The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the not-uttered address-label of each paper sent to them, shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the reference and number printed on the title page.

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, 85 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A STARTLING EXPOSE BY THE TREASURER.

Mr. CROOKS on Friday brought down his Estimates for the current year, and forthwith proceeded to make his Financial Statement. We give considerable space to both elsewhere. The Estimates present few features which, in a general comparison with those of last year, call for much notice. The Treasurer estimates that he will require for the various services of the year a sum of $2,667,495. Last year his estimate for the current twelvemonth was $2,771,028, but this amount was subsequently increased $296,985 by Supplementary Estimates. We have yet to learn what the amount of this year's Supplementary Estimates will be. That they will considerably increase the total amount of the regular Estimates may be taken for granted; but we have no desire to anticipate information which would long be delayed.

It is when we come to the Treasurer's statement of the present condition of the Provincial affairs, of the income which will have to be paid out of invested funds during the current year, of his estimates for the year, and of his sorrowful tale of a surplus dwindled down to a mere shadow of its former self, that we find abundant material alike for astonishment and alarm.

Let us first look at Mr. CROOKS' statement of assets, which, for greater convenience, we put into a tabulated form.

Invested in Dominion Stock and Bonds	$2,747,805
Deposited in Banks to Interest	1,676,739
Drainage Debentures	35,000
Cash in Bank 1st January	277,948
	$4,756,451

To this sum must be added the amount receivable from Municipalities for the Municipal Loan Fund, according to revised schedules $1,830,132

There has to be deducted from this sum, however, the amount allowed to be paid municipalities in connection with the arrangement with the Canada Central Railway ($556,292), and there has to be deducted for probable losses, these are Mr. CROOKS' own figures — 10 per cent ($191,078), making up together 747,370

Leaving the net receipts from this source 1,082,762

$5,809,196

Mr. CROOKS further swells this sum by the amount which the market value of the securities representing invested surplus would represent, if sold, as most of them will have to be sold during the current year, to meet liabilities 250,000

Grand Total of Assets $6,059,196

Out of this amount the following sums will require to be paid during the ensuing year:

Railway Aid Fund	$1,190,977
Payments on account of Railway subsidies for 1872 and 1873, to be drawn for	200,000
Payments to Municipalities on account of Municipal Loan Fund, according to revised schedules	3,115,736
Total Payments out of Assets	$4,416,303

WHICH WILL LEAVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OF THE BOARDED SURPLUS OF $5,800,000, THE INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF $1,622,867.

We would here call attention to the statement of Mr. Mowat's blathering with the Municipal Loan Fund. His first and primary idea was to arrange so as municipalities might be with the Government, instead of the reverse. With this was subsequently connected the idea of distributing a portion of the Surplus. The same ass suggestion lies at the assisted municipalities should take the debentures of the municipalities indebted. Subsequently to this came the determination to put the whole affair upon a cash basis. The grand result is that while the receipts from the municipalities will realise but $1,082,762, the payments foot up to $3,115,736, or an excess of payments over receipts of two millions of dollars. To pay this amount the Treasurer will be required to dispose of a large portion of the securities which were returning a handsome interest yearly.

Following the Treasurer's statement, we must not omit to state that as the accumulated surplus of past years, generally known as The Surplus, disappears bit by bit and year by year, Mr. CROOKS has footed a new asset, which he figures at $2,059,407—and which is thus arranged:

Upper Canada Grammar School Fund	$19,769
U. C. Building Fund	1,872,391
Common School Fund (Assets of which are estimated to belong to Ontario)	174,246
The Dominion Government have been trustees of these amounts—the accounts being held jointly for Quebec and Ontario—since Mr. Cartier's time, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. So far as this amount is concerned we have but to say that while it is a legitimate source of revenue, it has never before been included in what is called The Surplus, and is only now dragged in as a make-weight and for appearance sake.	$2,059,407

We now come to the estimated revenue of the year. This, Mr. CROOKS puts down at $2,772,805, or about $100,000 more than the estimated expenditure, although the Supplementary Estimates, which, it is fair to say, will more than swallow up this estimated excess of receipts over expenditure, have not been yet brought down. AS A MATTER OF FACT, MR. CROOKS CONFESSES TO HAVE REACHED THAT STAGE WHEN THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER CAN NO LONGER COUNT UPON ANY EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE!

