

# THE TARIFF.

Most men are particularly sensitive to whatever affects their own interests, and naturally enough, regard any measure upon their pockets. They have probably considered their existing burdens sufficiently heavy owing to taxes in business, competition in their calling, and the score of minor evils with which they have to contend, and are annoyed and irritated at the prospect of additional duties on what they eat, and drink, and wear, or employ, in their ordinary business.

The feeling is a natural and inevitable one, and in proportion as it is widespread and intensified, tends to render the party or the government which has evoked it unpopular.

It is certainly a grave step to undertake to add to the public burdens, and one which ought not to be undertaken unless imperatively called for; and even then the greatest discrimination is necessary in order to adjust the burden so as to inflict the least possible loss or inconvenience to any trade, calling or section of the community.

We notice that several deputations have waited upon the government with a view to a modification of the new proposed tariff, and a good deal of pressure has been brought to bear with this object. The shipping interests in which the lower Provinces have much at stake have felt aggrieved at the increased portion they were about to be called upon to contribute to the revenue. The increased duty on sugar, too, has called for loud remonstrances; and it is not unlikely that in various items, modifications will be made to meet the general interests or to relieve special commodities, which it is desirable to tax as lightly as possible.

One of the drawbacks to a revision of the tariff is that for a time it creates an uncertainty as to the probable results, and in this way trade is disturbed. This however is only a lesser evil which must give way to the greater necessity for providing a revenue.

It has been attempted to be asserted, in some quarters, that the deficiency announced by the Finance Minister does not really exist; that there was no necessity for the proposed increase of the tariff; and that the perturbations of trade and business annoyances which it inevitably involved, might well have been dispensed with for the present.

This statement of course emanates from the opponents of the government, and until it is based upon something more tangible than mere assertion, must be held to be unfounded. The Finance Minister is not at all likely to have committed so grave a blunder, or to have misled himself and his friends on the grave charge of unnecessarily increasing taxation—a charge on which, perhaps, more than any other, popular clamour is easily roused.

The last English mail brings us full accounts of the lock-out of agricultural labourers in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and to some extent in other countries. The reasons for this action on the part of the farmers are apparent, though its wisdom may be doubted. The agricultural labourers having organized unions to protect their interests, their employees deemed it prudent to form a "Defence Association" as an offset. There does not appear to have been any collision between the labourers and the farmers—no demand on the part of the former for increase of wages. The lock-out seems to have been decided upon simply in anticipation of such a demand. The men were told they must leave the Union or quit work. The Unionists, however, were prepared for extreme measures of this kind, and persistently reject the offered terms. So far as the funds of the Association, aided by subscriptions from other trades, have been sufficient to pay each locked out labourer nine shillings a week, and they expect to receive sufficient assistance from trades Unions throughout the Kingdom to enable them to hold out indefinitely. The conduct of the men so far has been exemplary. There have been no attempts at violence or intimidation towards non-Unionist workers and there appears to be little or no bitterness between them and the farmers. The emigration agents are of course improving the occasion. The Times correspondent says an agent of the New Zealand Government addressed the labourers, and "made them tempting offers of a free passage out, with the certainty of high wages upon the arrival, and the certainty also of husbands for the unmarried women." What the effect of this liberal offer will be remains to be seen, but the leaders of Unionists expect by securing the emigration of a number of the staidest and best men, to force the farmers to terms. Canadian emigration agents are also spoken of as being in the field, but whether they were lavish of promises as the New Zealand man, does not appear.

A motion censuring the late Imperial Government for the suddenness of the dissolution, was brought up in the House of Commons by Mr. Smiles, who, in speaking to his motion, used exceedingly strong and personal terms. After indignantly refuting the statements made against him, Mr. Gladstone left the House. The motion was negatived without a division.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement announcing another visit from the Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D. D. Mr. Taylor has been known to our readers in this vicinity for many years, and we are sure they will be pleased to have another opportunity of seeing his face and listening to his discourses.

