TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about coming to a start, with *The Mail* which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognise the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised *pro rata*, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper to be which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

WE are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the township of Etobicoke and Toronto Gore. We have no travelling agent. Numerous friends are interesting themselves in organizing local clubs with observers aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, either well-known or duly authorized persons. Canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

WE have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 88 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the ability with which it is conducted, we think *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the estimableness of its contents in the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its circulation, Dr. Ryerson members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, set once bespoke it a favourable reception in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a riding was best represented by one who is the friend of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a cheap and effective canvasser in the political education of the masses, unusual efforts have been made by influential gentlemen to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE TARIFF.

AFTER the budget speech of April 14th, we printed a statement showing the various fiscal changes then proposed, and wherein they made the new tariff differ from the old. In consequence of the amendments proposals brought down by the Finance Minister on April 30th, and since adopted, we present a new statement, showing the tariff as finally amended, which will be found convenient for reference:

Tobacco and snuff, formerly paying 10 cents per lb. excise, will now pay 20 cents. Customs duty changed from 5 per cent. ad valorem and 15 cents specific duty per lb., to 12½ per cent. and 35 cents per lb. Tobacco, unmanufactured, remains on the free list, as before.

Common Canada twist tobacco, otherwise called *tobac blanc en torquette*, being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw tobacco, the growth of Canada, formerly paying 5c. per lb. excise, will now pay 10c.

Cigars, imported, will now pay 70 cents per lb. instead of 45 cents, as formerly; while the excise duty on those made at home is raised from 30 cents per lb. to 40 cents.

On distilled spirits, per proof gallon, there will now be collected 75 cents excise and 81 customs duty, instead of 63 cents and 80 cents respectively, as before.

The excise duties of one cent per lb. on malt and 3½ cents per gallon on beer remain unaltered.

"Cordials," "perfumed spirits," "tinctures," "sweetened spirits," &c., when manufactured at home, are supposed to have already paid excise duty on the spirits of which they are in part composed. When imported they will pay $1.50 per gallon instead of $1.20 as formerly. Unsweetened spirits and strong waters, also fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, if some under the duty of $1.50 per gallon. A great many patent medicines, variously called "bitters," "extracts," &c., are in the eye of the law deemed to be "spirits or strong waters," and pay duty as such.

On malt, it will stand the former duty was 26 per cent. ad valorem, and 10 cents per gallon in addition. In the new tariff the specific duty is abandoned, and the various wines are to pay as follows:

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wine, a specific duty of 20 cents per gallon (five quarts and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon) on all wines containing less than 40 degrees of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon.

On all other wines, except sparkling, 60 cents per gallon, when imported in wood, and if imported in bottle, $1.50 per gallon. The duties on malt spirits contain a gallon, and so in proportion.

On all sparkling wines, $3 per dozen of quart bottles, $1.50 per dozen pints, $1 per gallon; being at the rate of $1.25 per gallon, and so in proportion.

For the year ending June 30 for the session of 1872, tea paid a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 5 cents per lb. on black tea and 7 cents on green; while coffee paid 3 cents per lb. on green and 4 cents on roasted, or ground. That session these duties were repealed, and for now two years tea and coffee have been admitted free. The ad valorem duty on the tea was estimated at 15 per cent. Tea, and coffee, and Japan tea have been imposed. Coffee will now pay 2 cents per lb. on green and 3 cents on roasted or ground.

[The proposed changes in the sugar duties are abandoned, and the old duties remain, but on account of the interest which the question as to these duties has excited, it may be worth while to state what they are, viz.:

First, molasses, if not used for refining purposes, pays 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Molasses, if not used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, pays a specific duty of 7½ cents per 100 lbs.

Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, maple, concentrated syrup, or concentrated molasses, 25 per cent., and a specific duty besides of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar below No. 9 Dutch standard, 25 per cent. and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

All sugar equal to, or above Dutch standard, also sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, 25 per cent., and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

The proposal lately made, but abandoned, was to charge on all sugars equal to or above No. 13, Dutch standard, and below No. 16, 25 per cent. ad valorem, and 1½ cents per lb., specific duty; and on all sugars equal to or above No. 16, 25 per cent., and 1¾ cents per lb.; other sugars as below.

