The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

THE DOMINION TARIFF.

When the four Provinces bordering the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence were first formed into a Confederacy, there was some anxiety experienced by the friends of Confederation in regard to the proper adjustment of the tariff which each Province had separately; but so discreet was the policy of the Macdonald Government in attending to the more important interests of the country, that very little dissatisfaction was created when the first Minister of Finance for the Dominion laid his first Budget. With changes in the tariff, Sir succeeded in managing public that always with a surplus. However, as the Ministry had the opportunity before Parliament raised by the

seems to have been fixed with the purpose of making it as severe on St. John and Halifax as possible. Montreal and Toronto invariably get their goods in early, and now have their spring stocks snugly stored away in their warehouses, while the importation of goods here has just begun.—The Ministry rushed their tariff resolutions in at the earliest possible moment, seemingly eager to head off as many of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia importers as possible. Now the Montreal wholesale dealers can come down here and undersell our importers, the Government having kindly arranged matters in their interests."

The Free School Ticket.

In a former issue we recommended some special organization among the friends of free education, in connection with the choice of Candidates to contest the County in the coming election. It would be well if the idea of a Convention could be carried out, so that the whole County might have a voice in the selection of fit and proper persons to represent us in the Local Legislature. We would further suggest that one or more public meetings be held in each parish for the purpose of choosing delegates for the Convention, so that every district may be fully represented at the meeting. We should like to see unity of sentiment and concerted action characterising every effort put forth, in order that the slightest approach to sectional jealousy may be avoided. We have heard the names of several mentioned with reference to the proposed candidature. The Kelly is sure of his election, one representative will not sufficient for the free school party next four years. The the electors of Northumberland have too long been misled by the three members their constituency in their power, and the last moment free schools, the fact that two constituents were in We want men to Northumberland, not them- vain fancies, and that in such an in- as this we need go way to find three men Kelly in fighting education. prominent and on the main mentioned test, and that they could be boldly to the front. the South West mentioned, one a the other a well Newcastle, one spoken of, one of eminent lawyer, who Chatham man to run with definite can be action is the this cannot be way so advantageously a County Convention of the law stone unturned in County is not in

Temperance.

At a regular meeting of Newcastle Division, No. 45, S. of T., held on Thusday evg., 16th inst., the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The members of this Division have this evening learned with deep regret that Brother Samuel G. Nixon is about to remove from this place, and to sever his connection with this Division, and being desirous of recording our appreciation of his untiring efforts for the entertainment of the Division during the period of his connection therewith, therefore

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Division be tendered to Brother Nixon for the lively interest manifested by him in every thing calculated for its advancement, not only as a member but as a painstaking and efficient officer, and while we join in wishing him every prosperity for the future wherever his lot may be cast, we beg leave to express the hope that he may long continue to be a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance. And further

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions with the seal of this Division affixed, be presented to Brother Nixon, and also that they be forwarded to the *Union Advocate* for publication.

Signed on behalf of the Division,

DANIEL M'GRUAR, W. P.
C. F. BOURNE, R. S.

Division Room, Newcastle, April 16th, 1874.

Masonic.

At a Regular Communication of Northumberland Lodge, No. 17 F. & A. M., held in the Lodge Room on Tuesday the 14th day of April, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, By the death of the late Wm. C. Harley, this Lodge has sustained the loss of a Brother and one of its oldest members, and the family and friends of the deceased have experienced a sad affliction,

Therefore Resolved, That this Lodge desires to record its sincere sorrow for his early and sudden removal, and to extend to his Widow and family its deep sympathy under the bereavement which a wise and inscrutable Providence has been pleased to inflict, with the earnest prayer that they may be consoled and comforted by those consolations which the Great Master alone can impart.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Union Advocate*, and also that a copy be presented to the Widow of the deceased.

DANIEL M'GRUAR,
SAMUEL THOMSON, } Com.
J. S. BENSON,

Lodge Room, Newcastle, April 14th, 1874.

The Mayoralty of St. John.

The result of the late election for the Mayoralty in St. John was announced in our columns last week. The vote stood—Chipman Smith, Esq., 1,020; A Rowan, Esq., 641; D. Alward, 625. The election according to Dr. Alward (who is one of the loyal opposition) hinged upon the school question. The Dr. thus accounted for his defeat.

