## The Weekly Mail.

THE TWO-FACED FINANCE MIN-

ISTER. Mr. PLUMB has done the public a great service in reproducing the following extract from a speech delivered in Parliament by Mr. CARTWRIGHT in

were entertained when we entered into Confederation that the financial arrangements were likely to be a source of danger to our young nationality; and he, for one, was glad to find that this apprehension had been more or less frustrated by the extra been more or less frustrated by the extra the duty why should they, the producers,

"tion," and he showed that there was no ground for the gloomy forebodings which had been indulged in at the time of

This extract with Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S present speeches should be placed by every reader side by side with the two-faced shield declaration of this extraordinary Minister. But we could not well expect any less shameful exhibition from a

fairs; and 2nd, as implied by this, whether the present tariff shall continue, finds his land ready for the plough. His farm is twenty years akead of that of his Canadian rival. He neither chops, nor hews, nor wastes years in burning whether the present tariff shall continue, or whether that tariff shall be modified in a direction which shall foster our industries and develope the inchoate wealth of the country. The supporters of the Government throughout the country, in and out of the press, have been reiterating the statement that if Sir John Macdonald came into power Sir John Macconald came into power he would not attempt to touch the tariff having placed the Canadian at this disto protective issues. We have seen something like that even in our contemporary. But in yesterday's article the Globe says, what no man untrammelled the Western man while the Western by the prejudices of faction could man's market is sealed against the Canahave required the Globe to tell dian. It is because they cannot contend resume power with a sufficient majority, he would proceed to carry out farmers there; they would fear nothing the pledges which he has made in here if they were on an equal footing "every hamlet of Ontario." The square with the Western people.

issue, therefore, is between Mr. CarrThis is likely to be a year of unprewright's let-alone "fly on the wheel" cedented crops both in Canada and the finance and the national policy of Sir United States; but it will matter little

spair the task of proving that Protection teen or thirty bushels an acre. would not do good. But difficulties are united States experts estimate a raised, the two huge barriers being wheat surplus there of at least England and the United States. The 200,000,000 bushels, which one of the first barrier vanishes before the statement of the fact that England has consays will leave them at least 50,000,000 ment of the fact that England has conceded to Canada the right to deal with her own fiscal affairs in whatever spirit seems best to Canada. It sounds rather strange to hear a cry of British connection in danger from the Globe, and in reference to the policy of a man who is the leading representative of those who the leading representative of those who tion cannot fail to bring down prices in Canada are most loyal to the British with a run, and fulfil Mr.

against "our fathers across the sea, we should also declare war with the forty give the prairie farmer a start of twenty "millions of our cousins who lie on our over the prairie farmer a start of twenty of millions of our cousins who lie on our over the same breath the admission that our the same breath the admission that our a tariff which gives his western rival and then had to walk back without rethe same breath the admission that our a tariff which gives his western rival cousins, the shrewd people of the United States, have declared war against us, this, in common parlance, a fair shake? and a plea not to declare war on them. But then we are told their war is a very. HOW SHALL THE DEFICITS BE "which they levy on manufactured articles are very high, but as a matter of fact we cannot send to them a very "large quantity of these articles."

But why? There is only one answer. should take the country into their con-Because their duties are such as they are. Then we have a sentence which could only be written by a man determined to mislead, or else one wholly ignorant of political economy. "The raw material, which we send them \$350,000 expenditure on the Interought certainly to be more lightly taxed, but the difference between their "duties on these articles, as compared " with our duties upon the manufactured goods which they desire to send us,

nation is to be guided by the possible peevish whim of the country which neighbours us. This is "looking to Washington" with a vengeance. Suppose they were to "shut us out entirely from their mar-"kets for lumber, for loose grains, for "iron and other ores, for animals and "their products, for a score of smaller "articles which go to swell the large "amount of our exports to the United "States." The Globe supplies a ready answer, but not the only one. "Doubt-"less we can find in Europe an open "market for most of our products." But who can doubt that the United States in charging us for the privilege of

"He deprecated the hushing up of matters connected with the Treaty in this discussion; the more so as the financial statement made that afternoon was one which all members ought to regard with great gratification. All were aware that fears now only take those articles they cannot now only take those articles they cannot return and when we entered into do without, and if the consumer pays

> the Conservative Party advocated returning to a state of nature? Who has advocated the manufacture of tea or coffee here or the growth of tropical fruits? Sir John MacDonald and every leading supporter has clearly laid it down that we should only protect what we can profitably produce here. Are there no French silks sold in New York?