The following articles, formerly on the free list, will now pay 10 per cent: Locomotives, and engines, stationary, and hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded; locomotive crank axles, pistion rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, and connecting rods.

Machinery for mills and factories formerly paid 15 per cent. if it was of any kind manufactured in the Dominion; if shown that none such was manufactured in the Dominion it was admitted free. Under the new tariff imported machinery of any kind that is also manufactured in the Dominion will now pay 17½ per cent; if of any kind not manufactured here it will pay 10 per cent.

Iron in bars; rod and hoop iron; Canada plates and tinned plates and sheet spike rod, round, square and flat; also rolled plate and boiler plate, will continue to pay 5 per cent. ad valorem, and 50 cents per cwt., as proposed, but afterwards abandoned.

The following articles, formerly on the free list, will now pay 5 per cent.: Ships' binnacle lamps, blocks and patent bushes for blocks, iron cable chains, compasses, deed eyes, dead lights, dock plugs, iron knees, iron masts or parts of the same, manufactured wholly of iron, rudder chains, shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, steering apparatus, travelling trucks, wedges, white enamelled iron ware, enamelled cloth or canvas, varnish—black and bright.

Iron—Scraps; galvanized iron; pudded, bars; Nicaum and Bedford, $10,000; or not puddled; bolts and spikes, galvanized; and wire; all formerly free, will now pay 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The following ships' materials, on which it was proposed to levy a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, will be free as before: Bunting; iron chain cables; wire rigging; copper, in pigs, bars, bolts, and in sheathing; copper, in low metal, in pigs, bars, bolts, and for sheathing.

Pig iron, on which it was proposed to put a duty of 5 per cent., is left on the free list, as before.

The following goods, formerly admitted free, will now pay 10 per cent.:

Cotton netting for india rubber shoes and gloves.

Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40.

Cotton thread in hanks, coloured and unfinished, Nos. 1 and 2 4 ply—white, not under No. 20 yarn.

Glass paper and glass cloth.

Woollen netting for india-rubbers and gloves.

Linen machine thread.

Plush for hatters' use, and for gloves.

Prunella.

Machine twists and silk twists.

Felt used for gloves.

Felt used for hats and boots.

Wool waste, and flax seed, formerly paying 15 per cent., are now placed on the free list.

In the free list the line mentioning "wools, when chiefly used for dyeing," is to be amended so as to read—"wools, of unmanufactured, when chiefly used for dyeing."

All goods enumerated in any of the various schedules of the Customs Act, and which formerly paid 15 per cent., will now pay 17½ per cent. The new tariff took effect on April 15th, 1874.

THE DOMINION FINANCES.

In previous articles we have distinctly asserted that the condition of the trade of Canada did not justify the gloomy budget speech of the Finance Minister, that there is no actual decline in the total transactions of the year, and that consequently Mr. CARTWRIGHT and his Government, had they been so minded, could have carried on the affairs of the country without any change whatever in the tariff. We feel convinced that every impartial man who reads the able speech delivered in the House on Thursday by Dr. TUPPER, and which we print in full to-day, will be satisfied that our assertions were not rashly made, but, on the contrary, that they have been fully and completely established. We shall follow the member for Cumberland in some of his leading statements, using the figures he adduces, as he elaborately dealt. And, first of all, was Mr. CARTWRIGHT warranted in declaring that we had had our seven years of plenty, and that we had now entered upon a season of adversity? Most unequivocally and emphatically we say he was not. The exports of Canada are the index of the purchasing capabilities of the country, and what do our export returns say? During the first nine months of the fiscal year which ended on 1st July, 1873, the exports of the Dominion amounted to, while the corresponding nine months of the previous year by no less an amount than $11,842,295. The exports were exceptionally large in the year 1872-73; but large though they were the exports for the first nine months of the succeeding fiscal year show an increase over those of 1872-73 of $3,287,000. This does not look as though there was any retrogression in trade. But what of our imports? Mr. CARTWRIGHT says there has been a decline, and he quotes, like a million of dollars from the figures of a year of unusual commercial activity. The Finance Minister has not taken place in articles which entered into consumption and paid duty, but upon imports which, having passed through the country in bond or came in free. How do you make that out? It may be said, in this way: There is an increase in the revenue for the first nine months of 1873-74 over that for the corresponding period of 1872-73 of $1,366,668. As the tariff was not increased during the year it is quite evident that this increase of revenue was derived from goods which entered into consumption. This must consequently have been an increase in the imports which entered into consumption, the real imports of the country. It is therefore, we contend, clearly established that there was no decline in trade to warrant such a lugubrious and dismaying speech as that which Mr. CARTWRIGHT delivered in bringing down his Budget, or to justify the Finance Minister—who should be the guardian and protector of the country's credit—in seeking to damage our financial standing in the money markets of the world.

