THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 18:0.

<page-header><page-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Trade and Finance.

IT is confessed on all sides that official statistics, so far as published, not afford perfect means of fair co not afford perfect means of fair con parison, for political purposes, in the regions of finance and trade. Never theless, it appears to us that no suporter of the present Government new delicate about taking such figures he finds and making them the basis calculations which shall be at on favourable and fair. The very late figures which we published have bee a disappointment to the Opposition. S RICHARD CARTWRIGHT fondly imagine that he would find an expenditure large than the estimates; but when the figure he moved for were brought down, appeared that instead of an over expen he moved for were brought down, appeared that instead of an over expen diture there was an under expenditur of nearly three millions on the pay ments of the year as compared with th estimates. That this, of itself, excite a certain feeling of regret is plain fron the appearance of many explanator paragraphs in the Opposition parem paragraphs in the Opposition papers But the public are suspicious of Si RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S explanationswhich always fleed to be themselves ex plained. For the current year, the fore cast is not without cheerfulness. It has cast is not without cheerfulness. It ha been estimated that of the revenue fron Customs and Excise paid in, in th months previous to the tariff, a least \$700,000 of Customs an \$500,000 of Excise really belong to the year that will end in June, 1880. Now the cash receipts, per returns, for th six months, were \$10,551,391, and the shows sume being added, the full re above sums being added, the full re ceipts for the six months will run up i \$11,751,301; and as the estimated en penditure for the same period was p down at \$11,799,904, the result, in comparative state.nent for the si months shows that in the whole yea there will be a very close approach to a balancing of accounts, for the first tim in five years. Meantime we find a general reviva in trade from which of course the revenue must reap a share of hencefi

In trade from which of course the revenue must reap a share of benefit and as the expenditures on other than necessary public works are being cu down, and as economy is being enforced with great rigidity, the look-out finan-cially is all that can be desired. It is more than that. An accidental fulfilment of Government hopes is lucky of course of Government hopes is lucky of course but what is most gratifying is the forebut what is most gratifying is the fore-seen fulfilment of estimates based on settled policy. Our trade affairs do not so readily submit to statistical treat-ment for the year past ; but the main facts concerning them have been made the theme of public comment of a favourable nature, even in the Opposition press. Our foreign importations in the line of home industries, which in the line of home industries, which formerly they rivalled and were rapidly ruining, have declined, the home-pro-duced articles entering more largely into necessary consumption. Our West India trade has been recovered to an extent that will amaze the reader of the next year's statistics. The lumber trade is now feeling the impetua of a new and next year's statistics. The lumber trade is now feeling the impetus of a new and great demand. Our own home indus-tries are beginning to show the decided signs of the improvement which the Opposition have denied. Returns have been moved for which will show the operations of the six months past, and we look for them with more than com-mon interest. They will, of course, be we look for them with more than com-mon interest. They will, of course, be subject to the effect of the previous over importations, and will be less valu-able for all practical purposes than the figures of the last six months of this year; but, all the same, we feel pretty certain that they will show in pretty

upon in the speech, will be of the greatest moment to the business men and bankers of Canada. The proposition is one that will, probably, meet with some opposition from the banks, and will not at all fully satisfy the advocates of a National Currency. The Act of 1875 enacts that whenever the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding shall at any time exceed twelve millions of dollars, the Receiver-General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes ; and of any amount

sease in the House of Commons. It is constrained to be working up the case, and that case, and the sease and what the Reform in passing what the Reform is the case, and the the is also of the sease and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case, and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and what did he find 1 That the case and that case and spent to as that see are the spent to as that see are the spent to as that recent device the case and what there are case the spent to as that recent device the case the spent to as that there are nore districts is distingly trocable at the case and what the spent to as that there are nore districts to the souther the the the case the spent to as that there are nore districts to the souther the the there are case the spent to as that there are nore districts to the souther to the souther the the there are the the there are case the spent to as the there are the spent to as the there are the spent to as that there are nore districts to the souther to the souther the there are the there are the there are the there are there there are the the there are there there are

operation of the tariff, has been, as a matter of fact, fully carried out by the business returns of the past six months; and the increase in our trade with Eng-land has been in the great staple articles of British manufacture, which is cause for additional congratulation. Of course, the question of the cur-rency, which was incidentally touched upon in the speech will be of the