"we are bound to believe against these combined odds that the that if Sir John Macdonald were to farmers' sons of Ontario flee their coun-

JOHN MACDONALD.

The Globe apparently abandons in de-throughout the continent is fif-MACKENZIE'S dream of making this "a cheap coun-"try to live in." But how will it af-

MET? cuss Protection without crying Taxation. should take the country into their confidence and tell it what they are going to do about the deficits. The 1875-6 deficit amounted to \$1,900,000, and the 1876-7 deficit to \$1,460,000 plus \$350,000 expenditure on the Intercolonial, which Mr. Cartwright, in an ostrich-like manner, hid away in a susostrich-like manner, hid away in a suspense account—or a total of \$3,700,000. What the deficit for the year ending the not very great." Here we have a 30th ult. reaches we have no means of

good come out of the evil; the Government by their method can only aggravate and perpetuate the evil. Direct taxation will surely lead to further deficits, for it will impoverish the people. Protection will stay the deficits by nourishing home interests.

In his last budget speech Sir John Rose clearly stated the necessity of meeting deficits. "II," said he, "there is any sentiment stronger than

deficits, for it will impoverish the people. Protection will stay the deficits by nourishing home interests.

In his last budget speech Sir John Rose clearly stated the necessity of meeting deficits. "If," said he, "there is any sentiment stronger than "another in the minds of the people of this country, it is that we shall not "permit any deficits to arise, but if "the ordinary revenue fall short of the "expenditure, we must manfully look the difficulty in the face and be prepared, by exceptional taxation, if need be, to supplement the deficiency. "We cannot but feel it to be one of our first duties so to equalize the "revenue and expenditure that our "credit abroad shall not be injured by "its being supposed that we are willing the least of the supplement the matter wherewithal man and state of affairs will sometimes throw the same and expenditure that our "credit abroad shall not be injured by "its being supposed that we are willing that the support where suppers are taken, and lastly, serenity and cheerfulness of find. It is not well, we think, to lay down a cast-iron rule about suppers. In the main, late meals are not favourable to sleep. Still we meet with those who have not sleep unless they eat something. This, however, does not imply the necessity of a heavy meal; and, besides, these is any sentiment stronger than the full extent of annot sleep unless they eat something. This, however, does not imply the necessity of a heavy meal; and, besides, these is strong sun of July is a principal crop, the strong sun of July is a principal crop, the strong sun of July is a principal crop, the strong sun of July is of the case will be of this grain which in such case will be of the grain which in such case will be of the grain which in such case will be of the grain which in such case will be "the market. On the "dirt cheap," in the market. On the "dirt cheap," in the market. On the "office and the proper whereast of the meets with those so for mid. It is not well, we think, to last of the full extent of steep. S its being supposed that we are willing to allow deficiencies to arise without being ready to impose upon ourselves a sufficient burden to meet them." That

THE DUNKIN ACT IN YORK.