The accounts from Louisiana of the overflowing of the Mississippi disclose a most distressing state of affairs. Three weeks ago the streams tributary to the Mississippi throughout the entire south-west began to rise, and rose so rapidly that before any adequate provision could be made for meeting the danger, large tracts of country were flooded. With this pressure the Mississippi itself rose in proportion, and some of the weaker levees that have been constructed along its banks having given way, no less than 10,000 square miles of territory have been covered. Of course, the inhabitants of the submerged districts had to take to flight, and are totally destitute, their crops destroyed, their houses swept away, and no prospect of relief from their lands for months. It is estimated that no less than 25,000 people in Louisiana are partially or totally ruined, and many of them are in absolute want of food.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* adopts a very moderate tone, and, *apropos* of the explosion of Riel, asks what the electors of Provence should do now? The demand to re-elect him, only to have him again expelled, appears to him in his true light, though he approaches the question from the most extreme Lower Canadian view—the Riel's culpability regarding the murder of Scott. It is quite natural he thinks, that the electors of Provence should desire to protect against what is described as "an unjust and arbitrary act." But, asks the writer, would Riel do well at the moment to accept their expression of confidence? He argues in the negative; for not only would the accused man be again immediately expelled, but he would prevent the subsidence of passions, without which subsidence an amnesty is, in his opinion, an impossibility.

On Saturday morning last a well-known Knight of the Sherris hailed from the upper room of one of our Dry Goods palaces, having run short of Cabbage for his Goose called forth in search of some. He had proceeded but a very short distance, when on stepping into his neighbour's shop, he espied a head which apparently taking his fancy he went for lively. The owner, not relishing such a summary manner of doing business returned the compliment by seizing the piler of the Goose by the wool, but friends interfering, neither party lost much of their precious property. There have been many enquiries as to the variety of that Cabbage head; some asserting it to be Drumhead, others Flat Dutch, while a third party declare they are in a position to know, and that it was Early York.

Any persons desirous of satisfying their curiosity about the matter had better call before the end of this week, as we believe there will be none in town after that time. For the benefit of those interested we would add a verse of Dr. Watt's Hymn:

"But children, you should never let  
Your angry passions rise,  
Your little hands were never made  
To tear each other's eyes."

A return of appointments made by the late Government, shows that between the 22nd October, 1873 and the 6th of November inclusive—those days extending from the day before the meeting of the House for the special session to the date of the resignation of the Ministry—the appointments numbered no less than one hundred and fifty. Of these the present Government, by Order in Council, cancelled no less than seventy. The dates of the cancelled appointments were all on or subsequent to the 27th October, anterior to which day the motion of no confidence had been made. The appointments are to almost every conceivable department of the public service, and include Lieut.-Governors, Judges of the Superior and County Courts, Collectors of Customs and Revenue, mail clerks, landing-waiters, tide-waiters, harbour and shipping masters, light-house-keepers, clerks, Lieut.-Colonels of Militia, preventive officers, store-keepers, and many others. The appointments of Lieut.-Governors for New Brunswick and Ontario respectively are dated October 21st, after which date and up to the fall of the Ministry both of these gentlemen occupied their usual places in the Commons. Mr. Tilley taking a prominent part in the debate, certainly in direct contravention of the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act. The last name on the list is that of Mr. Lyon, appointed Judge of the County Court of Carleton which he still holds.

It is stated that Father Ritchot has made revelations before the Nor-West Committee damaging to the late Premier, and proving that amnesty had been promised. He, it is said kept a note-book day of the conversation he had with members of the late Government, particularly with Sir John Macdonald and Sir G. M. Cartier, who were specially charged with this question. Sir George waxed impatient when amnesty was insisted on, and always promised it would be granted, but the time was not come. Sir John was more circumspect, but expressed himself in similar terms. Father Ritchot also denies Lord Kings' declaration in regard to the non-accepting of the amnesty and supports his denial with affidavits.

It is said President Grant approves of a free banking system, by which, as our notes are issued, banknotes to half the amount of the new issue will be retired, and the present circulation is reduced to \$200,000,000.

# RIEL'S EXPULSION.

Riel was expelled from the House of Commons on Mr. Bowell's motion, by a vote of 124 to 68. The speaking was very bitter, and some of the French members went so far as to threaten a fresh revolution in Manitoba if the vote was carried. Fortunately, however, the house treated these threats with contempt and the outbreak was repressed by a sweeping majority. The following is the analysis of the vote:

	For	Against	Shifted
Ontario	81	2	3
Quebec	7	52	6
New Brunswick	13	3	0
Nova Scotia	15	5	1
Prince Edward Island	3	3	0
Manitoba	2	1	1
Total	124	68	12