We now turn to the question of deficit. Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself has not ventured to say how much the deficit is, but one of his organs, bolder than he, has stated it at $2,500,000. We assert there is no deficit, but rather a surplus. And we then proceed to make good our case. The Finance Minister says that Mr. TILLEY, his predecessor in the Finance Department, underestimated the expenditures of the current fiscal year, that the amount instead of being $13,000,000 will reach $22,000,000 before the end of the year. We shall further show that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is not justified in making such a statement, but for the purpose of argument we shall for the moment assume it to be correct. Could Mr. CARTWRIGHT have provided for this amount without an increase of taxation? We remark that he could, as we shall proceed to show. Hon. Mr. TILLEY estimate of the revenue of the year was $21,740,000, and he said at the time that there would be, besides the debts of the Provinces, taking in $150,000 additional for New Brunswick, increasing the salaries of the members of the Government and of the Civil Service, and providing for Intercolonial Railway from Union, there would be a probable deficiency of $700,000. This amount he proposed to meet out of the surplus of the previous year. Now Mr. TILLEY's estimate of the revenue of the year is ourself to be exceeded. Instead of the revenue expected upon the ratio of increase of the first nine months, it may be safely assumed that the excess over the estimate will be something like $600,181. If we add this sum to Mr. TILLEY's estimate and to both the surplus of the year 1872-73, which Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself declares to have been $1,738,621, we have a total amount wherewith to meet the expenditure of the year of $23,899,002, or only $900,998 short of the present Finance Minister's estimated outlay. It must be remarked, moreover, that in Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate he has put down the total of the revenue at $24,100,000 is included $481,065 taken out of revenue to provide for the year's sinking fund for the Intercolonial Railway. That sum is actually revenue, and if taken in on the side of the account must be taken in also on the other, as that really instead of there being a deficiency in the year's transactions there is, taking Mr. CARTWRIGHT's own estimate of expenditure, a surplus of $280,067. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate of the year's expenditure is, however, as we now go on to show, intentionally increased, evincing, as Dr. TUPPER very fittingly described it, a spirit of chicanery, in the endeavour to fix a charge of recklessness upon the previous Government. We say that he intends to do the case, and yet it is so, that the Finance Minister counts as an expenditure of the year, not the money he actually paid, but the money he estimates he excessive, *the fault "lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government."* By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He allege that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

It is not easy to fancy a lower depth of humiliation than that which the present Government, and in an especial manner the Finance Minister, have placed themselves. They deliberately and with malice prepense, set to work to misrepresent the state of trade, they sought to lay before the world an utterly false view of the condition of the Dominion's finances, they propose to Parliament a tariff which, public necessity, if anything, compel them to abandon in all its essential features, they manufacture financial statements to justify themselves for having the false position which they have taken, and in the very face of their own figures they do not hesitate to assert operations which there is neither fact nor figure to justify. By their tariff they have shown themselves incapable of statesmanlike ability; by their statements in Parliament they have shown themselves destitute of the commonest attributes of a gentleman; by a timid adherence to false statements which they cannot boldly defend they have proved themselves to be tricksters. We might well regard the future of this country with alarm if we could believe it possible that a Ministry composed of such men could long govern a thinking and thriving community.