Some of the magistrates of the County of York and Mr. Mowar's licence inspector there, are carrying on the prosecutions under the Dunkin Act in a very reprehensible manner. Mr. Badgerow, an aspirant for political honours in the County, is the Crown lawyer, but it is recovered to the prosecutions under the Dunkin Act in a very reprehensible manner. Mr. Badgerow, an aspirant for political honours in the County, is the Crown lawyer, but it is recovered to prove the property of the country in which we live, we have made, and are making, one wise step towards a reforma-

Conservative candidate for West York, evidently for the sole purpose of giving annoyance to that gentleman. Mr. Wallace knows nothing of the cases, and the Inspector knows that; but the latter believes he is serving his Party by harassing the Conservative standardbearer. In one case in which Mr. WAL-LACE was summoned, Mr. MURPHY de-termined to see how far the Crown politicians would go, so just before Mr. WALLACE was called into the box, he admitted the sale of the liquor, and rested the defence on the point that the act the defence on the point that the act was not validly in force. The Crown, however, insisted on Mr. Wallace being examined to prove the sale! Mr. Wallace was accordingly examined, and he proved nothing, for he knew nothing of the case. Mr. STOKES, Inspector of the York roads, is another victim of this political persecution, being summoned hither and thither to testify in cases of which he knows nothing. Witnesses have been knows nothing. Witnesses have been summoned to appear who resided twenty miles from the place of trial, and who, as the Inspector must have been aware, knew absolutely nothing of the case. In one case, tried at Woburn, a witness was compelled to travel twelve miles on foot ceiving a cent. At Thornhill several witnesses refused to be sworn until they were paid. The justices adjourned to consider the point, when it was discovered that under the act witnesses are obliged to attend and give evidence, and that, if in the discretion of the magistrates, they are entitled to anything, it is to the large sum of fifty cents. This is wrong, because any interpretation of sleep, "tired nature's sweet restorer," is a most serious, often alarming, disturber of bodity and mental comfort, well-being and activity. The cause of it is usually some over-restlessness of mind or body.

The intense heat of the last ten or twelve days developed terrific thunder-storms in with domestic duties, will tell you truly various parts of Canada and the States.

Of these the most remarkable were that of of the following reaching the what here we have a compared and the manufactured articles and the immanufactured articles are imposed in the thirty way, and has bourned months that the thirdy and the manufactured articles are imposed in the thirty way, and has bourned months the same more of less that their 'was 'against us. In any other imposed in the thirty was a significant to send them, about the same more of less that their 'was 'against us. In any other imposed in the thirty was 'against us. In any other was the first week of July, and have the required is a significant to the first week of July, and have the required is a significant to the manufactured articles are in the sound the same more of the size of the sound the same more of the size of the sound the same more of the size of the sound the same more of the size of the si

Confederation that the manners agreed the manners agreed the machines. It is a first the construct the late of the manner pays of the construct the late of the manners agreed to the stateman, and the construct that the manners agreed to the manners agreed agreed to the manners agreed agreed to the countries agreed agreed to the manners agreed agreed matical in the matter wherewithal man and woman shall clothe their nakedness. In

it as a nearly perfect remedy, and those who have tried it say it seldom fails. The who have tried it say it seldom fails. The worst thing man or woman can do is to resort to opiates. They give temporary relief. But the sufferers find, as in the case of those who habitually take purgative medicines, that it is only temporary, and that matters are ere long worse than before. Nobody should acquiesce in habitual sleeplessness. It is an unnatural, injurious condition, the cause of which should diligently be sought out. The ventilation of the sleeping apartment, or the differences in our habits or diet, may have much to do with it. Without due sleep the system becomes unhinged. Cheerfulness and vigour take wing. There is a chronic depression and irritability, and too often an injurious resort to stimulants, the duties minister. But we could not well expect any less shameful exhibition from a man who has gone about the country denouncing the late Government for acts of theirs which he sustained in the House of Commons by his own speech and vote. It is perhaps not a very remarkable thing that the man who condemning others. But the public cannot have much confidence in one who places himself in such an absurd position.

THE Canadian farmer has to invest an opplaces himself in such an absurd position.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN A QUESTIONABLE SHAPE.

The crand thirty, after sinking the capital scity has dealt at great length with "the Question of the Hour,"—which it states in a twofold manner—1st, whether Sir Jean Macdenal of the other hand, the Western farmer fairs; and 2nd, as implied by this, the other hand, the Western farmer is absolutely cleared like prairie land.