This is the way in which Mr. CROOKS makes up his probable revenue:

Cash on hand	$277,948
Interest on Investments	120,000
Crown Lands	784,268
Casual Revenue	22,000
Licenses	50,000
Algoma Taxes	5,000
Law Stamps	60,000
Education	26,000
Public Works	50,000
Dominion Subsidy	1,115,972
Dominion Sinking Fund Subsidy	50,000
Interest on Loans and Trust Funds	39,268
Schools Commission	47,468
	2,772,805
Total Probable Receipts	$2,772,805

It is worthy of note that the whole estimated receipts of the Crown Lands Department for the year, which are to pay all the expenditure of the Provincial Government, are but little more than the receipts from the Woods and Forests branch alone last year. There cannot, be a Scott group every year. We had to come to hard pan at some time or other, and that time has arrived. The sum which is also worthy of remark that while last year's receipts from investments were $258,040 Mr. CROOKS can only count upon $150,000 this year, and they may not be as much. Thus he yielded the great bubble of a yearly increasing Surplus!

The two prominent features of this statement are, we have suggested above, and they should be impressed upon the mind of every elector in Canada:

I. Mr. CROOKS, who in his own case, is not likely to make the better appear the worse cause, cannot put The Surplus (now declared to be over five millions) at the end of the year at more than $1,622,867.

II. Before the Supplementary Estimates are brought down there is an estimated excess of receipts over expenditure for the current year of but $100,000! And this excess is almost certain to be wiped out altogether by the Supplementary Estimates.

These are weighty facts to be pondered over by the electors of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE PROVINCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1874.

Services.	To be voted. For current expenditure.	On capital account.	Total expenditure. purposes.
Civil Government	$ 148,877		
Legislation	112,000		
Administration of Justice	206,000		
Education	500,200		
Public Institutions, Maintenance	335,375		
Immigration	133,464		
Agriculture, Arts, Literary & Scientific Institutions	90,200		
Hospitals and Charities	43,020		
Miscellaneous Expenditure	17,600		
Unprovided for Public Buildings	50,000		
(1) Repairs & maintenance	3,800		
(2) Additions, construction		322,701	
Public Works, (1) Repairs & maintenance	3,200		
(2) Construction		173,281	
Colonization Roads		100,000	
Charges on Crown Lands	147,467		
Refund Account		220,016	
To complete Services and Works paid for 1873		17,756	42,220
Totals	$1,791,513	612,740	262,245
Current expenditure for 1874		1,791,513	
On capital account		612,740	
Total		2,404,253	
Amount of estimates		2,667,495	

TORONTO IN THE FUTURE.

