trim uniforms and nicely polished machines, a splendid appearance. Against clouds of dust and sand which entered as invited guests into the eyes, noses, mouths and ears of the firemen, the companies formed on Government street. Rally in the day the Governor had written down to say that an attack of illness rendered a review of the Department by him impossible, so it was decided that the companies should proceed to the parade on their own account.

The parade was held at 10 o'clock, and the companies were drawn up in the following order: The Deluge hand-engine and hose carriage, drawn by the members, uniformed similarly with the H. & L. Company, followed. Next came the beautiful new steamer of the Deluge, which looks the very picture of good service, drawn by two splendid chestnut horses. The Tigers with their hand engine followed. The men were attired in red shirts and black pants and wore leather helmets with the name and number of the company carved upon the front. The beautiful steamer of the Tigers—the work polished till they reflected objects like mirrors—drawn by four spirited horses, some being Nesting like a fairy beneath a crown of roses set a little girl, the personification of the May Queen. The rear-carriage of the steamer brought up the rear. Scarcely in the line were the flags, banners, and crests of the companies, which contributed to the general effect. At the Council Chambers the firemen learned to their very great regret, that His Worship the Mayor was confined to his bed by an attack of erysipelas. The firemen were received by Councillors McKay, Grey, Gow and Walker, who inspected the apparatus. Councillor McKay (senior Councillor) then addressed the companies, expressing his satisfaction at their appearance and state of efficiency, and promising the cordial support of the City Government in all that tended to the advancement of the Fire Department. Councillor Casey also spoke in a congratulatory tone, and Chief Engineer Kriemer replied briefly and eloquently. The companies then marched through several of the principal streets, but the number of spectators—owing to the wretched state of the weather—was small, and at about 3 1/2 o'clock the companies returned to the place of starting and disbanded. It is to be regretted that the day was inclement, and it is still more to be regretted that the parade was not postponed until the occurrence of more favorable weather.

St. John's Church.—At the Sunday morning service at St. John's Church Rev. Mr. Johns, rector, referred to a scandalous and unhappy domestic difficulty which has formed the topic of public conversation for several days and has created a mingled feeling of sympathy and disgust in the minds of all right-thinking persons in a community hitherto happily exempt from such occurrences. It will be remembered that some four months ago Mr. Johns delivered a powerful sermon upon the frivolous and improper conduct of certain members of his congregation, and warned them against the results of their course of conduct if persevered in. On Sunday Mr. Johns referred to that memorable sermon, and in a voice broken with emotion asked if, in the light of the recent lamentable occurrence—which involved the fall of a hitherto respectable and respected member of the congregation—his remarks were not fully justified? The rev. gentleman then charged that the example of some whom he saw around him had contributed to the downfall of the member referred to, and earnestly asked that the prayer of all should ascend in his behalf. During the delivery of the well-aimed and courageous remarks of the rector, much emotion was manifested by those present. In the evening Rev. Mr. Alexander, Chaplain of H. M. S. Zealou, preached.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—It is already known that the Government of Prince Edward Island has rejected the "better terms" offered by the Government of Canada. The following is a minute of Council upon the subject: That inasmuch as said terms do not comprise a full and immediate settlement of the Land Tenure, and indemnity from the Imperial Government for loss of territorial revenue, the Committee cannot recommend said terms to their constituents and the public. A detailed statement of the reasons which have led to these conclusions had been published in the form of a report of the Executive Council of Sir Robert Hodgkin, the Administrator of the Government, and will, it is believed, lead to correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject of the Island Land Tenure. Our readers will, for the most part, know that the public domain of Prince Edward Island nearly all fell into the hands of a few monopolists. The Island Government takes the ground that it is a matter of Imperial concernment, a view which if it is thought the British Government will concur in when the matter is properly laid before it, so as to forward that present greatest of Imperial projects—the consolidation of all British North America into one strong, homogeneous whole.

AN ADDRESS.—The House of Commons, March 27th, Mr. Newdegate moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the existence, character, and progress of continental and monetary institutions or societies in Great Britain, and into the terms upon which income, property and estates belonging to such institutions, or to members thereof, have been bestowed and possessed. The Solicitor General would see in the growth of the institutions referred to by the hon. member no call for the appointment of a select committee, and with respect to the latter clause of the resolution he pointed out that Roman Catholics were placed by the law of England upon exactly the same footing as Protestants, and that the Government possessed no power to institute such an inquiry as that proposed by Mr. Newdegate. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Aytoun, Sir Herbert Croft, Mr. Green, Mr. Kinaird, and Mr. Newdegate having addressed the House, a division took place and the resolution was adopted by 131 votes against 129.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The following from the London Gazette, of March 29th, will set at rest all conjectures as to the new Attorney General's name. His color, however, is not defined—*Dunning Street, March 28th*—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint George Philipps Esq. to be Attorney General for the Colony of British Columbia. The ocean-riding target frigate *Mowat*, Capt. J. Comber, V. O., O. B., returned to Portsmouth from the United States on the 29th of March.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
On the 25th of April, Chandler introduced a resolution claiming that the Provisional Government at Winipeg had shown its rights of recognition on by maintaining itself, some time against attempts at suppression; that our republic could not countenance the theory of a Dominion on our borders; that the injury inflicted upon the United States by the haste which the British Government made to recognize belligerent rebels, and her spoliation on our commerce during the war, must now be repaired and made good. Chandler continued at some length in the enforcement of his propositions and closed with a panegyric on the military power of the United States. Ramsey inquired of the Chairman on Foreign Relations what disposition was made of his resolution similar to the one now pending.

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THE U.S.S. NEWBERN SAILED ON SUNDAY FOR SITKA.
The No. 1 pilot boat has been stolen by deserters, according to a dispatch from Sitka.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The H. B. Co's bark Princess Royal, Anderson, sailed from Lonsdale for Vancouver Island on the 23d March, and the bark *Ada*, 415 tons, Fallguth, was leading at London at latest date.

TAX COLLECTOR.—By means of which H. M. S. Charvylac will be raised, was launched yesterday. It is an immense affair and sits like a house-afloat on the water. It will be placed in position as quickly as possible.

LADY FRANKLIN. yesterday, upon the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, was driven to Government House and was hospitably received. Her ladyship appears in excellent health and spirits.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY are asking for a subsidy of one million dollars per annum for carrying the mail to China.

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR, yesterday inspected the gunboat *Boxer*.

RAMSEY THOUGHT THE SUBJECT WOULD SOON PROVE ONE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. In answer to Howard's question Ramsey said there was no doubt that the Canadian Government was enlisting Indians for service, and the coming conflict threatened to involve other Indians on our frontier. He called attention to the report that the proposed expedition was to proceed by way of Sault Ste. Marie Canal in Michigan. Howard expressed the assurance that the State of Michigan would not permit the use of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in furthering any military operations of the British.

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