The crand thirty acres, and like profise in the country in the country, in the country, is passed to the profits in whole at the each state of the whole where the use of the country is careed the prohibition people to begin with a country in whole the country is cand the promise. The Country is careed the prohibition people to b

suaded Mr. Crutickshark to affix his signature to it, and then they proceeded to try the case! In another case, that of Duck, 'after the prosecution had closed and it being so marked on the record, the defendant's counsel raised a number of objections, whereon the prosecution, seeing they were hors de combat, coolly asked to be permitted to re-open their case and remove the objections. The Magistrates, while admitting that the objections were fatal and that that the Crown had closed its case, yet granted an adjournment!

Inspector McConnell runs his section of the machinery with the same contempt for decency. In almost every case he subpcensa Mr. Clarke Wallace, the Conservative candidate for West York, evidently for the sole purpose of giving annoyance to that gentleman. Mr. Wallack knows nothing of the cases. Those who are mean and small-souled enough to refer to his years in proof of his waning strength will hardly be pleased to know that, hot though the day and night were, Sir John spoke at the two meetings for nearly four hours, and with an energy which never flagged. Mr. G. W. Ross must be very blind if he does not also the second of the always have been a popular one has jumped into sudden notoriety, and persons of both sexes are rejoicing in the discovery of a sound, wholesome, non-intoxicating beverage. Every man who encourages the use of it, we are inclined to think, is doing more in the cause of temperance than he who inveighs on the platform or in the

" RAD NIGHTS"

of course the plaintive complaints made

over the breakfast table that No. 1 had a

"bad night," and No. 2 "couldn't sleep a

porary deviations from the sway of Mor-

entail a little fugitive inconvenience, and

pass away when Sol remits the fierceness

of his rays. What we would speak of is

too often looked upon as almost beyond

WHAT with the heat and the flies, in these hot days one only regards as matters

see in these meetings, and that held by his own friends, a notice to himself to quit, which will be made good a few months hence. It is quite safe to count him among the dead men. pulpit against the use of stimulants, and by his one sweeping and impracticable denunciation of them creates an opposition even among those never known to exceed, THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL but who have strong opinions on the libert of the subject and his right to fill hi Under all circumstances the Orangemen of Montreal have decided to proceed to

church in a body on Friday. Even should Mr. Taillon's bill for the suppression of party processions be passed by the Quebec Legislature to-day, and immediately become law they will not be stopped; for in that case they have decided to avoid breaking the law by forming themselves into a religious procession, which is excluded from the operations of Mr. Taillon's Act, and march with a clergyman at their head. That bloodshed may be averted is the bit." These purely exceptional and tempheus are not of much consequence. They That bloodshed may be averted is the earnest prayer of every soul throughout the Dominion. That the horizon at present is dark is without question, but, as from two to three thousand troops will be on duty, under the personal command of Sir Selby Smyth, and other precautions will be taken to preserve the peace, there are yet hopes that all may pass off with comparative quietness. Invitations had been issued to all the brethren throughout the tendency to sleeplessness which afflicts many people the year round, and which is nopes that an may pass on with compara-tive quietness. Invitations had been issued to all the brethren throughout Ontario and Quebec to visit Montreal, but as that was before protection to the pro-cession had been promised, they have not generally been accepted, and the attend-ance of outside Orangemen will probably be small, a display of numerical strength not now being considered necessary. be small, a display or numerical strength not now being considered necessary. A number of Kingston and Napanee Orangemen, however, have resolved to go down, and there is danger that their example may be followed, helping tomake, it is to be feared, by their presence a peaceful procession appear one of defiance. Meantime the greatest existences received. pear one of defiance. Meantime the great-est excitement prevails everywhere, and canards abound which, however absurd, will tend to aggravate the situation owing to the credence they will obtain among the illiterate classes. In Toronto, Ottawa, London and many other places the Orange brethren will stay at home and hold their usual demonstrations.

jurious resort to stimulants, the duties of the day are a burden, and health out of the question, while long life is problematical in the extreme.