THE BISMARCK POLICY—AGAINST THE POPE.

ENGLISH papers are devoting much space to BISMARCK's policy of building up the German Empire, and entering upon a struggle with the Pope. With regard to this conflict, of which we now see the beginning, just not the end, we have to point out how great the mistake is of looking upon it as one peculiar to Germany and elsewhere unknown. Utterly untenable as this view is, when we look at what is going on in Italy, Austria, Russia, Switzerland and Brazil, it is nevertheless assumed and taken as true by nearly the whole periodical press, both here and in England. The public are misled by assertion or by implication invited to believe that the German Government is, with reference to the Church, doing something so extraordinary, so different from anything now being attempted by any other Government on earth, that the fact challenges attention as out of the common range altogether. Now, we do not make it our present business to say whether what the German Government is doing is right or wrong, but we do hold that the pretence of believing that one single Government is doing substantially the same thing cannot well be kept up in the face of news coming to us by cable every day, and abundantly verified by the European mails when they arrive. The point is not one for any single Government, it should be, and is, one of reference to every day's column of European news. And we be there in the Italian, both on this side and the other of the Atlantic, articles of assumed authoritative and judicial tone have appeared in journals on the supposition that the German Government is the only one now engaged in commencing a conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. As we must again repeat, it is not of the slightest use to confine your vision to Germany, but merely of the fact that it is going on not only in Germany, but also in Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Russia. If it is objected that Bishops are not yet imprisoned there, we ask, how far from such extreme measures are Austria and these countries? And to such extremity are not things coming very rapidly, in all the countries named, except in Italy, perhaps, where milder measures prevail, for the reason chiefly that Italian statesmen, better than those of any other country, understand how to deal dexterously with a power which is active in their own soil. The idea that Germany is the only State now engaged in combating the Church with the strong arm of the law must, through most newspaper articles on the subject; but how it can be retained by men who read every day's news is a marvel; and the marvel is one that grows with every week that passes. We may hold that the present policy of the German Government toward the Roman Catholic Church is not only a necessary, but also a liberal and enlightened policy, or we may hold it to be oppression of the most indefensible kind; but in any case the notion that Germany is the only one among European Powers in this kind of conflict must be abandoned.

We come now to the difficult part of our proposed task—the attempt to determine what the fundamental, animating idea of this struggle on the part of the Church really is. Some will be ready enough with the answer that it is simply the lust of Supremacy, or CESARISM—of the subjection of the Church to CESAR. And this we accept as a part of the truth, but not the whole truth by any means: and, therefore, we must continue our search till we find something else which shall prove itself the complement to the foregoing, the part wanting to make up the whole. We are to remember, of course, that on BISMARCK's side it is contended that the conflict was none of his seeking, but was forced upon the Emperor's Government by Papal aggression. As bearing on this point, there has recently been published a remarkable memorandum, which was on the 17th of June, 1870, submitted by Count ARNIM, and that time the representative of the North German Government at the Court of the Vatican—to Dr. HEFELE, the anti-Infallibilist Bishop of Rottenburg; also, another of earlier date, to Dr. DOLLINGER. According to the showing of these documents, the present deadly conflict between the German Government and Ultramontanism was commenced at Rome, the Pope and his advisers having been, as the *London Standard* says, distinctly informed what they might expect if they persisted in the course of unconstitutional conduct on the consciences of the bulk of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Episcopacy, with the help of the serviles votes of the Pontiff's Italian nominees. "From the day on which Infallibility is proclaimed, we shall be conscious of no compliance of the Episcopate, the Government, or the representatives of modern ideas, with a distinctly hostile "will find themselves attacked by the "Roman Church." That, says the *Standard*, is the opening note of Count ARNIM's memorandum, and it has all the clearness and directness of the blast of a trumpet. Not, he proceeds, that we will necessarily become much worse all at once than they had been for the preceding years, but they will go in substantially the German bishops will at the eleventh hour abandon their own opinions and accept This is Mr. CARTWRIGHT's position. We say trade is not dull and there is no deficit. As Mr. CARTWRIGHT holds to the contrary he should, if he had been a prudent man, and less anxious than he is to establish a charge of recklessness against the previous Government, have cut down the expenditure of the year to the amount of the revenue, and, if he did not want to do this, he, instead of screwing $5,000,000 fresh taxes out of the people of this country, ought to have charged a larger part of his expenditure on public works, which are for the benefit of the coming as well as for the present generation, to capital account. That he did not seem fit to take either of the courses fairly open to him is in itself conclusive proof of the disingenuousness and unfairness—we must in truth say, the falsity—of his budget speech, had an unworthy design, and was the offspring of a wicked and politically selfish motive.