The great question to be dealt with by the chief minds of Toronto is whether we are to be charged a lump sum every year for the privilege of doing business, and sower improvements, or whether we are to be charged a no larger annual sum by way of interest and sinking fund on the cost of wholesale improvements, carried out on a scale of magnificence not to be attained by the petty tinkerings of successive Councils. If Toronto is to be improved piecemeal, we of to-day have to pay the piper. If one large and comprehensive system of improvement be adopted, those who follow us will pay their share. The effect of the latter course ought to be to make Toronto a specially habitable and attractive place of residence. A system of sewerage street repairs such as now prevails, cannot but may be adapted to the expectations of a village; but an observer of the times cannot fail to see that the destiny of this city is in the ascendant. Many circumstances are conspiring to favour the growth of Toronto. It may be true that to inaugurate a vast system of improvements on public works of the magnitude indicated, the city would require the services of better men than the volunteers who annually submit themselves for election to the City Council, and can scarcely spare attend to our wants. A board of three paid Commissioners, selected from among the ablest business men available for ministerative ability, would probably be required to superintend such an undertaking. The appointment of these Commissioners should be made, if possible, irrespective of political and party considerations, and their fitness the success of such a scheme must mainly depend. Promising that the Mayor should be one of them, of the other two one might be named by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the three Chief Justices might jointly be asked to agree on the nomination of a third. If the elective principle were resorted to, provision might be made that it should be over by the merits of a popular vote, the ratepayers of Toronto are big enough for the vacant berth is not vacant. The piecemeal principle of improvement is a direct encouragement to the jobbery which now pervades the ward system of planking, lighting and grading. The wholesale method is financially more unfairer on the present generation, and will result in handing down to the next generation a city burdened in proportion to its population in proportion to the outlay of which they will bear their share. There is no extreme danger of our having more than two millions of dollars expended on city improvements above and below ground would effect. Instead of the present work system of sewerage now prevailing, all our city might be drained, and the discharge carried away in a manner that papers marshes beyond the Don, there to be utilized and collected by the chemical appliances in vogue chemical manures, water from a pure source, the bay free of its pestiferous deposits, and our highways placed in a condition to attract builders to the lots alongside of them, Toronto might become a city of homes in a model city. She has for years stagnated under the pressure of a blow sore to her pride, the Confederation of 1867 is a blank in our municipal advancement. Moreover, there has been a scarcity of individuals amongst us animated by larger views or more extensive aims than those of the day's trade. Most cities that have overleaped the character of a village owe their advancement to the energies and genius of a few. There have arisen enterprising and adventurous spirits who have successfully trodden out the old-fogy elements, and have been the means of the place in which their trade centred rising to a career of national eminence and attaining a population of tens of the hundreds of thousands. Some few years there are to-day in Toronto; pioneers of bigger things than have yet dawned on the city out of the vassalage of incompetence and raise her to the level of her American sisters on the other side of the frontier. Trading spirits have two objectives, the latter any; mere passive obstructives, which, if they do not reach distinction between American and Canadian character, and the frightened utterances of the preachers of the latter class. We have many things in our favor, and we have all the sentiment attaching to the old flag, and emigrants who now go to the States by thousands would stay here if they found a chance of living. Recent events even go to show that we might expect a very large influx of better class citizens and capitalists if we only made our city fit to hold them. Much, of course, has been done; and we maintain that every outlay has borne self-evident fruit. But we are still backward and hampered with village notions of livelihood. Let an "intelligent foreigner" spend a week in Montreal, and arrived at Toronto he will wonder that the grass is not growing in our streets. The King street of to-day, both as regards vehicles and pedestrians, is an improvement on our recollections of it seven years ago; and a marked improvement is visible in the buildings on both sides of it. Wellington and Front streets show some noble warehouses, and the waste places of the city are fast filling up. Colonnades may be found establishing on the commons, where a few years ago the imperial troops found room for extensive manœuvres. Whole streets of houses, often nearly inaccessible, have sprung up in the north-east corner of the city. But public improvements follow slowly and grudgingly on the steps of the population. Our City Fathers have the temerity of railroads usurp to their seizure, some making population. A pretty place we would be in if the Grand Trunk, in an outlay on cedar and gravel roads prior to settlement on them, would constitute themselves our City Fathers and control our destinies. Toronto boasts the largest and most complete distillery in the Dominion, and yet the Government, as far as we have heard from competent judges. Now, it is preposterous to say that there is room for but one such establishment in Toronto especially favourable to the work of distilling. We have the establishment, however, in view of a man who made it. If one manufacturer can succeed here, a hundred can, if the right direction is hit upon. Yes; subject to the great laws of trade, demand and supply, a hundred establishments can start here, and rival the distillery in. But so long as our richest men are content to invest their capital in Loan Societies and stocks and rents, we can continue to improve but slowly. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Great Western United States would our Island Continent be regarded as valuables, and have failed to attract the employment of capital in works requiring to be located on the spot? We have yet to have organized a Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce, which, in the aggregate, would be a distinction between American and Canadian character, and the frightened utterances of the preachers of the latter class. We have many things in our favor, and we have all the sentiment attaching to the old flag, and emigrants who now go to the States by thousands would stay here if they found a chance of living. 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ment of the Provincial Legislature has been limited. We had occasion last week to call attention to the growing evil of members resorting to this too dull city of ours. We have some one who steers a middle course between the Scotch and Canadian extremes there has always been a method, we should like to know, in the madness of members who prefer to venture himself in a lasting reputation, or a prolonged choking fit. We should be the business of our legislators to devise the necessary machinery to prevent the sacrifice of these constituents to insanity, the cost operating to the grand improvement of our country, and the reputation of our Province being injured. We have no doubt of the man's capacity, we have some grounds for believing the contrary, but, for proving the commercial success of his scheme, provided he gets fair play in the

ETHICS OF THE "CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN."