THE STRATHROY PICNIC.

of 7,000 feet. Although mostly rocky and mountainous, the island has some very fertile spots. Its water supply is deficient, the rainfall on the mountain tops taking a short and steep run to the sea, but nevertheless there are on the mountain side vast forests of excellent timber. Under British administration the natural capabilities of the island, whatever these may be, will quickly be developed as they never were before.

was done, would be a get rid of. After all the sickly sentimentality which has been written about bringing Mongolians over to Alarica and Ohristianizing them, it does appear that we would be better without them, and we append few remedies which have been it makes the result of the sentimentality and the cases there is usually an exception protracted to a late hour, and so on, all these cases there is usually an exception protracted to a late hour, and so on, all these cases there is usually an exceptional determination of blood to be head, and, without invading medical prerogative, we append few remedies which have been it more or less efficacions. stoppage, his old employers of the Hamilton Times were but too glad to secure him again. He was a quiet, undemonstrative man, who sought no honours outside the lines of his profession, which engrossed him wholly. He had many warm friends, to whom the announcement of his death, entirely unheralded, will be a shock.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The same journals which defended Mr. Mowat's descent from the Bench, are now abusing Mr. Tilley for re-entering public life after his term of office has expired.

onsumer pays the duties and loses by his tariff while we gain by it, why did Mr. Brown hie him to Washington in 1874 and go on his knees to Mr. Fish for Recipro-

has only known it fail about a dozen times in fifteen years. About eighteen inches of cold water—the colder the better—is put into an ordinary sitz bath, or any other suitable receiver. The sufferer sits in this two minutes, dries quickly, and when in bed puts on a little extra covering, eating bed puts on a little extra covering, eating ward form and weight, as if they were retained by the parties forwarding them in two minutes, dries quickly, and when in bed puts on a little extra covering, eating also a small piece of bread. Sleep will come in five or ten minutes afterwards. We suppose a good many people will object to this, because it is too simple and easy—like Naaman's dip in the River Jordan—but Dr. Gully describes it as a nearly perfect remody and these tained by the parties forwarding them in their own domiciles." The Reform party doesn't read it that way.

Political matters are lively in Mr. Mackenzie's constituency. The first number of a new Conservative weekly, to be called the Free Press, has just been issued at Forest, on the line of the Grand Trunk. Our new contemporary gives good promise of being able to do something for the Liberal-Conservative cause in East Lambton. Mr. F. G. Neelin is the publisher.

Judge Araagn is undoubtedly correct in his interpretation of the Statute. Sec. 56, sub-sec. 197, Rev. Stat., chap. 180, provides that the roll shall under certain circumstances be finally revised.

The question of Protection and National Policy appears to have much interest for the people of the Pacific Province, and is being-warmly discussed there. Without Protec-tion the British Columbia market encourages industry in California and Oregon; with it home production would be encouraged instead. It seems likely that the Province will give a thoroughly Protectionist vector. tionist vote.

At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade on Thursday, one of the members ital Grit joke to represent "old Hard said, "We have never had such a wheat It may be safely said that no picnic which has been held by either Party last year or this, possessed equal significance will not be able to sell all they have. They must feed it to their hogs or send it into Canada." All of which is cheerful reading Threatening though the weather was, there were from five to seven thousand persons for the Canadian farmer.

on every side were displayed the marks of the heartiest enthusiasm. All this was the more noticeable because of the contrast which it offered to the Grit picnic of a week or two before, when the attendance was small and the enthusiasm was down to zero. And what was true of Monday's picnic was equally the conversazione in the evening. steers were shipped by one steamer from New York to Liverpool. The average freight for head is from \$25 to \$30.

Buffalo Express: "The balance in foreign Trade in favour of the United States for the last ten months is \$227,000,000. During the same time the foreign debt was reduced \$150,000,000." That is how Protection tion runs. Per contra this is how Free Trade makes fact: Decrease in the volume of Canadian trade since 1874, \$50,000,000; bankruptcies \$96,000,000; increase of debt \$30,000,000; deficits in the revenue 1875 and 1876, \$3,400,000.