This was the last time he would probably appear before them as a public man. He felt satisfied, after the result of the contest, that he no longer represented the interests of the electors. Anything he would therefore say would be said in his capacity as a private citizen. What was the state of affairs in St. John at present? No matter what election came off—no matter how petty the interests at stake were—the school question was trotted out on every occasion as a bug-bear to frighten the electors. When the school question was trotted out on this occasion, he felt satisfied that he would be defeated—just as satisfied as after the votes had been counted.

Dr. Alward will not therefore be a Candidate at the next election for the Assembly. It is certainly refreshing to see a large and influential constituency like that of St. John giving so early in the day its opinion of one of its public men who has boldly opposed the school law and the Government. There were parties here, too, opposed to the Government who felt that there was much at stake in the election, and expressed an earnest desire for the return of one of their anti-school law friends. But they have been grievously disappointed. And as the time rolls away, and other elections come round, there be more ground for disappointment, in quarters least anticipated, Northumberland not excepted.

Interpretation of the Scriptures.

The following is taken from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, which we are pleased to transfer to our columns, as reference is made to the Rev. J. Frederick M'Curdy, a native of Miramichi, and a son of a much respected but now deceased clergyman, who for many years was the esteemed Pastor of St. John's Church, Chatham.

"The sixteenth volume of "Lange's Commentary" is on our table. Its title is "The Minor Prophets, Exegetically, Theologically, and Homiletically Expounded." By Paul Kleinert, Otto Schmoller, George R. Bliss, Talbot W. Chambers, Charles Elliott, John Forsyth, J. Frederick M'Curdy, and Joseph Packard. Edited by Philip Schaff, D. D. The publishers are Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. Schmoller and Kleinert are the German collaborators, the other gentlemen named the translators. A General Introduction to the Prophets, especially the Minor Prophets, by Dr. Elliott, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the North-west, is an elaborate and thorough treatise on the subject of Prophecy, with special reference to predictive prophecy. A special introduction to each of the minor prophets, Hosea and Malachi, Dr. Packard interpreters. Dr. Schaff assigned these scholars and divines. Frederick M'Curdy, Esq., D. D., Philadelphia, was assigned to Hosea and Malachi. The work is a critical and exegetical work of the highest order, and is

☞ In last week's *Advocate* we inserted an item having reference to the breaking up of the ice in Bathurst harbour, which we are informed is incorrect by one of the parties who figured in the paragraph. We are usually in the habit of demanding the names of correspondents, but sometimes the rule is dispensed with when the information forwarded is merely news, and does not take the form of a communication commenting upon public matters. The item sent to us was not accompanied by the name of the writer, but as it did not contain anything of the "malicious" stamp, and as it was about time for the ice to be taking its departure, we saw nothing objectionable in it to preclude its publication. However we shall be more particular in future. We are pleased to know that friend Sivewright and the Colonel were not therefore in the precarious situation referred to by our "humorous" correspondent, and hope they never will be. We are glad, too, that he has "broken the ice" by sending us a few friendly lines, and hope to hear from him soon again. The item was contradicted in the last *Gleaner*, much to the delight no doubt of its managers, but we also give the contradiction, in order to do justice to the gentlemen who were made the subjects of a harmless joke, by giving them the benefit of our large circulation.

Serious Fire.—We are sorry to learn from the *Telegraph*, that the Trunk Factory of Mr. W. H. Knowles, Germain street, St. John, was destroyed by fire between one and two o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Mr. Knowles had only $1,550 insurance upon his stock which was very large, as his spring stock had all been received. The day before the fire leather to the value of nearly $1,000 was placed in the building, so that the loss to Mr. Knowles will be very heavy. A reward of $500 is offered for information which will lead to the conviction of the incendiaries.

☞ Captain James Robinson-Owen, a member of the Legislative Council, died at St. Andrews on Tuesday of last week. By reference to the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* we find that the deceased Councillor was born at Westham, Essex, England, in January, 1811. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824 and served until he retired as Captain, on half pay, in 1845. Was married, in July, 1839, to Cornelia, second daughter of Admiral W. F. W. Owen, of Campobello, N. B., and niece of Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, G. C. B., G. C. H. Represented Charlotte County in the House of Assembly from 1850 to 1856, when he received a seat in the Upper House.

☞ The scrutiny proceedings concerning the Kent election have been allowed to drop, and Mr. M'Leod therefore retains his seat. Kent is now better represented in the Commons than she has yet been, and we have no doubt that with his intimate knowledge of the wants and requirements of a very important County, Mr. M'Leod, will be able to bring about much needed improvements, particularly those relating to navigation.