This is a strong statement, and we proceed to justify it. The Finance Minister thus spoke in introducing his budget: "As to public works chargeable to income, $2,723,000 was proposed. Mr. TILLEY's estimate last year was but $2,450,000. But his hon. friend, the present Minister of Public Works, had hardly asked a single item of this total on his own account, excepting that for the harbour of St. John. *The whole of this enormous sum was to be applied to works which his predecessor had contemplated to be carried on.* These works were actually entered upon and must be completed in a very short time." So! If these estimates be excessive, *the fault lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government.* By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He alleges that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

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We come now to the difficult part of our proposed task—the attempt to determine what the fundamental, animating idea of this struggle on the part of the Church really is. Some will be ready enough with the answer that it is simply the lust of Supremacy, or CESARISM—of the subjection of the Church to CESAR. And this we accept as a part of the truth, but not the whole truth by any means: and, therefore, we must continue our search till we find something else which shall prove itself the complement to the foregoing, the part wanting to make up the whole. We are to remember, of course, that on BISMARCK's side it is contended that the conflict was none of his seeking, but was forced upon the Emperor's Government by Papal aggression. As bearing on this point, there has recently been published a remarkable memorandum, which was on the 17th of June, 1870, submitted by Count ARNIM, and that time the representative of the North German Government at the Court of the Vatican—to Dr. HEFELE, the anti-Infallibilist Bishop of Rottenburg; also, another of earlier date, to Dr. DOLLINGER. According to the showing of these documents, the present deadly conflict between the German Government and Ultramontanism was commenced at Rome, the Pope and his advisers having been, as the *London Standard* says, distinctly informed what they might expect if they persisted in the course of unconstitutional conduct on the consciences of the bulk of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Episcopacy, with the help of the serviles votes of the Pontiff's Italian nominees. "From the day on which Infallibility is proclaimed, we shall be conscious of no compliance of the Episcopate, the Government, or the representatives of modern ideas, with a distinctly hostile "will find themselves attacked by the "Roman Church." That, says the *Standard*, is the opening note of Count ARNIM's memorandum, and it has all the clearness and directness of the blast of a trumpet. Not, he proceeds, that we will necessarily become much worse all at once than they had been for the preceding years, but they will go in substantially the German bishops will at the eleventh hour abandon their own opinions and accept

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

We must again call attention to the highly indecent use which the well-paid organs of the Government are making of the evidence given before Mr. DONALD A. SMITH's committee. The Ottawa *Times* of last week makes several statements, which, we have reason to know, are not in accordance with the evidence given before the Committee, and which, as a matter of fact, are gross perversions of the truth. The organ says: "It is told of Mr. SMITH that he "stated that insurance that were satisfactory to him as a business man "and those who know Mr. SMITH "know him to be one of the most cautious "and able of business men—were given to "him by a high functionary in Manitoba, "on behalf of the Government at Ottawa, "that if he would advance the money necessary to satisfy RIEL and LEPINE, and "to induce them to leave the country, it "would be made good to him. He accordingly advanced three of the four "thousand dollars demanded by the "Metis, in supposing that under such "sum they were to remain away until "after the general election of 1872. Mr. "SMITH, we have reason to believe, assurances from Sir JOHN MACDONALD "that his advances would be repaid, assur-"ances that he considered equal to, if not "thus the late Government regarded "office." The evident object of these articles, over and above the leader of the late Government accusations which it is believed would damage him in public estimation. The object is to so worry the Premier that he will be driven to a defence of the policy of the late Administration on the North-west troubles, but we do not intend, just authority for stating that the $3,000, to which reference is made, and which Mr. Donald A. Smith paid on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, was paid by him, not only not by instructions from the Ottawa Cabinet, but entirely without their knowledge. Further, we have good reason to believe that no definite pledge was ever subsequently given to Mr. Smith that the money would be repaid him. We regret to be compelled to make statements of this character, but we feel assured at our readiness to our true interest. The substance of our complaint is, that the Government organs are doing what they can to make the country believe that the Government of Canada was guilty of bribery in connection with the North-west troubles, and that Mr. Smith was a party to the bribery. This is a most serious charge, and upon the suggestions thrown out by the member for Cumberland, as to the way in which public moneys have been carried on without adding fresh and vexatious taxes upon the people of the Dominion.