Mr. Sheppard, the U.S. Consul at Bradford, writes to Washington :- "American cottons and calicoes are making excellent headway, and the English manufacturers are very much alarmed. I am satisfied the movement for reciprocal tariffs will be an important factor in the next general elections. The stock Free Trade theories are laughed at now; experience is the best teacher of political economy." Chorus of Canadian manufacturers, "hear, hear."

The St. Paul, Minn., Press gives the following summary of Government and railroad land sales in that State for the three months ending the 1st April :-- "Northern Pacific, 119,300 acres; St. Paul and Pacific (main line), 44,356; St. Paul and Pacific (branch line), 76,000; St. Paul and Sioux City, 56,000—total, 295,656 acres; the Western Minnesotta land offices, 497,215 acres; the Fargo land office (estimated 475,000—total, 1,267,871 acres." This how Protection kills off immigration and renders farming an empty delusion.

The Reformers of South Ontario are somewhat at a loss to know where to place mr. Glen. He was a Conservative in 1872, a Reformer in 1874, a Conservative in 1875, and a Reformer when last heard from His first lieutenant, Dr. McGill, was a Reformer in 1867, a "martyr" in 1869, a Reformer in 1870, a Reformer in 1872, a mesmerised Conservative in 1874 and a Liberal at latest advices. Both have denounced the Reform party, and the Reform party has denounced both. It is a mixed contest.

Somebody writes to the Victoria Colo. nist, taking strong ground against the employment of Chinese labourers to build the Pacific railway on the Western slope. Employ people of our own race, he says, and, when the railway is completed, most of them will remain in the country, and become valuable settlers. But the Chinese, once their work was done, would be a people that it would be very desirable to get rid of. After all the sickly sentimentality which has been written about

and now we observe that the Brantford Courier is showing up Mr. Patterson by publishing the Hansard report of a Propublishing the Hansard report of a Pro-tectionist speech made by him before he was "mesmerized" by the powers that be. We lare venture the assertion, and we think we have every candid and competent observer with us in making it, that but for the political necessity which the Grits are under of sustaining their blundering leaders on this question, nine men out of every ten in Canada would warnly pronounce for Protection and against Free Trade. It in Canada would warmly pronounce for Protection and against Free Trade. It is not on the merits of the question that Protection is opposed by Messrs. Wood, Irving, Macdonald (Centre Toronto), Charlton, Patterson, and other Grit candidates, but simply because of political necessity. Scarcely any more melancholy instances of the surrender, in obedience to the party whip, of convictions before honestly held, have ever been known in Canada.

A correspondent writes us :-"I observe in the Globe of the 14th ult. a quotation from Mr. Hodgins' work on Voters' Lists, in which he gives the 7th July as the day on which an assessment and corrected in case there is no appeal from the Court of Revision to the County Judge. I have a copy of Judge Ardagh's work on the same subject, in which he says the 6th of July is the proper day. 'When doctors differ,' &c. If Judge Ardagh is right, then, any one appealing on the 6th of July to the County Judge from the Court of Revision is too late, Please set us right in the matter.
"A MUNICIPAL CLERK."

Judge Ardagh is undoubtedly correct in cumstances be finally revised before the first day of July in each year, i.e., on or before the 30th day of June preceding. Sec. 59, sub-sec. 2, enacts that the person appealing shall, "within five days after the date herein limited for closing the Court of Revision." i.e., on the 30th day of June or some antecedent day. June, or some antecedent day. The five days, therefore, run from the 1st day of July inclusive, and the 6th, and not the 7th day of July is the day on which the assessment roll is finally revised under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