THE *Christian Guardian* seems to teach that it is quite nearly in the editor of a religious and professedly non-political journal to condemn what he deems reprehensible in one political Party, while he closes his eyes to the delinquencies and rascalities of another. It is all very well to condemn the "unrighteous acts of the late Administration," so long as nothing is said about the mendacity and hypocrisy which have so prominently marked the history of the present Ministry from Confederation down. Any one possessed of ordinary intelligence and fair-minded person would seriously object to the editor of a religious journal, or any other non-political writer discussing the faults of public men and the parties which they severally represent, providing always that he possesses the mental qualifications necessary to enable him to do so with intelligence and the moral principle requisite to enable him to perform his difficult and delicate task with candour and fairness. But when the editor of the newspaper organ of a religious denomination takes up and re-echoes the partizan howl which has been raised against the late Administration, and has not one word of condemnation for and against the infamous means resorted to by its unscrupulous opponents to effect its overthrow, we must conclude either that he is too ignorant to be entitled to any consideration, or that he is so hypocritical and dishonest as to merit the execration of all good men. The editor of the *Guardian* must know, except his partizan zeal has blinded him to the fact, that, to say nothing about the bribery-shaking, the interruption of telegrams, and the most nefarious system of espionage which was established over the gentlemen who composed the late Administration and their movements), their unscrupulous opponents, in their late appeal to the country, went to the electors with "a lie in their right hand," and for it that such a policy will be favoured by the new Government, and that what we have to expect will receive something more than the sacred sanction of "which the importance of the subject is worthy."

GLENGARRY.

At the election in this County in 1872, Mr. D. A. MCDONALD was opposed by Mr. ROBERT BEGBIE, Conservative, and Deputy Reeve of Lochiel, and he (McDonald) was then something over eleven hundred. Mr. D. A. MCDONALD should have been content with this, although the issues which he took to secure his large majority were such as to cause his friends resort to. Intimidation of the worst kind was brought to bear, the threat was made that he had some sixteen hundred votes from his constituents, which he could in safe, unfortunate men who were paying ten and twelve per cent. for their money upon the security of their homesteads and who had fallen into arrear were threatened to be foreclosed, and which was standing from his shop were made to their duty, the railway which was then being run through the township of Lochiel and Kenyon was also one of strength, those who thought fit to oppose Mr. MCDONALD were stifled and slandered in a manner at once despicable and unfair, and for the Party who resorted to such measures most injudiciously, and, we add, most unjustly were only too ready to do their master's bidding. But Mr. MCDONALD was not satisfied with the majority he had gained, and he has ever since been using the further boast that never more would there be opposition to his aspirations in Glengarry, and that Glengarry. Mr. MCDONALD little knew the men with whom he handled which world, and he did not know, though he should have known and will yet learn to his disadvantage, that his false opponents were not the men to be bullied, nor was their determination to be shaken by boasts which emanated from him or by a majority of even 1,100.

When the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD fell the Liberal-Conservative Party in Glengarry, in pursuance of the line of policy laid down by the leader of the Opposition, and following the tactics of modern political warfare, did not offer to Mr. D. A. MCDONALD any opposition when he came before the people for re-election on his acceptance of office in the MACKENZIE Government. They knew moreover that the fact of men of the calibre and statesmanship of their representative holding office in any Administration must soon work destruction to the Party stupid enough to make use of such men and weapons such as they are capable of using. Whether they were right in this idea is yet to be seen; but perhaps Dr. BEGBIE, the representative of Dornwall, and the Cornwall Gazette, both staunch supporters of MACKENZIE, will tell us whether they acknowledge Mr. MCDONALD as for it that such a policy will be favoured by the new Government, and that what we have to expect will receive something more than the sacred sanction of "which the importance of the subject is worthy."

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THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT AND THEIR PAMPERED FAVOURITES.