This gives 204 members, which, with Bodwell and his friends, make the full number, 206. It will be seen that but three Ontario members voted for the expulsion, and singularly enough they were all Irish. Malcolin Cameron, the "Cool" man from South Ontario, who will be remembered, was elected in the room of Hon. T. M. Gibba; O'Donohue, the Fenian member for East Toronto and the pet of the Rev. Mr. Dewar, and St. Jean of Ottawa, where election the Grift man's son-in-law, were the ringleaders who did not think it any dishonor to our House of Commons to have a red-handed murderer take part in its deliberations. Next in infamy to men who openly voted for Riel were those who sympathized with the judgment but who were afraid to give manly expression to that sympathy; men who sneaked into the House under false colors; moral and political pirates, lacking nobility and courage. These men were Robert Wilkes, of Centre Toronto; William Alexander Thompson, of Welland; and Hiram Evans Cook, of South Simcoe. These are also Reformers, pure and simple, and when canvassing in 1872, did not hesitate at using this very cry of justice upon Riel in order to secure their election. We trust the electors of Ontario will wipe up the memory of the six "Reformers" who betrayed them last night. Here are the three who believed that the brutal murder of Thomas Scott was worth Mackenzie's "political execution."

Cameron, South Ontario.  
O'Donohue, East Toronto.  
Thompson, Welland.  
Cook, North Simcoe.

Of the members from the other Provinces we have nothing to say. It was astonishing, however, to see Lucius Seth Huntington, the hero of the Pacific Scandal, coolly voting to whitewash the murderer of a man. Now that the Government know the feeding of the House and the country, they must take immediate steps to bring Riel to punishment. We may expect another, and a larger reward for his apprehension to be immediately offered.—*London Herald.*

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

We are pleased to see that this Company have established "a lightning passenger line" between Boston and Chicago. This line is to carry passengers through from point to point in the shortest time of eleven hours—and that without a single change of cars! Every modern improvement and comfort is to be used on this line, such as air brakes, palace cars, etc. Safety, speed and comfort are to be insured to the greatest possible extent. No pains are to be spared to render this line second to none on the continent. This new line must become immensely popular. The Grand Trunk seems determined to do all it can to keep up to the times. Its excellent rules and well-trained officials and employees, together with its splendid equipment, Temperance Societies, must cause it to become the most popular east and west through line on the continent of America. We sincerely trust that this new piece of enterprise will be crowned with great success.—*Bradford Courier.*

On Good Friday, Richard Howitt (son of Mr. John Howitt, of Guilford) was out gunning, and was never seen alive afterwards. His disappearance caused considerable uneasiness at home, and persistent searches had been vainly instituted as late as Sunday evening last, when Mr. J. M. G. Jones, of the village of Haverhill, found the mutilated corpse of his young master in the swamp near the river bank, not very far from his father's residence. When found, the body was discharged, and the boat and oars had been removed from one foot as if the unfortunate young man had removed them to escape a tiger. This would seem to establish a theory of suicide rather than accident. The shot had taken effect in the brain, and death must have resulted almost immediately from the fearful wound.

**A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY RED ANTS.**

(From the *Opelika, Ala., Overrider*.)

Mr. F. G. Jones informs us of the singular death of a little colored girl on his farm, near Auburn. The girl went to some sills that had been used for the purpose of cutting up meat, and on which there was a large number of red ants. While she was sitting on the sills, she made an attack on the child, and when she awoke she was literally covered with them, and all but biting and stinging. They were so numerous that she was unable to move, and in four hours she was dead. Her arm became terribly swollen, and finally broke out at the elbow, discharging copiously. In less than forty-eight hours she was dead.

**A FATHERLY FATHER.**—A marriage occurred in Detroit, Mich., which the *Free Press* thus describes:—"There was a marriage in the Ninth Ward yesterday morning being a hard-working mechanic and the bride the daughter of respectable parents. The bride was a young woman, and the match was determined that it should not come off, but the mother was convinced that it was all right. When the clergyman and the guests began to arrive the father began to get angry, and he would have outcried all the guests, who were in the meantime, and he said he would have carried away."

**SCARE CROWS.**—As it will soon be time for planting corn, let me describe to you the best scare-crow I have ever tried to keep crows off a corn-field. Take an old hoop-skirt, hang it up by the top with two bits of twine, so that it will hang full, bring the end of the twine together and attach to a pole stuck in the ground, in a leaning position, so that the skirt will hang down from the pole. The skirt will be blown about by the wind, and the crows flying by will be better than I ever saw crows make before.—*Cor.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Lords, that the next harvest in India promises abundance, and the present provision against famine is ample.