Times" as taking his departure by express men who really know something of the men who really know something of the country's commercial condition—which we hope each one of them will answer candidly; to himself, in any event, and to others too, if his tongue be not tied by devotion to party. How does the concurrent and almost unanimous testimony of the bank reports this summer harmonize with the boast that the fly-on-the-wheel policy was at last being crowned with success, and that the departure of "hard times" from Canada was no joke merely, but a substantial fact? If it were possible to substantial fact? If it were possible to compel every Grit amongst us to speak his true inmost thought on this subject, the true inmost thought on this subject, the miserable no-policy which now cramps the country's energies would be so universally condemned that the general election would be the mere formal record of a sentence of the miseral of our present incapable rulers. dismissal of our present incapable rulers, already agreed upon by men of both parties. But then party spirit does not work that way, and hence we find devoted Grits, who in one breath declare that Mr Mackenzie's policy is ruinous to the country, and in the next that they must sup-

The Northern Pacific. The Pioneer Press of the 23rd June says:

"Gen. T. L. Rosser, chief engineer of
the Northern Pacific, arrived here from

Washington yesterday morning, disappointed, though by no means discouraged, owing to the failure of the Northern Pacific appropriation, in consequence of which there will be no extension of the main line westward this season. But according to-information obtained during a brief inter-view with Gen. Rosser, the Northern Pacific folks do not propose to remain idle this summer. Gen. Rosser, accompanied by a surveying party, will start for Fargo, to-morrow morning, under instructions to at once survey and locate a line between Fargo and Pembina, having done which, he will return and locate a route from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis, on the west side of the river. Gen. Rosser states that the Board of Directors are to meet at St. Paul on the 10th of July, at which time he expects to report the result of the above surveys, and he believes that both lines will be put under contract at once, and com-pleted at the earliest moment possible.

The line between Fargo and Pembina will unite the Northern Pacific and Canada Pacific, while the extension of the Brainerd branch from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis,

The Hamburg Volksblatt says:—"After mature consideration we have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to make conclusion that it is advisable to make a trial of a Protective tariff, and have therefore decided at the approaching elections for the House of Commons to throw aside old party differences, and only support such candidates as are in favour of a Protective Trails. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a water-melon, full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. I tried the Pany-

favor Beaudry's Miss to Ottawa.

THE RECIMENTS ORDERED ON 2 Excitement at Quebec, Napa

and Other Places. WINGSTON ORANGEMEN TO CO D

Agitation Among the Fre Canadians.

ARGE RECEIPTS OF AMMUNIT

(1.) That this meeting cannot bu that after the deplorable events we their celebration last year, as well years, resulting in loss of life and a half the treasury of this city the results. party processions, and hope that such a threaten to destroy the good eity, if allowed to continue to the continue of t

to and the civic authorities to maintain in that day."

In support of these resolutions his We the coession of the 12th July had weighed upon him for some time, past and it was editions looked forward to it with some a mistrust; and, therefore, he had tho duty to prepare some resolutions to be suffis meeting. He respected the Orangem treal, but it was well known that the 12th color of the property of the support of the sup this meeting. He respected the Orangemen at real, but it was well known that the 12th of celebration was always attended with trouble. The referred to an incendiary fire which he insim was the work of Orangemen, and declared he whe same opinion as those who held that here, England, it was contrary to law for Orangem walk in procession, and he thought it would it exhibition of good feeling on their part if they we forego any demonstration on the 12th. They interested, as well as all these who had come her the maintenance of that peace and good order we Montreal had hitherto enjoyed, and it was we view, not of wounding the feelings of anybody of endeavouring to bring about an understan with these gentlemen that he expressed the opinative would be better for the interests of a treal that they should forego their procession, hoped he would be allowed to reply if any cussion arose on the resolutions he now submit hoped he would be allowed to reply if any custion arose on the resolutions he now submit to the meeting, and if it were thought desirab discuss these resolutions he hoped that the ge men present would do so in a spirit that would vey to the Orangemen, who were also citizen Montreal, the impression that it would be bette the interests of the city to forego the proces These resolutions, to have their effect, would rea vote of this meeting, a meeting composed we leading citizens, all of whom, as well as the bers of the City Council, were desirous of maint in the good name of the city. If they were adon he hoped it would have the effect of allaying the feelings of fear and uneasiness which had exist for some time past, not only in the city but more in the country, and which checked our to preventing merchants from coming to the cit ald. CLENDINING—I will put something between the meeting. I more "That is visited that the testing the country is the city of the ci

more in the country, and which checked our to by preventing merchants from coming to the cit. Ald. CLARDINNING—I will put something be the meeting. I move "That in view of the threned disturbance on the 12th of July, a requisit be made to the military authorities to place a ficient ferce at the disposal of the civic authoritic (Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," "Order," great confusion.)