THE Government organ thus reports a brief discussion which the other day followed Mr. CROOKS' financial statement in the Legislature:

"Mr. Cameron said that in the absence of the hon. Commissioner of Public Works, perhaps the hon. Treasurer could inform the House if the $20,000 which appeared to have been paid to Messrs. Dickey, Neill & Co., and the $12,000 which had been paid to the Canada Car Company, were in work for which tenders were received.

"Mr. Crooks said he (who just then entered the House) said that the work that was done, was done before the tenders were received, but he could not say whether the $12,000 had been paid to the Canada Car Company, but he needed no notice of the question, and will, in all probability, have to trench upon the accounts of the Public Works Department for the ordinary payments of the current twelve months.

We now turn to the Treasurer's statement that at the close of the present year, when all liabilities to municipalities for Drainage Works, and for all available assets, the surplus will be $1,622,867. Those who have followed us in the Representative figures will be aware that, in order to get at this result, we have had to add, as he has taken into the account the cash balance on hand on 1st January last, to the $1,622,867 the amount of the estimated premium, upon the securities representing the invested surplus, of $250,000. It will not do for us to say, as Mr. BYERS said, that the whole of the Sinking Fund should be struck out, for the whole of the Sinking Fund now held by the Government will not—if Mr. CROOKS figures be correct—realize, or nearly quite to sold during the current year, the estimates to lose about half his interest upon investment, and to be at a premium at most more than the premium on half the amount of securities which he holds. Perhaps the Public Department by Mr. BYERS' allegiance the Treasurer has altogether omitted from his statement—which we hope, for the credit of the country, which is liable to be called for at any time, and $901,831 voted for railway purposes, and $1,190,977 voted for Railway Aid, by the SANDFIELD MACDONALD and HEARN Governments. This is the way, with the estimated Surplus at the end of the year, Crooks' figures.....

	$1,622,867
Deduct—	
Cash on hand 1st Jan.	277,948
Redemption from estimated Sinking Fund securities	125,000
For drainage	346,051
Additional railway vote	201,831
	$950,830
Actual Surplus	$672,037

When it is considered how exceptional were some of the items of expenditure last year—that Mr. SCOTT's timber sale, amounting to $200,000, was unauthorized, from the Dominion Government, and entirely unexpected sum of $133,883, $36,196 more from the Municipalities than the estimates for the year, and when these exceptional circumstances are taken in connection with Mr. CROOKS' own admission that, in the ordinary operations of the Public Department, the Dominion of the ten millions and odd of debt outstanding against the old Province of Canada. We refer to this fact now because in consideration of the present, year's estimates it will be well to remember that though Mr. CROOKS only looks for an excess of receipts over expenditure of but $100,000 he will receive from the Dominion Government only about $300,000, and that he will be compelled to make this amount good out of the surplus of the Province. It is quite sufficient to make the Treasurer's statement of the present year's transactions, the reader will have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that we are indeed in an era of great Provincial extravagance, that the established economy of the SANDFIELD MACDONALD Government is a thing unknown to the men now in power in Ontario, and that their reckless course must lead to disaster unless the brakes are put on at once.

We have sought to state fairly the condition of our financial affairs. We believe the truth to be that at the end of the year there will be no surplus worth speaking of, and that our successors will be being drawn upon to the very utmost limit of endurance without a serious strain resulting. It has remained for a Government calling itself "Reform" to dissipate accumulated savings to the extent of two millions of dollars, and to run the yearly expenditure even beyond the yearly revenue.

Are the electors of Ontario willing to see remain in power a Government to whom such things are properly and fairly chargeable? They cannot be so fatuous.

THE IMMIGRATION REPORT.

A REPORT on immigration affairs for the year 1873, signed "ARCHIBALD MCNELLAN, Commissioner," has been laid before the Legislature. The Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London agencies report, all told, 39,184 persons as having settled in the Province during the year, as against 28,129 in the year preceding. This result is regarded as satisfactory in the face of "the general prosperity and increase of wages in the Mother Country; the great inducements offered to intending emigrants by the Government Agents of Queensland, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and the numerous representatives of land and railway interests in the United States." It may be that Mr. McKellan is satisfied, but it may well be questioned if an extra expenditure of $100,000 is simply compensated by an increased immigration of 11,000 souls. We are quite certain that if Mr. McKellan had not a personal interest in the matter he would not be so ready to express such complete satisfaction with the result which does not call for much congratulation.