☞ The Annual Dinner of the Chatham Literary Society was held at the "Canada House" on the evening of Monday last. We presume that our literary friends had a pleasant time. We were sorry that we could not avail ourselves of the kind invitation of the managers to be present on the occasion. We were prevented from doing so by circumstances over which we had no control.

A Lofty Mud Cell.—The latest curiosity here is a mud cell occupied by a species of grub or fly, which was found adhering to the rafters of Mr. D. Morell's back kitchen, about 18 feet from the ground. On removing portions of the mud the grubs are seen lying in a dormant state encased within an oval transparency, the "shells" showing great regularity of position. To those who have never seen the like before, the curiosity is worthy an inspection. It can be seen at this office.

New Paper.—A new comic paper called the *Quip* is to be started in St. John about the 1st of May, under the editorial management of Mr. D. G. Smith, of the *Daily Telegraph* staff. It will be issued fortnightly at first, but if sufficiently encouraged will eventually be issued weekly. Mr. Smith is a young man of good abilities, and we believe will conduct the paper with energy and good taste. He has our best wishes for success.

☞ John Livingstone, Esq., was presented by the leading men of Moncton, with a flattering address, on his retirement from the editorial chair of the *Times*, and previous to his leaving for St. John. Mr. L. made a fitting response.

First Arrival.—Guy, Stewart & Co.'s steam tug *Relief* came up for the first time this season on Saturday last. There were on board a number of excursionists. The boat has been put in good condition for the season's operations.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Coleman officiated in the Wesleyan Church on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Crisp not having sufficiently recovered to conduct the service. He will however, (D. V.) occupy the pulpit next Sunday evening.

☞ Hon. Mr. Bowell's resolution for the expulsion of Riel was carried in the Commons 124 to 68. The Premier and Sir John both voted for A new writ has been issued for Vanchar.

A[illegible] Dinner of St. [illegible] held at Chatham [illegible] Thursday next. [illegible] expected.

[illegible] fall of snow [illegible] from the South [illegible]

[illegible], Esq., has [illegible] of Marriage [illegible] Gloucester,

Public Meeting.

A meeting was held last night in the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle, to take into consideration matters connected with the coming election. Although only a few hours notice had been given, the building was crowded. The Chair was occupied by R. Hutchison Esq., John Nicholson Esq. being Secretary. After a few preliminary remarks, S. Thomson, Esq., moved the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Whereas,—In view of the approaching Election for the Province, at which the sense of the Country for or against the system of Free Non-Sectarian Education will be tested, it is necessary that steps be immediately taken to secure the active co-operation of the friends of the said system throughout the County, in order that the principles of such system be sustained,

Therefore Resolved,—That a Committee of five, consisting of Samuel Thomson, R. Hutchison, W. C. Anslow, C. C. Watt, Geo. Brown, be appointed to confer with the friends of Non-Sectarian Free Education in the Parish of Chatham, and in conjunction with them to adopt such measures as may be advisable to procure a convention of delegates from all the Parishes in the County, to be held at Chatham or Newcastle at as early a day as possible, for the purpose of forming a Ticket of four Candidates favorable to the said system, for election. And

Further Resolved,—That the said Committee report their doings at an adjournment of this meeting to be held here on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Speeches were delivered by several gentlemen, the Chairman included, enunciating one prominent idea, and that, the necessity of fully testing the sense of this County by running a full school ticket at the general election. And this was the unanimous opinion of the meeting.

The Meeting was characterized by a determination on the part of all present to vote for none but thorough nonsectarian school Candidates, was most enthusiastic, and was attended by many of our leading men. The names of expected Candidates were not even mentioned, this being left to the decision of the County Convention which it is expected will be held shortly, and in which every Parish will have a voice. It is anticipated that the friends of the law in Chatham will cordially co-operate in bringing about the proposed convention.

The meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, and three hearty cheers given for the School Law.

By Telegraph from Chatham.

Chatham, April 21st.