A scene of uproar and confusion ensued, and tinued for some time, several magistrates attenting to speak at the same time.

Mr. J. R. Rollard—I move the first resolut Mr. Chairman. (Confusion.) He had no animo against Orangemen, but what was wanted was a property-holders should not be taxed to protect support a body not recognized by law. (Continuppoar.)

support a body not recognized by law. (Continuproar.)
Ald. Mercer declared that it mattered whether these men were Bashi-Bazous, Chinam or Turks, the best means of preserving the permust be adopted. The Mayor's resolutions we be of no effect. They would not prevent any from walking, and would effect nothing. (Crie "vote" and confusion.)
Ald. Kennedy said he rose to a point of orconstructions. Ald. MERCER said that was not a point of

and he had the floor. The Mayor had not measures last year, and they were called tog to decide as to the best measures to be adopted ay. They should have A. and B. batteries. of "No. no.")
Aid. KINNEDY—It would be too expensive.
Aid. CLENDINNING—If a magistrate says few hundred dollars would be too much to spensure the safety of life and property, he is worthy the position he holds. (Confusion.)
Mr. HENSHAW moved in amendment to amendment "that in view of the present st the public mind, in regard to the 12th of July bration, there is an apprehension of disorder ity on that day, and to reassure our fellow-cit and to reassure our fello he magistrates here assembled are of opining all steps should be taken to have the contrusted to Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, and that

invested with authority for the preservation order.

Messrs. Esdaile, G. W. Stephens, and Menshaw supported the amendment, which, oing put to the vote. was lost.

Mr. Thinaun, after a violent harangue, i another amendment, to the effect that the mind full confidence in the Mayor, in whose the preservation of the peace should be entimated to the entime the protestant English-speaking magistrating left the room, except two or three whollowed, this amendment was made the sixt

of the end of the second street wo or three who so followed, this amendment was made the sixth re lution.

All the resolutions were carried, and the meeting of magistra. All the resolutions were carried, and the meeting of magistrates are so that the street of the peace of the city was assured requisition to Col. Fletcher to prevent the a sichated disturbance by aid of the military were proposed, and the signatures of the necessary number of magistrates obtained. Col. Fletcher, when there is the street of the second of the military district of the second of the military district alone, well arm and well drilled. These could be brought to the content of the second of the military four hours if called upon to perform tuplessant duty of preserving the peace.

The Mayor has this evening issued the following the second of "Whereas, there is strong reason to apprehe that serious trouble, riot and bloodshed may occ

meeting of magistrates on Friday has the one topic of conversation yester and to-day, and for the first time classes appear to realize that a great dange hreatens the city. The Catholics, Frence and Irish, are perfectly satisfied with the action of yesterday and the Mayor's pro-clamation. The Protestants, on the other and, unanimously condemn both. There is but one opinion among the latter, and that is, that a trempolar winterly were that is, that a tremendous mistake was committed by those who called the meeting, a chey should have considered beforehan the effect of a division of opinion, with the najority on the Catholic side. Now it has first time we have an open public div jority on the Catholic side. Now it first time we have an open public div a of opinion among those in authority in one can foresee what will be that it each side carries out its expresse antion. The Orangemen to-day, obtain the legal opinion of Messey Korre atention. The Orangemen to day, obtain the legal opinion of Messrs. Kerr an arter, as to whether or not under any prelamation of the Mayor an Orange procession could be legally suppressed. It inderstood that the opinion of this firms that the Mayor had no such power the free French speaking lawyers stated the termoon that the Mayor had no power tappress the procession, one remarking that

ress the procession, one remarking th