THE BUDGET.

IN a previous article, following the facts and figures produced by Dr. TUPPER in his elaborate and able reply to the Finance Minister's budget speech, we think two points were very clearly established; first, that the trade of the country is not in a state which justified the shrieking speech which he delivered in the House; and secondly, that his deficit is not existence in fact, is but the creature of his own imagination, and cannot be established. We left for further remark some observations upon Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate for the ensuing year.

Before passing to this branch of the subject there is one remark to be made upon the present year's accounts which it is of great importance should be borne in mind. It has been shown that according to the figures laid before the House by the Finance Minister, setting forth the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury up to the 1st of April—and these, it will be remembered, do not include the expenditure for public works which were received from customs and excise in anticipation of an increase of duties—there was an actual surplus of receipts on the nine months' transactions of $126,522. The point which it is of special consequence to bear in mind in connection with this statement is, that in the expenditures is included the whole amount of the year's subsidies—nearly $4,000,000—to the several Provinces of the Confederation. This, added to the several reasons given in our previous article, makes it absolutely certain that there will not be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, but, on the contrary, given every reason to anticipate a decent surplus.

The late Government made large expenditures on public works and public buildings because they were in a position to make them. They had, in fact, a plethora of money. They, as has been already stated, spent no less a sum than $11,726,045 in seven years, on public works of various kinds, out of ordinary revenue. If the revenue had not been good they could not have two courses open to the Government: they might have charged these public works to capital account and added the amount to the public debt, or they need not have undertaken the works at all. If, as Mr. CARTWRIGHT, why "malicious ingenuity," endeavoured to show, the country is not as prosperous as it was, and if there is reason to anticipate a deficit this year, with every prospect of a larger deficit still next year, he, had he been disposed so to act the part of a prudent Finance Minister, would either have cut down his estimates for public works, or he would have contributed a greater portion of them, at least, out of borrowed money. It is simple insanity for a Minister to talk of a year of financial depression, with the prospect of a deficit and debts certain, a Government is justified in increasing the public expenditure as when trade is brisk and there is every reason to expect a surplus.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

It is one of the latest issues of news by cable that Marshal SERRANO has entered Bilbao, that the city is already beginning to resume its wonted appearance, that trade is reviving, and that bodies of Carlists continue to surrender in hope of amnesty. It is probable that amnesty will be extended to them, and that the President-Marshal will be only too glad to get the Carlist insurrection off his hands so easily at last. The notion of a compromise between Carlism and Republicanism has been entertained by scarcely anybody acquainted with Spanish affairs, though the ability of the Government of Madrid to conquer the northern mountaineers in their own fastnesses is regarded doubtful enough. In advance of fuller information, we are inclined to repeat our surmise of a few weeks ago, that there has been fully as much of diplomacy as of fighting in SERRANO's method of putting down the Carlist insurrection. We think that credit may be given, too, to the rumour that something like the same method is to be tried with Cuba, probably with similar success.