from the force of imitation, break forth in other localities, shall be trampled out by a more efficient system of police. If the evidence given at Lucan and at ernment, through its appointee, the Lieut.-Governor, seized upon a Provincial Administration, in other words the evidence given at Lucan and at London proves anything, it demonstrates to a certainty that the reign of law is, or has been, totally suspended in Bid-dulph. The excuses made for the Vigi-lance Committee on the one hand, and the counter statements of WILLIAM DONNELLV on the other, all point to the fact that the strong arm of the law is paralyzed when it attempts to strike a blow on the Roman line. Until the facts of this case were taid bare, no one would have credited never again witness a similar outrage; nevertheless, the occurrence was a sur-prise to those who believed the Brit sh amount of such excess for the redemption of such rotes; and of any amount of such notes; and of any amount of the said notes below twelve millions, of doilars and exceeding nine millions, it is easy that within twenty miles of the sity of London so diasstrous a state. The sectiver General shall hold in species of society existed. We shall not year shoulders of society existed. We shall not year should be served that the statutory limit is extended from twelve millions to twenty must be placed; but we do contend that the statutory limit is extended from twelve millions to twenty must be placed; but we do contend that the statutory limit is extended from twelve millions to twenty make to alter the percentage of the other, the state apparently of four or five millions at least. We shall not, we shall a for fear of reprises, in and, on the other, that a family was first persecuted, then harassed under or five millions at least. We shall not, we shall the the state apparent of the institute apparent of the state apparent of four or five millions at least. We shall not, we shall the twe state attention. The first thing that strikes one is the sponted, and to extend the site was the state attention. The first thing that strikes one is the state ments in the proventing out of cortinue friended interests of natural justice administeration and finally brutally between the Local and Federal Govern ments, in fact he maintained that it is solutied increase of natural justice and in the rescent the ording any more money for some years, will to that extent meet fault work. Works then the faultons and in the federal system. How the Arminian, and upon examination the the the art in proventing of the fault the fault and the fault and the fourt the tase in the process to freigen the head to be condicial polemics, the Arminian, and upon examination the the conduct the strue the provent the state the strue the provent the state the strue th laid bare, no one would have credited the story that within twenty miles of the city of London so disastrous a state-of society existed. We shall not ven-

shift, the leaders called down Vice-chancellor Mowar from the Bench, as a deus ex machina. From the be the appointment of public prosecutors in all the cities, each having lidicial Olympus came the new Reform chief, or sub chief as 'we may all him in fact, since he had ''s guiding their movements and the detectives, " philosopher and friend" out of doors,

trade with Great Britain rapidly de-creasing, and our trade with the United States rapidly increasing, has, in so short a time, caused an opposite result to prevail. It will be recognized with pleasure in England that his Excellency's message to the Colonial Office last seasion, as to the probably favourable operation of the tariff, has been, as a matter of fact fully carried out by the

CONSTITUTIONAL DANGERS. THE working of our Federal constitu-tion has developed dangers which the fathers, if the men of 1865-7 may be called such, did not clearly foresee. In the LETELLIER case, the General Gov-ernment, through its appointee, the ritual or the music to be used in Divine worship, why should there be so much acrimony displayed, where each man ought to be at liberty to choose for him-self 1 fone man dialkes the organ, or if another prefers the Gregorian tones and a surpliced choir, why should either be debarred, the one from enjoying a plain service and the other an ornate and im-porting on 2. At all expendit it will make posing one ? At all events, it will make matters no better to wrangle over these

differences, to fing ugly epithets, or to invoke persecution, legal or social, upon those who differ from us. But it may be said that there are some points of divergence which are not mere matters of taste or predilection.

for some years, will to thist extent met the views of those who think that Canada does not need to borrow stall. On the whole the Budget Speech is increased of the country, the views of business men and the hops of these who shouses men and the hops of these who shouses men and the hops of these who and furthermore, it meets the views of the yeoplie in assuring thom that the rise no increases in the volume of taxation. M. Ourners' has introduced a bill to repeal the Act which renders members of the local Legislatures indigible to sexts in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that Mr. Cosrroar, journals called his 'dirty litle bill,'' by way of reprisal. The consequenon was that, in October, 1872, Mesara, Baxar and MACKENNIE were compelled to choose between office at Toron the arrow and the form of the sould be fad? I how should be sould choose between of factors are sould be fad? I how should be sould be asset in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that Mr. Cosrroar, Baxar and MACKENNIE were consequence was that, in October, 1872, Mesara, Baxar and MACKENNIE were compelled to choose between office at Toron the soult a courty constable rest. The consequence was that, in October, 1872, Mesara, Baxar and MACKENNIE were compelled to choose between office at Toron the stars and MACKENNIE were compelled to choose between office at Toron the stars and MACKENNIE were compelled. It is emposible to the soult at fortering out the crime, but in easefully covering up the target and the forme may have a consection of the soult at fortering out the crime, but in easefully covering up the target and the forme may have a consection of the soult at fortering out the crime, but in easefully covering up the case, and then the offer the county constable mande for the county constable the supposited murders', and space the former may have the faster will be open way. The former may have the faster mentioned to the soult at fortering out the crime, but in easefully covering up the faster will be the faster will be the

