COMMITTEE ON EXEMPTIONS. THURDSDAY, Feb. 14.

This Committee met this morning. There were present Messrs. Ferris chair man) Calvin, Robinson, McMahon, Meredith, Hardy, Bell, Graham, Hay, Hargraft, Wills, O'Donoghue, Deacon. Messrs. Hallam and Mr. Maughan were also present on behalf of the deputation from the City Council.

City Council.

Mr. Robinson moved that the House be asked to reduce the number of the quorum of the Committee to nine. Carried.

Mr. Maughan was extremely sorry to hear that a deputation from the city of Toronto had waited upon the Committee the day before, and asked for an extension of exemptions. The only argument the day before, and asked for an extension of exemptions. The only argument put forward by the depution was that the law discriminated in favour of people outside the city, and he thought there was some justice in that complaint. Referring to the general question of exemptions, he said he failed to see why incorporated bodies should not be taxed in the same manner as partnerships. Referring to section 34, regarding agencies, he thought that the property which was in the hands of resident agents ought to be taxed. The reason for this was that many large firms outside the city sent their goods to an agency in Toronto, and thus competed with our merchants. agency in Toronto, and thus competed with our merchants.

with our merchants.

Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out that were this suggestion followed out, goods would very often be taxed twice.

Mr. Maughan said that if a certificate were to be produced that these goods had been already assessed they ought of course to be exempted.

Mr. O'Donoghue thought this would not meet the difficulty.

Mr. Harby asked whether Mr. Maughan thought that competition with home indus-

thought that competition with home indus-try was a sufficient ground for taxation? merchants, he did not see that the parties outside ought to suffer additional taxation.

Mr. MAUGHAN proceeding alluded to what seemed to be an interference with sub-Section 22, relating to incomes, by Section 38 relating to the electoral law. Section 38 relating to the electoral law. With regard to the exemption of lands and grounds, he would like to have all ground, whether church, university, or otherwise, assessed for local purposes. He would have Government lands and country property taxed in special circumstances. perty taxed in special circumstances.

Mr. HAY maintained that the City of
Toronto had benefitted greatly by Govern-

ment property.

Mr. MAUGHAN then referred to the subject of church exemption. His plan was to give so much land to every church in proportion to its seating capacity. Thus he would grant a quarter of an acre to a church of five hundred, and an acre to a church which could seat two thousand. He pointed out that the Metropolitan church and St. James' cathedral were, as they stood, hindrances to trade, and tended to decrease the value of neighbouring property.

Then the ground round these churches was e same exclusively private, being always closed except at the time of service. With regard to the residences and incomes of clergymen he pointed out several difficulties in administering the law.

Ald. WINCHESTER said that at Osgoode Hall the officers and judges were exempted from taxation on \$110,000. Judge Mackenzie decided that these officials were by statute exempt. It would only be right that they should be made subject to municipal taxation on their income as well as any others. As far as Government property was concerned he thought that the Government should make grants when any local improvements were made which benefitted them. The principle was recognized in England. He held that there should be no deduction made in the taxation of lawns, paddocks, etc., in cities and towns.

Mr. MAUGHAN explained a few matters in connection with the mode of assessment in the City of Toronto.

g, H. R. McMaster, and Ald. (Continued on Eifth Page.)

IMMIGRATION IN 1877.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877 has just been brought down.

The returns make out that 35 985 immi grant passengers and immigrant settlers entered the Dominion during 1877. The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route were 7,743. The number of immigrants who arrived during the last three years and who were reported by the agents of the Department as having stated their interest. tion to settle in Canada were as fol

At Halifax, N.S .-At St. John, N.B .-At Portland, Me .-

Manitoba, arrivals from United States distinguished from those entered as immigrants at other ports in Canada,

Reported with settlers' goods by the

The Public Accounts. The Public Accounts.

The gross totals of the Public Accounts, which were brought down this morning, show that the total receipts for 1876-77 on Consolidated Fund account were \$22,059,274, a falling off from last year of \$528,313. The decrease in the Customs receipts were \$276,850; in excise, \$621,590, and in bill stamps \$28,051. As these three items show a decline in the revenue of a million of dollars, and the total reduction in comparison with the previous year was a little of dollars, and the total reduction in comparison with the previous year was a little over half a million, it will be seen that the receipts from other sources were somewhat increased. They will be found mainly, it is to be presumed, in the increased receipts from the Intercolonial Railway. The total expenditure was \$23,519,301, being \$969,071 less than the previous year. When the Finance Minister makes his budget speech he will, doubtless, take credit for having reduced the ordinary expenditure. The statement will be true, but only in this sense, that it is a reduction from the vastly increased expenditure of the three previous years. While the expenditures of last year were \$23,519,331, those of 1872-73, the last year of the old Government, last year were \$23,519,331, those of 1872-73, the last year of the old Government, were but \$19,174,647. Of course the Finance Minister will say the old Government is responsible for the year 1873-74, but as has been frequently shown that is a position which cannot be sustained. In view of the approaching elections, the Ministry have made a desperate of or to economize, and they have succeeded by starving public works in reducing their own enormous expenditures. The deficit of the year was what Dr. Tupper declared it would probably be, a million and a half of dollars. The year before the deficit was two millions. Three millions and half of a deficit in two years and three millions and a half additional taxation a year wrung from the suffering taxpayers of the Dominion, such is Reform rule!