The Annual Dinner of Chatham Literary Society took place last night at the Canada House. Dinner was got up in Mr. Johnston's best style. About 30 persons present. After the solids were discussed, the Queen and Governor General, were proposed by President, Mr. Blair, and drunk with all the honors. The Lieutenant Governor was responded to by Mr. Kelly. The Local Legislature was responded to by Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Kelly. The Clergy was responded to by Rev. Mr. Forsyth, who alluded to great benefit such societies were calculated to produce. The Ladies were responded to by Mr. G. H. MacAlpine. The Mechanical Interests, responded to by Mr. Peter Loggie and Mr. John Gray, who in the course of his remarks said the mechanics of this place were not inferior to those of any other country. The Bench and Bar, responded to by L. J. Tweedie. The Press, responded to by Mr. Lockerby, who spoke of great influence of the press for good, when in the hands of competent persons. He regretted however, that the press sometimes fell into poor hands. Mercantile interests responded to by W. Loggie, D. Johnstone and others. Our Guests, responded to by Mr. Kelly, Gray and others, who complimented the society on the ability of its members. The health of the President, and Vice-President, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Sinclair, was proposed. Both responded in very suitable speeches. After our Next Merry Meeting, proposed by L. J. Tweedie, the pleasant party broke up, everyone being pleased, and wishing that such affairs were more frequent.

Dominion Parliament.

From the St. John Press.

Ottawa, April 13.

Mr. Domville introduced a bill amending the Incorporation Act of the Marine Insurance Company.

In reply to Sir John, the Premier said the Government scheme for the construction of the Pacific Railway would be explained next week if the Chief Engineer's report were printed in time.

Replying to a question, the Premier said the contract is made with a Dominion Line of ocean steamers for the carriage of extra mails.

Replying to Mr. Palmer, the Premier said the Government did not intend introducing a Prohibitory Law.

A discussion took place as to the basis of payment to Nova Scotia of amount due, owing to Dominion assumption of the Old Canada debt. The general opinion was that the amount should be fixed by the Better Terms Act of 1869.

Replying to a question, the Postmaster General said it was not the intention of the Government to abolish the postage on newspapers.

Mr. Mills introduced a resolution making the Senate elective.

Mr. Palmer objected to these attempts to alter our institutions. On behalf of the smaller Provinces he protested against any change in this direction without their consent.

Mr. Cauchon spoke ably against attempts of would-be-Reformers to tinker up the Constitution.

Mr. Domville gives notice of the following questions: whether the Government intend taking steps to guard the property of persons living on the line of Railway between St. John and Shediac from being destroyed by fire by sparks from the locomotives, whether the Government intend replacing the fences along the line of said Railway, which are now in dilapidated state from fire and decay; whether the Government intend in future to keep up those fences between St. John and Shediac, or if they intend compelling farmers and others to do so.

It is rumored that Jones will be taken into the Cabinet instead of Ross.

Archbishop Taché arrives to night.

Ottawa, April 14.

Mr. Cartwright, before proceeding to details of the budget, explained the situation of the Government, which was composed of gentlemen, like himself, who had no official experience. The financial policy of the late Government was such as was strongly opposed by every member of the present Government. He found the resources of the Dominion ample for all ordinary purposes, but there were a series of great works which entailed a large abnormal expense. He did not think the present Government should be held responsible for the acts which they strenuously opposed at every stage. They were, however, prepared to do all in their power to fulfil, as far as possible, all engagements. The Government of Canada were desirous that the people should be fully aware of the exact financial situation of the country. The statistics of the country were not in very correct condition, and the figures on which his calculations were based must be at best approximate. He proceeded to review the financial state of the country; although great increase of revenue was apparent in each successive year since 1867, it was balanced by a steady increase of expenditure, till at last we come to face an annual deficit of over $1,000,000. By an extraordinary expansion of trade in 1870 and 1871 the Government had received a bonus, as it were, of $5,000,000, which they rapidly went to work to dissipate.—Owing to the extravagance of the late Government, it was morally and physically impossible to fulfil all engagements. He held that their course was needlessly extravagant, and stigmatized the addition of over one million and a half to our permanent debt last session as utterly indefensible. The whole estimate for the coming year was something over $30,000,000.—With reference to public works, it was understood at Confederation that canals of the western peninsula should be a permanent undertaking. Not such was construction of a railway 3,000 miles long, through a country unsurveyed and as wilderness, and in a term of seven years. This was now a sheer physical impossibility. The company which undertook its construction had failed and the burden reverted to the country. The lowest estimate of that work was $100,000,000, but even that immense sum, he feared would not cover it. The burthen for this work would be one third greater than that with which the people of the United States emerged from their civil war, and larger than the public debt of Great Britain, when the ratio of our population is considered. In other words it would increase our debt to $250,000,000, and before two years we would be compelled to borrow to pay the interest. Our strict obligations were somewhat changed, by an entry into the journals of the House by Sir George Cartier, which recorded that the railway should be built, provided it did not place too heavy burthens on the resources of Dominion. He pointed out this extraordinary provision at the time, and Governor Trutch, who was present, said it was all right, as the Delegates of British Columbia were perfectly cognizant of it. Mr. Tilley's estimate for 1873-74 should have been $24,100,000, instead of $21,740,000, as surveys instead of the Pacific Railway and the public works rose to $24,500,000. Mr. Tilley's estimates, in many other points, showed him to be very far below the actual requirements.—The actual receipts from public works would fall short $650,000, and other sources of revenue in a like manner fall short of Mr. Tilley's calculation by $2,000,000. Our gross revenue was very large, but it was charged with heavy and onerous obligations. The actual receipts, after meeting these, would be about $6,750,000, making up the balance, after deducting the following, there would be $600,000 for legislation, for Civil Government $900,000; justice, penitentiaries, and police require similar sums. Penitentiaries do make some return, but not sufficient to meet expenses.—Ocean service would require nearly $90,000; for subsides of all sorts $400,000; militia defence $1,150,000; this was required to have some sort of military force. He thought a saving could be effected by lessening the expenses in this part, but he would not be one of those who seek to cripple our militia organization.