# BECKWITH COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of Beckwith met at the Town Hall, at ten o'clock Tuesday night, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.

All the Council were present. The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read and signed by the Reeve. Original communications presented and read.

The letter of John McKinnon, J. P., with regard to an arrangement with the Municipal Council of Drummond for cutting the Town Line between Beckwith and Drummond in the third and fourth Concessions to the breadth of sixty feet, was read and signed by the Council, and the Council decided to grant the same.

The petition of William Rathwell and James Purdy, praying the Council to grant them their Statute Labour for Road between 20 and 21 in the 2nd Con. The said petition was granted in the distribution of the Statute Labour of the Municipality.

The accounts of C. Sinclair and A. Stewart for clothing furnished to Alex. Armstrong.

Moved by Mr. A. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the Statute Labour of 1874 be apportioned as follows:—John McKinnon, John Cavanagh, sections to the discretion of the Pathmasters. In Martin Jordan division Patrick and James McDermott, to work on the 5th Con. line, at lots 61 and 17, work to be supervised by Allan Cameron. In John McKinnon division, John McKinnon, James Purdy, to work on the Government allowance for Road between 20 and 21 in the 2nd Con. Samuel Shillington to work two days with Thos. German for his land in the 1st Con. In John McKinnon division, John McKinnon, James Purdy, to work on the Mill Road with his usual hands, including James McCarthy and McKeown and sons. John Tomlinson, Prospect, to put days equal in number to the Statute Labour of Thos. and Wesley Aleock, and Thomas Craig, on the side Road leading from Prospect to the 3rd line. In John McKinnon division, Robert Ferguson, James Box, and Alexander Stewart, to work on the 6th Con. line at lot No. 19, Thos. Hawkins, Sr., and Son, and Mr. Bryce, to work at a drain north side of 9th line, west of the Rail-road, under John Conboy, Esq. In Wm. McKinnon division, John McKinnon, James Purdy, to work on the 10th Con. line, west of the Government allowance, for road between lots No. 10 and 11, and opposite David Cameron's Land. Charles Munroe to work on the 11th Con. line, west of the Government allowance, for road between lots No. 10 and 11, and opposite David Cameron's Land. Charles Munroe to work on the 11th Con. line, west of the Government allowance, for road between lots No. 10 and 11, and opposite David Cameron's Land.

The Council then adjourned, until the third Tuesday in May next.

EWEN McKEOWN, Clerk.

April 24th, 1874.

Cleveland, April 24th.—This morning a body of about 200 and 300 unemployed sailors boarded the schooner Eliza Zecker, moored in the river and compelled the crew to quit work and leave the vessel. They then proceeded to the schooner William Young and endeavored to perform the same operation; the captain refused to permit them, and a distance of nine miles. As there were no teams, she walked the whole distance, attended to some shopping and started for home at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Not returning that evening her husband went next morning to Mr. W. Melrose, and in company with that gentleman, started in search of the schooner. When they had gone about three miles they discovered a bundle lying near a log. They stopped and went to the other side where they found the body dead and the hands and feet frozen. It is supposed she had become tired and fallen off the log, and that she had fallen off and become unable to rise had perished from exhaustion. Dr. McKinnon was called in by Dr. McKinnon as a medical examiner; when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was 65 years of age.

New Orleans, April 23.—The State authorities receive letters daily from persons in the overworked sections, asking for provisions, etc. The people are starving, it being impossible for them to do anything on account of the flood. Cows that are not drowned are dying for want of food. Sheep and hogs have been drowned by hundreds, and it is reported that some three hundred families are in a state of utter destitution.

The crevasse, near Port Hudson, at Longwood and Virginia plantations, is now three-quarters of a mile wide, though only about three feet deep, the levee being a very small one—from three to four feet in height.

General Thompson reports another crevasse at Lakeport Plantation. Point Lake, in the State of Louisiana, about twenty square plantations have been covered by water, and that hundreds of poor families living on the Bayous have been drowned out.

No mail trains arrived by either the Jackson or Mobile roads yesterday.—They were detained two days by bridges broken down. The north-western mails new due by Jackson road are coming by boat from Vicksburg.

Washington, April 23.—The President has signed the bill providing for the temporary relief of army supplies to the people of the lower Mississippi, who are suffering from starvation by reason of the recent overflow.

# General Dominion.

General Dominion is raising an army to take forcible possession of the Presidency of Hayti, if he should fail at the coming Presidential election.