There are thirty thousand gods in the Chinese religion, and not one of them is worth as much as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. worth as much as Hagyard's Tellow Oil.
For burns, bruises, sprains, cuts, wounds,
etc., the Yellow Oil is without a rival.
For horses it is wonderfully curative in
galls, scratches, spavins, etc., and is the
best friend of both man and beast. For sale
by all dealers at 25c. per bottle. Milburn,
Bentley, & Pearson, proprietors, Toronto,

in the matter, and the result is that a Gov-ernment inquiry is to be instituted into the charges brought against the prison officials. The inquiry will be strictly pri-vate, but will be held under the presidency of Sir James Ingham, chief magistrate of the metropolis. The necessary papers from the Home Office have been received, and the inquiry would, it was expected, com-mence on February 4th.

THE QUEEN AND THE PARLIAMENTARY Mayfair says that pending the settlement of the question of official reporting in Parliament, the principle has been introduced on a small scale, Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's household, has undertaken to supply her Majesty with summary reports of debates or conversations on the Eastern Operations. Commons. The noble lord entered upon his duty on the first night of the session, when he despatched a telegram to Osborne with the heads of the Marquis of Hartington's speech, and of the few remarks made by Mr. Gladstone.

THE BRADLAUGH AND BESANT APPEAL. The arguments in this case have been commenced in the Court of Appeal. Mr. Mead (who, with the Solicitor-General and Mr. Straight, appeared for the Crown) having cited a number of American and other authorities in support of the contention of the prosecution, that it was not necessary to set out the actual words charged with being indecent and obscene, the Solicitor-General concluded his address. Mr. Bradlauch was then heard in reply, and conlaugh was then heard in reply, and con-tended that it had not been shown by the tended that it had not been shown by the Crown that the rule of law with reference to a charge of libel—that the libel complained of should appear on the record either in so many words or in substance—had been over-ruled by modern English decisions. In one case (approved by Lord Ellenborough) though the libellous words had been set out in English, yet it was held that the objection, that they ought to have been set out in the original French, was fatal, and the conviction was accordingly quashed. At the conclusion of Mrs. Beasant's reply, Lord Justice Bramwell said the Court would take time to consider their judgment. The Court was densely crowded throughout the hearing, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The Echo says that the people who talk so glibly about England drawing troops from India in the event of war with Russia are clearly but vaguely informed of the strength of those armies, of the idiosyncracies of the natives composing them, and of other little difficulties mixed up with such a proposal. The British troops forming the garrison of the Indian Peninsula amounted in 1877 to about 62 000 men of all ranks. garrison of the initial remission simulated in 1877 to about 62,000 men of all ranks; the native armies of the three Presidencies to some 125,000 Sepoy officers and men, making a total in round numbers of 190,000. The British troops are distributed in the three Presidencies in the following proportions:—Bengal, 40,000; Madras, 11,000; Bombay, 11,000. It may be safely declared that even five thousand of these could not be withdrawn with any prudence. It must also be taken into account that the high-caste Hindoos in the native armies have a rooted objection to serving beyond the Kala Panee, or Black Water, and, no matter what new terms of enlistment may have been entered into since the mutiny, these prejudices among the Bengal Sepoys are not to be ignored. With the Madras and Bombay Sepoys they do not exist in the same force. Finally, it must not be forgotten that we have very in 1877 to about 62,000 men of all ranks

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage	. Po
lexandra	. 12	9,492	
chilles	16	9,694	
gincourt	. 17	10,627	
Devastation(turret)	4	9,190	
Hotspur (ram)	. 3	4,010	
Pallas	. 8	3,787	
Research	. 4	1,741	7
Rupert (ram)	. 4	5,444	
Sultan		9,286	
Swiftsure		6,660	
Dreadnought (turret)	. 4	10,886	
The Channel fleet	Lor	I John	Hay
the Minotaur in com			
the Minotaur in com ordered to Gibraltar			
ordered to Gibraltar	, is as		
ordered to Gibraltar	is as . 28	follows	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince Ajax (turret)	is as . 28 . 4	follows 9,137	
ordered to Gibraltar, Black Prince	. 28 . 4 . 16	9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince Ajax (turret) Defence Hecate (turret)	. 28 . 4 . 16 . 4	9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince Ajax (turret) Defence Hecate (turret)	. 28 . 4 . 16 . 4	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584	
ordered to Gibraltar, Black Prince	28 . 4 . 16 . 4 . 17 . 28 . 4	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190	
ordered to Gibraltar, kiax (burret) Defence	28 4 16 4 17 28 4	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190 6,660	
ordered to Gibraltar, Black Prince	. 18 as . 28 . 4 . 16 . 4 . 17 . 28 . 4 . 14	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190 6,660 8,492	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince	. 18 as . 28 . 4 . 16 . 4 . 17 . 28 . 4 . 14	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190 6,660 8,492 11,406	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince A jax (turret) Defence Hecate (turret) Minotaur Northumberland Thunderer (turret)	18 as 28 4 16 4 17 28 4 14 4	follows 9,187 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190 6,660 8,492 11,406 6,034	
ordered to Gibraltar Black Prince. Ajax (turret). Defence. Hecate (turret). Northumberland Frumph (turret). Agamemnon (turret). Inffexible (turret).	is as 28 4 16 4 17 28 4 14 4 4 14	follows 9,137 8,402 6,070 3,430 10,627 10,584 9,190 6,660 8,492 11,406	

The state of the s

THE PRINCES MAIL

TORONTO, FRIDAY, PERRUAY 22, 1878.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, PERRUAY 23, 1878.

TORONTO, FRI