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The series of a respect from a notario with province of the series of

"Became Sound and Well." HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

starting on a railroad train that is wrecked by a collision, your eternal gratitude is due to the thief for having saved you from death or maining. That protection for its own sake is a good thing fer Canada, taking all its circumstances and environments into consideration, no sup-porter of the N. P. will deny. This argument was clearly neither negatived nor weakened by the fact that it was also a good thing for the revenue. HATCHER'S STATION, Ga. R. V. Pierce, M. D.: DEAR SIE, -- My wife, who had been ill for over two 'years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favourite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any cood

Indian-grown tea threatens to largely supersede the Chinese product, as during Yours truly. THOMAS J. METHVIN. the forty years since this industry was in-

troduced among the Hindoos, its progress has been very rapid. England can no " BEST OF ALL." longer consume all the surplus tea produc-tions of India, and new markets are being BALTIMORE, Md., March 5th, 1879. Dr. R. V. Pierce: DEAR SIE .- My family have used your DEAR SIE .- My family have used your sought. An extensive display of Indian tes is to be made at the coming Melbourne exhibition, with the hope of establishing Australian connections. The amount of tes shipped from Calcutta alone to Eng-und in 1879 was 37,862,269 peunds, an in-Favourite Prescription, and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is is best of all

preparations for women's complaints, I re-comtaend it to all families. G. S. WATERMAN, Draggist,

-certain that they will show, in general outline, that the operation of the tariff has been as favourable, for all purposes, as the Government expected, and that our trade has, without destroying the revenue, been re-adjusted in the inter-ests of the labour and capital of this country. That general result being energy -country. That general result being once -established, we may feel safe in asserting that the present Government is safe in power for the next ten years at least.

One-Sided Free Trade.

THE doctrinaires are making great sport of a motion in the British House of Commons, introduced by Mr. WHEEL-HOUSE, M. P. for Leeds. The hon. gentleman did not propose any substantive motion, but merely asked for a Select Committee to take into consideration "the commercial relations between "England and foreign countries, es-"England and foreign countries, es-"pecially in relation to the import of "manufactured goods from abroad, as "well as the effect caused by our one-"sided so-called Free Trade." The House was a thin one, as it usually is on -all discussions relating to abstract prin-ciples. Time was, and not so long ago, when it was difficult to gain a hearing for "one-sided Free Trade." It was only the scarcity of food, together with the predictions of a millennium of universal peace, and universal Free Trade, that at length enchanted popular ear. Both vaticinations e been falsified in the course of events; yet with the ground cut from under his feet, the economist still olings to his crochet. Now we are free to admit there is no such valid reason for resorting to a protective policy in England as we have in Canada. The position, power and wealth of the two countries are altogether unequal. In-deed, we have a right to complain that English journalists will persist in look-ing at the National Policy from their own insular stand-point. One of own insular stand-point. One of the gravest errors committed by English free traders is judging the fiscal sys-tems of other nations in accordance with the fallacious notion that there is anything of a fixed or scientific nature in the fashionable trade axioms. Mr. CHILDERS, for example, in the course of the debate, sneeringly remarked "that "the House might as well refer the "the decate, sneeringly remarked "that "the House might as well refer the "multiplication table, or the shape of "the earth, to a Select Committee," as the subject before them. In other words, the free trade system is made up of truths as irrefragable as the truths of truths as irretragable as the truths of arithmetic or astronomy, and as universally applicable. The national self-conceit which dictated this contemptuous remark cannot be fully gauged without taking into considera-tion that nearly all the European na-tions, the United States and most of European and sold states and most of England's self-governing colonies, have arrived at a different conclusion. Either all the economical wisdom of the world is monopolized by Great Britian, or Mr. is monopolized by Great Britian, or Mr. CHILDERS is rather presumptuous in his self-satisfied dictum. We have not yet heard of any nation repudiating the multiplication-table or the Copernican system, but most of them, taught by ex-perience, have deliberately, and on re-flection, rejected "one-sided free trade." The motion of Mr. WHELHOUSE only commanded also not a secontry. The motion of Mr. WHERHOUSE only commanded six votes against seventy-five; yet it is a beginning. Many mem-bera, including if we mistake not a sub-ordinate officer in the Government, who have protested against the existing sys-tem, either refrained from voting, or like Mr. NEWDEGATE voted with the majority, because they thought public opinion was net ripe for a change. Certainly there is no prospect of amelioration so far as England's manufacturing interests are concerned. It is true that another season may give England a better har. ceason may give England a better har vest ; but she must always depend