A feature of some interest is noticed in the report. During the year 222,555.70 acres were sold by the Department by persons settled in Canada to actual settlers in emigrating from Great Britain. The amount was made up nearly of 1,000 sums; and some portion of it was from farmers to bring out labourers who were known to or had been recommended to them. The entire number of persons sent for through the Department in this way was 1,406.

All efforts of the Government to promote emigration from Germany have failed. The Dominion Parliament, in their agenda, was arrested and expelled almost on its entering the country; Mr. Jones was arrested and imprisoned, and finally expelled; Mr. J. G. HERMANN had more time allowed him, but he too was expelled.

Several pages of the report are occupied with the special report of Mr. WILLIAM RYERSON, who was sent by the Department to England to supercede the "Rev" HORNSCOB Commissioner in the Child Immigration Agency and to report on the doings of that somewhat notorious individual. Mr. Ryerson's report complaints of a serious character had been made. Mr. EDWARDS evinces throughout a most unfortunate partizanship on the part of an advocate than of a judge. It is but too evident that his chief's instructions were to find the Rev. HORNSCOB innocent, and that for all practical purposes of inquiry he might as well have remained in Toronto as gone to London. There was a necessity, however, for holding the hustings on nomination day to shout for the candidates of the Grit Party.

Taking a very personal suspicion, which the two cases referred to by Mr. CAMERON greatly strengthen, that during the last year or two, Government money has been paid to favoured contractors by the Government without tenders of any kind, we must say that the Government is already trembling for its existence!

Mr. CROOKS is blessed with the possession of a very sanguine temperament. He expects a majority, however, and it is not our purpose to seek to deprive him of any of it. We believe that the electors of Ontario will not long tolerate such gross outrages upon political morality and faithful administration thought to be the virtues of "Reform." The recklessness of the Government expenditure is almost beyond conception, and could be fully proved before those who have long pinned their faith to them would be prepared to express that reaction in the public mind of Ontario which it is quite evident has already set in.

THE IMMIGRATION REPORT.

A REPORT on immigration affairs for the year 1873, signed "ARCHIBALD MCNELLAN, Commissioner," has been laid before the Legislature. The Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London agencies report, all told, 39,184 persons as having settled in the Province during the year, as against 28,129 in the year preceding. This result is regarded as satisfactory in the face of "the general prosperity and increase of wages in the Mother Country; the great inducements offered to intending emigrants by the Government Agents of Queensland, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and the numerous representatives of land and railway interests in the United States." It may be that Mr. McKellan is satisfied, but it may well be questioned if an extra expenditure of $100,000 is simply compensated by an increased immigration of 11,000 souls. We are quite certain that if Mr. McKellan had not a personal interest in the matter he would not be so ready to express such complete satisfaction with the result which does not call for much congratulation.

A feature of some interest is noticed in the report. During the year 222,555.70 acres were sold by the Department by persons settled in Canada to actual settlers in emigrating from Great Britain. The amount was made up nearly of 1,000 sums; and some portion of it was from farmers to bring out labourers who were known to or had been recommended to them. The entire number of persons sent for through the Department in this way was 1,406.

All efforts of the Government to promote emigration from Germany have failed. The Dominion Parliament, in their agenda, was arrested and expelled almost on its entering the country; Mr. Jones was arrested and imprisoned, and finally expelled; Mr. J. G. HERMANN had more time allowed him, but he too was expelled.

Several pages of the report are occupied with the special report of Mr. WILLIAM RYERSON, who was sent by the Department to England to supercede the "Rev" HORNSCOB Commissioner in the Child Immigration Agency and to report on the doings of that somewhat notorious individual. Mr. Ryerson's report complaints of a serious character had been made. Mr. EDWARDS evinces throughout a most unfortunate partizanship on the part of an advocate than of a judge. It is but too evident that his chief's instructions were to find the Rev. HORNSCOB innocent, and that for all practical purposes of inquiry he might as well have remained in Toronto as gone to London. There was a necessity, however, for holding the hustings on nomination day to shout for the candidates of the Grit Party.