Public works chargeable to income, would need a very large amount; emigration requires at least $600,000; subsidies of Indians and contingent expenses in the Nor'-West would require $500,000 for various purposes.—There was very little left of the $6,570,000 or $7,000,000. The charges on revenue were excessive. The Government are confronted with the results of their predecessors policy, and had to go on with it by force of necessity. The Agricultural interests of the country were not as flourishing as a few years ago; other branches were not as prosperous as might be desired, but the outlook was by no means discouraging, and though we may not look forward to any increase in our resources, we need fear no retrogression. A comparative statement of exports for the last eight months showed a healthy state of our trade.—Though we may increase our trade and commerce in the coming few yrs., we cannot count with surety on any rapid development.

He drew attention to the comparatively stationary state of population in the older parts of Canada, which had to bear the principle share of the public burdens. The census returns showed but a small increase of population in Canada, and the same was the fact in the older States of the neighbouring Republic; therefore, as a source of revenue increase, it could not be calculated on. Referring to the income of our people *per capita*, he found it to be about $400 or $600 per annum. In the States Mr. Wells put the people down for $800 income, but the purchasing power of money in Canada was much greater than there, which equalized the matter. It must be remembered that the taxes levied by this Government and the Local Legislatures were by no means all the taxes imposed on our people, as municipal institutions in Ontario alone cost $6,000,000 per annum. He strongly condemned almost unlimited power which three distinct bodies had for levying direct taxation, namely, Dominion and Local Governments and municipalities.

The sum total of the estimates for 1874 and 75 was very large, but it will be remembered that $5,750,000 of that will go to the extinction of the debt. Then comes a charge of over $6,000,000 for interest, over which we have no control. Mr. Tilley's error in making estimates last year, was shown by the excess in matters of Civil Government. In comparison of revenue and expenditure, a saving would be effected in the department of statistics, but increased in immigration, owing to a bargain made by our predecessors for the introduction of Mennonite families into Manitoba. For mounted police we would have to expend annually $180,000. Of the enormous sum required by public works it will be observed that with a solitary exception of one item for St. John harbor, all was required for works actually begun by the late Government. Many of these would be completed in a short time, but it was thought correct to show the House what the state of affairs was when the change of Government took place.—The matter of deficit of $1,250,000 was engaging the earliest attention of the First Minister, who intends to make a radical reform, especially in the management of the Intercolonial and other Government railways, which, if they were continued to be conducted as they have been, must entail an enormous loss on the country.

After recess Mr. Cartwright introduced the following tariff resolutions:

Cigars per lb., 70 cts.;
Japan Tea, 6 cts.;
Black tea, 4 cts.;
Coffee (green) 2 cts.;
Coffee (ground or roasted) 3 cts.

Sugar, in addition to the *advalorem* duty of 25 per cent. now imposed on all sugar equal to and above No. 16, Dutch standard per lb., 1½ cents. On all sugar equal to and above No. 13, and below No. 16, Dutch standard, per lb., 1¼ cents; on other sugar as before.