Supposing SERRANO to have Spain and Cuba both in his hands, pacified as much as the natural temper of the people will allow pacification at all, the question arises—to whom or by what kind of government will he hand them over. We may put aside altogether the idea of his placing the crown upon his own head, as the attempt to erect a new SERRANO dynasty, after the failure of those that alone had any pretension to hereditary right, would simply be impossible. He was in former times a conspicuous favourite with the ex-Queen ISABELLA, who raised him from comparative insignificance to high position, but he was at last a leader in the conspiracy against her, and it is now said that for him to bring her son to the throne would be to put his own head in the lion's mouth. That he really favours a Republic is scarcely to be believed, but to find a suitable King is the difficulty. There is a report that an attempt will be made to harmonize matters between the two branches of the Spanish Bourbon family by betrothing the ex-Queen's son, Don ALFONSO, aged sixteen, to the daughter of Don CARLOS, aged six. Of course if there were any one of the Spanish Royal family pre-eminently fit to occupy the throne, the thing would be a good opportunity for him; but the failure of candidates for that dignity has been remarkable of late years. The Spanish people, too, are, and it remains to be seen how long the Republic must fill the void that circumstances appear to have created.

Abraham Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Illinois, will be dedicated next October, when Grant will be asked to deliver the oration.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

capital, but at the same time reduce the rate of taxation on articles for consumption from 15½ to 10½ per cent., which they did in three years including the present year. He would ask if a Government that stood in that position was not in a position to carry on the public services of the country, not only in a generous manner but in lavishly expend the public funds in the construction of the various public works needed in the various Provinces. What was the hon. gentleman's own position? He, who denounced the late Government as unworthy of the confidence of the country, the Government which had made these expenditures, while they had abundant means after decreasing the tariff, came before the House and said, "I am going not only to ask the House to make just as lavish expenditure as that I have denounced, but bring down a heavier Budget than even they did." He (Dr. Tupper) maintained that the hon. gentleman was in a completely untenable position, and the hon. gentleman did it when he stood up before the House and asked the House to levy $3,000,000 additional taxation, and with the same breath for a vote of a larger sum of money for current expenditure than his predecessor had denounced, had never asked for. The Finance Minister was not ashamed to come before the House and to escape from it by the most disingenuous statement a Finance Minister ever made. He (Dr. Tupper) remembered when the hon. gentleman addressed to what House in justification of his position, and he (Dr. Tupper) invited the careful attention of the House to this statement of the Finance Minister. This portion of his speech was as follows: "Then, with regard to public works chargeable to income, $2,723,000 was proposed. Mr. TILLEY's estimate last year was but $2,450,000. But his hon. friend, the present Minister of Public Works, had hardly asked a single item of this total on his own account, excepting that for the harbour of St. John. *The whole of this enormous sum was to be applied to works which his predecessor had contemplated to be carried on.* These works were actually entered upon and must be completed in a very short time." So! If these estimates be excessive, *the fault lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government.*" By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He alleges that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

It is not easy to fancy a lower depth of humiliation than that which the present Government, and in an especial manner the Finance Minister, have placed themselves. They deliberately and with malice prepense, set to work to misrepresent the state of trade, they sought to lay before the world an utterly false view of the condition of the Dominion's finances, they propose to Parliament a tariff which public necessity, if anything, compel them to abandon in all its essential features, they manufacture financial statements to justify themselves for having the false position which they have taken, and in the very face of their own figures they do not hesitate to assert operations which there is neither fact nor figure to justify. By their tariff they have shown themselves incapable of statesmanlike ability; by their statements in Parliament they have shown themselves destitute of the commonest attributes of a gentleman; by a timid adherence to false statements which they cannot boldly defend they have proved themselves to be tricksters. We might well regard the future of this country with alarm if we could believe it possible that a Ministry composed of such men could long govern a thinking and thriving community.

THE BISMARCK POLICY—AGAINST THE POPE.

ENGLISH papers are devoting much space to BISMARCK's policy of building up the German Empire, and entering upon a struggle with the Pope. With regard to this conflict, of which we now see the beginning, just not the end, we have to point out how great the mistake is of looking upon it as one peculiar to Germany and elsewhere unknown. Utterly untenable as this view is, when we look at what is going on in Ital