Taking a very personal suspicion, which the two cases referred to by Mr. CAMERON greatly strengthen, that during the last year or two, Government money has been paid to favoured contractors by the Government without tenders of any kind, we must say that the Government is already trembling for its existence!

Mr. CROOKS is blessed with the possession of a very sanguine temperament. He expects a majority, however, and it is not our purpose to seek to deprive him of any of it. We believe that the electors of Ontario will not long tolerate such gross outrages upon political morality and faithful administration thought to be the virtues of "Reform." The recklessness of the Government expenditure is almost beyond conception, and could be fully proved before those who have long pinned their faith to them would be prepared to express that reaction in the public mind of Ontario which it is quite evident has already set in.

TORONTO ITEMS.

DONATION.—The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of $6 from the Orangemen of the District of Tecumseth, collected on the 12th July.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—A woman named Darby slipped and fell on the sidewalk on the corner of King and Yonge streets, on Saturday afternoon, and injured her knee pan so that she had to be conveyed home in a hack.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday night, a little after twelve o'clock, two men named Storey and Benjamin Reeves were proceeding home along Queen street, when the latter was set upon and violently assaulted by four or five roughs, who made good their escape.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—On Monday afternoon a very violent assault was committed in the shop of a blacksmith named Risty. It appears that about 5 o'clock a man named Jesse Greer entered the shop in question and began to drink with a young man by the name of Greer, named Joseph Prechette. They had been there long together when a quarrel arose, and Greer, seizing Prechette by the throat, struck him a violent blow on the head with a hammer. Prechette was taken home, and about twenty minutes afterwards was conveyed to the Hospital, Greer decamping. Greer at a house on Sullivan street, not, however, before he had offered considerable resistance. He was then taken to No. 3 Station, having fought with the constables every inch of the way. Drs. May and Hagle, who are attending Prechette, appear to think that his skull is fractured in two places. The unfortunate man lies in a very precarious state. It is understood that the parties to the affair were all very drunk.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—On Friday evening Mr. Millington, who resides on Mutual street, accompanied by his wife and a lady visitor, went to the theatre in the evening, leaving in charge of the house and children a servant named Bella Anderson. Mr. Millington on his return found his wife in bed, and on his enquiring of her the reason of her retiring so early, she stated that she had been taken sick during the evening, and had gone to bed. Mr. Millington, on his enquiring of the servant, was somewhat surprised to find the street door unfastened and no servant to answer his summons. On investigation he found the children all in bed, but no signs of the presence of the servant girl. The condition in which several of the room were found left no doubt that the girl had left the house, and that she had not departed without taking with her several articles belonging to her employer. A gold watch and guard, several rings, amounting in all to one-and-one, and a quantity of Mr. Millington's wardrobe, were found to be missing. The wardrobe included silk dress, belonging to the lady visiting at the house; the stolen property in all amounting to about $400. A trunk and valise were also found to be missing, and it was evident that the girl had received outside assistance in making good her flight from the house. Information of the robbery and a description of the girl were at once conveyed to the police. On Saturday night Detective Ward and Detective Reesor were on the result of inquiries he had instituted, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Hand, on Elizabeth street, where he found the girl Anderson and took her into custody. It appears that during the day she had called at the house of some of her friends in Toronto, and had finally engaged to go with Mrs. Hand, on a visit to her house in the country. Two articles, one of the lightness and another one of a heavier nature, were found in her possession, identified, and valuable. "The Chevalier Bayard," Illustrated by Gustave Doré, "Knight of the warrior *sans peur et sans reproche*." Bermuda is described pictorially and in prose by a well informed writer. Many other good articles appear, making this number of Harper's both interesting and useful. A case of the Corn Exchange, Toronto, is given. It must be said, familiar to the reading public, and therefore intrusive in this generally well selected department of the magazine.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Fourth Annual Meeting at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 24th.

The fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade assembled this morning in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Howland, Vice-President, in the chair.

After some miscellaneous business, the following officers were elected:—

Mr. W. H. Howland, President; Mr. Fairweather, of St. John, Vice-President. Leather and Leather Manufactures, with an export duty of $1.50 per cord on Hemlock bark.

Floor Oil Cloth.