Spirits and strong waters, namely: brandy, Geneva, alcohol, rum, gin, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kind per gallon, one dollar; other spirits being sweetened so that the decree of strength cannot be ascertained aforesaid, namely: rum, shrub, cordials, old tom gin, taffia, scheidam schnapps, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kind per gallon, $1.50; cologne water and perfumed spirits not in flasks per gallon, $1.50; cologne water and perfumed spirits, when in flasks or bottles, thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle, five cents; unenumerated spirits and strong waters, $1.50; spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietory medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such; fruits preserved in brandy, or other spirits per gallon, $1.50.

The following are added to goods paying ten per centum, *ad valorem*; locomotive engines, frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron, or steel for tires of wheels, bent or welded, crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods, machinery for mills and factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

The following articles are added to the goods paying five per centum *ad valorem*; Binnacle lamps, block and patent bushes for blocks, bunting, cables, iron, chain of all sorts, compasses, dead-eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, knees, iron masts or parts of iron pumps and pump gear, riders, iron shackles, sheaves, signal lights, steering apparatus, travelling trucks, wedges, wire rigging, cables, hemp or grass cordage, sail cloth or canvass, varnish (black and bright), iron scraps, galvanized or pig, bars puddled, blooms and billets puddled or not puddled, bolts and spikes, galvanized wire, steel wrought or cast iron bars and rods, do. plates cut to any form but not molded, copper (in pigs, bars, bolts, and for sheathing), yellow metal in bolts, bars and for sheathing.

Tobacco and snuff, 12½ per centum, *ad valorem*, and 25 cents per pound.

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, raspberry, elder and current wines, a specific duty of 40 cents per gallon, five quart and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon, on all wines containing less than 22° of proof spirit by Syke's hydrometer when imported in wood; in all other wines, except sparkling wines imported in bottles, $1.50 per dozen of quart bottles, five whereof contain a gallon and so on in proportion; on all sparkling wines $2 per dozen of quart bottles, five whereof contain a gallon, being at the rate of 83 cents per gallon and so in proportion.

Silks, satin, velvets and all manufactures thereof, gold, silver, or plated ware, articles embroidered with gold silver or other metals, bracelets, braid and so forth, made of hair, feathers and flowers, fan and firescreens, gold and silver leaf, millinery of all kinds, ornaments of brouze, alabaster terra cotta or composition silver, and gold cloth, thread and other articles embroidered with gold or for embroidering, laces and insertions, writing-desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes, and other fancy goods, hats, caps, and bonnets, jewelry of all kinds, watches and clocks, and that all goods not enumerated in any of the schedules of this Act, as charged with any other duty, or declared to be free of duty shall be charged with a duty of customs of 16 and two-thirds per centum *ad valorem*.

To be added to goods paying ten per cent *ad valorem*; cotton netting for india rubber shoes and gloves; cotton warp not coarser than No. 40; cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished. Nos. 3, 4, and 6 ply; white not under No. 20; yarn, glass, paper and glass cloth, woolen netting for india rubbers and gloves; linen machine thread; plush for hatters use and for gloves, prunella, machine silk, twist, felt, used for gloves; felt for hats and boots, and several articles herein before mentioned as charged with duties wool waste, flax seed, drugs.

An *ad valorem* duty of seven and one half per cent, on the following articles: Iron, bar hoop, rod and sheet; nail and spikerod, round square and flat; Canada plates and tinned plates; rolled plates and boiler plates.

On every wine gallon of spirits of strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer and so on in proportion for any less strength, than strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, 75 cents.

On cavendish tobacco and snuff, and on manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canada twist, otherwise called *tabac blanc en torquette*, being impressed leaf rolled and twisted and made wholly from raw tobacco, growth of Canada, for every pound or less quantity than a pound ten cents.

On cigars, for every pound, or less quantity than a pound, forty cents.

That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions, and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs and excise on the articles therein mentioned, should take effect upon and after the fifteenth day of April instant.

Ottawa, April 15.