The Louisiana Legislature is assuming very alarming features. The inhabitants of the flooded districts have fled to the highlands, and remain there a destitute condition.

The Suez Canal Company protest against the decision of the International Commission respecting rates of tonnage on the Canal, and have given notice that no boats can pass, British men-of-war not excepted, unless the regularly fixed dues of the Company are paid.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a law providing that no person should be licensed to sell liquor without first securing the signatures of more than one half of the men over twenty-one years of age, and of woman over eighteen years of age, in the township or municipal corporation where he proposes to open his bar, requesting that such license be granted.

An alarming disease is prevailing in some parts of Jefferson County, N. Y., among the dairy cows. In appearance it resembles what is known as the lung plague. The Jefferson County Farmers' Club has appointed a committee of five to investigate the disease, and report. The animals die within three or four days after the attack.

Brookville, April 23.—The marriage of Mr. Alex. R. Allan, son of Sir Hugh Allan, to Miss Eva Belford Travers, only daughter of Mr. J. N. Travers, Manager of the Bank of Montreal here, was celebrated this morning. The wedding ceremony was performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Tate, Rector of Brookville.

Mr. J. P. King, of Brookville, is about to leave a new life, to settle down and rest, apart from temptations and delusive pleasures of society, and to set an example to others in the paths of science and industry. He was accompanied higher by a most anxious friend and brother, Mr. John D. King, who holds an official position at the village. With judicious taste he chooses a residence on King street, west, and has entered into arrangements for an occupancy of 8 years. He has given up his late occupation of burglary.—*Kingston Whig.*

THE INDIAN TRIBES.—From the Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior of the United States for the year ending 1873 we learn that the latest returns represented the number of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion as follows:—In Ontario, 14,154; in Quebec, 10,843; in Nova Scotia, 1,765; in New Brunswick, 1,386; in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 13,808; in British Columbia, 28,520; and Prince Edward Island, 4,570. Total, 85,076.

The Clinton *New Era* says:—On Saturday night a man named Joseph Whately, living on the Bayfield road, attempted to take his life by drinking a quantity of laudanum; but fortunately, by the early discovery of the fact by his friends, he failed in accomplishing this result. It appears that he had been addicted to excessive drinking, so much so that he was blind two or three times. On his friends finding him under the influence of the narcotic, they immediately called in Dr. Worthington, who succeeded in neutralizing the effects of the drug by keeping the man awake. He still throbs to take his life.

One John Corbett, disappeared very mysteriously from Wellsville, Allegany County, some fourteen years ago, leaving a wife and family in straitened circumstances. Nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when it was ascertained that he had just died in Canada, leaving some property. It appears that before his death he had made a confidant of a friend, told him his story, and deeded his property to him, with the understanding that when his death came his efforts would be made to find the deserted family and place them in possession of the property.—These efforts were successful, and the poor widow and her children have gone to Canada to get their newly acquired wealth. Corbett's long absence is still unaccounted for, his relations with his family having previously been of the most affectionate character.

The Manvers correspondent of the *Lindsay Post* says:—On Tuesday morning the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Copeland wife of Wm. Copeland, of the 2nd Concession, started for Orono, a distance of nine miles. As there were no teams, she walked the whole distance, attended to some shopping and started for home at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Not returning that evening her husband went next morning to Mr. W. Melrose, and in company with that gentleman, started in search of the schooner. When they had gone about three miles they discovered a bundle lying near a log. They stopped and went to the other side where they found the body dead and the hands and feet frozen. It is supposed she had become tired and fallen off the log, and that she had fallen off and become unable to rise had perished from exhaustion. Dr. McKinnon was called in by Dr. McKinnon as a medical examiner; when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was 65 years of age.

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A curious story is told in a *Lapper* despatch from the *Port de Spain*, dated April 21st. It says:—Yesterday Mr. Theodore Griswold, of Lapper township, was buried, having come to his death suddenly. His wife had had a felon on her hand which had been aggravated by erysipelas, and was getting better. One day she was sitting at her husband's knife to open it, so that it would discharge more freely. Mr. Griswold putting his knife in his pocket when returned. In getting some wood soon after he got a fever under his nail, which he took his knife to pick out, and in doing so inoculated himself with the poison left on the blade. His finger commenced to swell and pain him immediately, and in four hours he was crazy. His arm became terribly swollen, and finally broke out at the elbow, discharging copiously. In less than forty-eight hours he was dead.

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# OTAWA MARKETS.

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