Crude Barytes, and Salts of Barytes.

Also, Pilt Moulding, Manufactures of Copper and Brass, Scales and Weighing Machines, Billiard Tables, Silver Plated ware, Clothes Wringers, Gunpowder, Hubs and Spokes, and Gold Leaf.

Paper, 25 per cent, on all kinds, except that used for daily and weekly newspapers, which is to remain at 15 per cent.

Sewing Machines, 20 per cent, if duties collected on a strict system of customhouse valuation, preventing fraud, otherwise 25 per cent.

Carriage Wheels, 30 per cent.

Linseed Oil, 25 per cent.

Jute and Jute Twine, 25 per cent.

Flax, Tow, Hemp and Cotton Shop-twine, 25 per cent.

Hemp, Spoil, and Manilla Rope, 25 per cent.

Glass Bottles, 25 per cent; Window Glass, 30 cents specific duty per box.

For steel manufacture under Dale's patent, the admission free of all grades of refined petroleum lighter than benzine—these being grades not produced from Canadian crude oil.

Sulphuric Acid, 1 cent per lb.

Paints ground in oil, 30 per cent; earth and oxide of iron paints, 30 per cent; dry paints not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent.

Ready-made Clothing, 10 per cent, above duty imposed on cloth and other materials of.

Pig Iron from native ores, such special action as the Government and Parliament can devise, that will prove efficient for encouraging the production on a large scale.

The report was adopted, and it was ordered that its substance be telegraphed to the Secretary of the Board of Board of Trade, now in session at Ottawa. It was resolved that a large and influential deputation, representing various interests, should be sent to Ottawa the first or second week in April, to urge upon the Government and upon members of Parliament the protection of home manufactures. An Executive Committee was appointed to meet this forenoon in the Russia House, to consider the expediency of the application of Montreal, consisting of a proper representative deputation to Ottawa, &c., after which the meeting broke up.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING

A Large and Enthusiastic Attendance—Resolutions Adopted—Protection to Home Manufactures Demanded.

A meeting of manufacturers of the Province of Ontario, called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain an increase in the tariff on goods such as are manufactured in this country, was held in the Rossin House at half past one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. From influential representatives of the manufacturing enterprise and capital of this Province, Mr. Wm. Barber, M.P.P., was called to the chair, and Mr. John Maclean acted as Secretary.

Various speakers enlarged upon the objects of the meeting, and a number of resolutions were then read by the Secretary, preparatory to their being put from the chair. Among the resolutions, with regard to which there was but little time lost in their being put from the chair, and carried, were the following:

1. That the history of all first-class nations demonstrates the necessity of a well developed manufacturing system to secure a liberal and prosperity, and teaches a worthy of Canadian imitation.

2. That the fostering of this and the efforts and enterprises of individuals which conduce to the general good are entitled to the encouragement and co-operation of the Government under which they live.

3. That this principle is recognized by every Government in existence, and practised as that our own. That corporate powers given to railways, that power to apply private property to their own uses, and bonuses given to them, are instances for improvement to harbours, rivers, channels, building lighthouses, laying buoys by which commerce is facilitated, endowment of Agricultural Colleges, free grants of land, immigration schemes intended to smooth the pathway of agriculture, mechanics and treaty stipulations which throw the burden of the expenditure of the country, are all illustrations of the adoption and recognition of the principle by our own Government.

4. That while the recital of these instances demonstrate the kindly care of our Government towards the agricultural, commercial, fishery and other interests of this country, we look in vain for a single crumb of comfort to the manufacturing interest. We protest against this partial, unjust, and claim at the hands of our Government equal right and equal justice.

5. That the single exception to this which our Government has made in the passage of the tariff of 1859, and with the view of this manufacturing interest has been of in its infant state to battle against the giant of foreign competition.

6. That individual efforts under fortuitous circumstances have been crowned with success, and that the Amerings during the success of the Canadian manufacturer, so much in advance of the interest of Canada, have to contend with the following, in the shape of unequal duties, which have been imposed by the Government of the United States, viz.:

Protection to agriculture	25 per cent.
Protection to manufactures generally	40 per cent.
Protection to manufactures of wool	50 per cent.
Protection