Tupper spoke in reply to Cartwright in a speech of great force and effect. He contrasted the remarks of the Finance Minister, which clearly indicated he was preparing the public mind for the abandonment of the Pacific Railway, with the statements made at Sarnia by the Premier, and telegraphed to British Columbia, that the Government would go on with the work. Under the scheme proposed by the late Ministry the railway could be built without inflicting burdensome taxation on the people. It was no use for the Ministers to say it could not be done. That the best judges in the case, the men of capital, took a different view, is seen by the incontrovertable fact of the struggle which took place between the capitalists of Ontario and Quebec to obtain the building of the road. But just at a critical time a combination of unpatriotic Canadians, foreign influences and Grand Trunk influence, succeeded in striking down the policy and blasting our national enterprise. Now if the Government built the road at all it must be a direct charge upon the revenue and increase the burdens of taxation. This was the result of the boasted Reform policy. By the course the Ministry were taking generally, and the dark pictures they were drawing of our capabilities, public confidence in us was shaken, and for the first time in our history since Confederation our securities had decreased in value in the English market. The mischievous and meddlesome Tariff now introduced would further increase the feeling of security. He did not object to the tax on liquors, but beyond a certain point taxation was always followed by smuggling and illicit distillation. He deprecated the re-levying of duties on tea, coffee and sugar, no excuse existing in the state of the country for taxing the necessaries of life. Putting a duty on ship building materials was a terrible error. This interest was rising from a depressed condition. Thousands had their all invested in it, and, without a moment's warning a disastrous blow was struck at an interest which was Canada's pride. While complimenting the Finance Minister for his skilful manipulation of figures he protested against the re-adjustment of the revenue.

Mackenzie replied at length, going back to old Canada's policy to show that Hincks was no financier. He defended the tax on ship materials.—Shipbuilding should pay its share into the revenue, as one-twelfth of the revenues is used in outlays connected with the ship building interests. The tax on sugar was only on the higher qualities.

Ottawa, April 16.

Mr. Spraggs, head clerk of the Indian Department, died last night after returning home from a ball.

A deputation is on its way here from Montreal to urge the Government to abolish duty recently placed upon sugar.

A large deputation of oil refiners from London and Petrolia is here today asking for repeal of the duty on oil.

In the commons to-day Dr. Tupper asked for a statement of receipts of revenue for ten days preceding the announcement of the new tariff.

Mr. Holton held that the request was unprecedented, and was urged in order to base an argument on it that there was no necessity for the increased duties, when it was well known that in view of the expected change large amounts of liquor and other goods were taken out of bond.

Dr. Tupper replied that if the return was not granted, he would test the sense of the House on the question.

The Riel debate was then resumed, and continued all day and after recess.

The debate closed at half-past nine, when the vote was taken on Mr. Mousseau's amendment, which was lost on division of yeas 27, nays 164.

Sir John Macdonald, who was in the House during the whole debate, left it just before the division was taken. The division was then taken on Mr. Holton's amendment which was lost—76 to 118.

Sir John came back in time to vote against this amendment.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bowell's original resolution for the expulsion of Riel.

The Premier and Sir John both voted for it, members of the ministry voting as they pleased, some for it some against.

Married.

At Mount Edward, Restigouche, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. William Murray, A. M., EDWARD MANN, to ELIZABETH BEST.

At Rose Hill, April 15th, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A., WILLIAM VANCE, of Tetagouche, to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Alex. M'Intosh, of Rose Hill.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. ALLAN M'TAVISH, of North Esk, to Miss EMILY SOMERS, of same place.

At Bloomfield, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Seller, A. M., Mr. CHARLES W. SPENCER, of Stanley, to Miss SUSAN S. PRICE, of Ludlow.

At Tay Creek, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. William Fogo, Nashwaak, EDWARD HARVEY, farmer, of Limekiln, Stanley, Co., of York, to ANNIE AUGUSTA, daughter of James Blair.

Died.

At Kempt-Road, Campbellton, on the 16th inst., Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, aged 74.

At Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patient resignation, JOHN M'ALLISTER, aged 50 years. By his unassuming deportment and his many good qualities, the deceased had gained the good will and esteem of all classes.

At the Rock Heads, on Monday, the 13th inst., after a lingering illness of thirteen months, which she bore with much patience, ELLEN R. MANDERSON, aged 33 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends who mourn her loss.

At Bathurst, on the 14th inst., after an illness of some months, Mr. FRANCIS M'KENNA, eldest son of John M'Kenna, Esq., aged 20 years, leaving a widow and a large number of friends to mourn their loss. *Requiescat in pace.*

PARIS, April 6.—The cure of Santa Cruz who was arrested on the frontier, was acquitted of violation of laws of neutrality and discharged, but was forbidden to remain in France.