

hoped for, and only helped to make up for what would otherwise have been a serious deficit. But expected or unexpected, it must be considered as an item of profit on the particular year's business in which it was obtained. It may be compared to a speculation entered into by a man engaged in trade; an adventure, of which he keeps a separate account. He makes, let us say, a profit of \$10,000 in this adventure. Would it not be ridiculous for him to treat that profit as other than ordinary revenue?

As we have already said, we do not look upon the matter as of any great practical importance now. No similar windfalls are expected or counted upon by Sir Francis in his estimates. He acknowledges that more money must be raised annually, and makes such alterations in the tariff as he fancies will give him the desired addition to his income. It is doubtless a matter of congratulation that Canadians are so lightly taxed, but it is of much greater consequence that the credit of the Dominion should be maintained; and even a slight annual deficit should be viewed with the greatest disfavour. It is much better to face the music fairly, and to put on a sufficient amount of taxation to provide funds for the ordinary yearly expenditure. Of course, expenditure for costly works which are expected to last a great number of years, and which are of a nature to increase the producing power of the country, may and should be provided for by loans, with a yearly charge for interest and sinking fund. It is, therefore, well that Finance Ministers should be closely watched, and their statements of revenue and expenditure severely criticised when open to fault finding, and, although we can only be thankful for the opportune receipt of the sums we referred to above, we are not sorry the discussion has been raised, nor even that ministers should be called pretty sharply to account.

PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

REPORT FOR THE WEEK TO APRIL 19.

THE production of Crude has increased since my last owing to the re-activation of the Old Shoemaker and Keith wells. The former now pumps between 80 and 100 barrels and the latter about 50 barrels of oil per day. I can therefore safely say that 3,000 to 3,500 barrels were produced this last week. The Export Firms are running their full capacity, and the demand for Crude being in excess of the supply, prices have gone up some 10c or 15c per barrel.

There are no new wells completed, but many in various stages of progress. A Titusville gentleman has just made arrangements to sink a well 1 1/2 miles north west of the far west McDougal one.

The shipments of oil still continue about the same, (viz. 21 car loads a day). Most of the insurances on buildings here, effected some 2 months ago, have been cancelled since the late fires. This is simply ridiculous as we are not situated close enough to be in any danger from any oil operations or well series of Petrolia.

Crude Oil \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl  
Refined " " " " 22c to 24c per gal

AMERICAN

TITUSVILLE, April 12th, 1870.

Crude—Lower Creek \$4.15 to \$4.20 per bbl  
Offered, holders asking 10c higher per bbl  
Crude—Upper Creek \$4.00 to \$4.15 per bbl.

New York, April 11 1870.

Refined Oil " " " " 26c per gal.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

AN Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government. (Assented to 14th April, 1870.)

WHEREAS certain evil disposed persons, being subjects or citizens of Foreign Countries at Peace with Her Majesty, threaten lawless invasion of and hostile incursions into Canada, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. All and every person and persons who is, are or shall be within Prison in Canada at, upon or after the day of the passing of this Act, by warrant of Commitment signed by two Justices of the Peace, or by a Commissioner of Police appointed under the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled, "An Act respecting Police of Canada," or under capture or arrest made with or without Warrant, by any of the officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Her Majesty's Regular, Militia, or Active Militia Forces, or by any of the officers, warrant officers or men of Her Majesty's Navy and charged;

With being or continuing in arms against H. Majesty in Canada.

Or with an act of hostility therein;  
Or with having entered Canada with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein;

Or with levying war against Her Majesty in Company with any of the subjects or citizens of any Foreign State or Country then at peace with Her Majesty;  
Or with entering Canada in company with any such subjects or citizens with intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any act of Felony therein;

Or with joining himself or themselves to any person or persons whatsoever with the design or intent to aid and assist him or them whether subjects or aliens, who have entered or may enter Canada with design or intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any felony within the same;

Or charged with High Treason, or treasonable practices, or suspicion of High Treason, or treasonable practices.

May be detained in safe custody without Bail or mainprize until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and until the end of the Session of Parliament then next succeeding, and no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, captured or arrested without order from the Queen's Privy Council for Canada until the day after the termination of the first session held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, any Law or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that if within one month after the date of any warrant of commitment, the same or a copy thereof certified by the party in whose custody any such person or persons is or are detained under it, be not countersigned by a clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, then any person or persons detained in custody under such warrant of commitment for any of the causes aforesaid by virtue of this Act, may apply to be and may be admitted to Bail.

In cases where any person or persons have been before the passing of this Act or shall be during the time this Act shall continue in force arrested, committed or detained in custody by force of a warrant of commitment of any two Justices of the Peace, or of a Commissioner of Police, as aforesaid, for any of the causes in the preceding section mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed to detain such person or persons so arrested or committed in his or their custody, in any place within Canada, and such person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes lawfully authorized to detain in safe custody, and to be the lawful Gaolers and Keepers of such persons so arrested, committed or detained and such place or places, where such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained, are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be lawful prisons and goals for the detention and safe custody of such person and persons respectively, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, by warrant signed by a Clerk of the said Privy Council, to change the person or persons by whom and the place in which any such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained shall be detained in safe custody.

3. The Governor General may, by Proclamation, as and so often as he may see fit, suspend the operation of this Act, or within the period aforesaid, as he declares the same to be in full force and effect, and upon any such Proclamation, this Act shall be suspended or of full force and effect, as the case may be.

4. This Act may be altered, amended or repealed during the present Session of Parliament.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF DOMINION.

SUMMARY of the estimated expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1871 compared with the previous year.

SERVICES.	1870-71.	1869-70
Public debt	\$5,972,975	\$5,655,965
Civil Government	661,676	701,651
Administration of Justice	322,246	313,865
Police	42,486	43,439
Legislation	418,449	443,862
Geological Surveys and Observatories	39,750	39,700
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	165,170	6,100
Immigration and Quarantine	59,772	63,270
Marine Hospitals	40,026	35,000
Pension	54,955	50,272
Public Works and Buildings		
Other Public Capital	8,458,740	6,471,685
Do. Income	150,000	171,000
Do. Railway Subsidies (chargeable to Provinces)	121,600	937,740
Ocean and River Steam and Packet Service	341,411	347,941
Penitentiaries	257,382	246,465
Militia	1,687,247	898,342
Lighthouses and Coast Service	337,826	224,024
Fisheries	1,208	41,700
Culling Timber	69,490	65,000
Steamboat Inspection	8,321	7,140
Indians	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous	189,900	1,094,875

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.	1870-71.	1869-70
Customs	508,821	486,440
Inland Revenue	13,200	136,273
Post Office	318,000	509,000
Public Works	6,802	917,845
Minor Revenues	1,000	1,000
Subsidies to Provinces	2,697,372	2,597,362
Totals	\$23,916,917	\$23,320,025

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

WHAT THE ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY COSTS—WHAT OUR ARMY AND NAVY COSTS—HUMILIATING FACTS AND FIGURES.

LONDON, March 21

I commend to the earnest attention of the legislators and the executive officers of the United States the fact that while the navy of the irreplicable last year of the country \$21,500,000, and will not cost much less this year, the British navy last year cost \$56,785,000, and this year will cost \$46,250,000. The American navy, including all its vessels in and out of commission, old hulks used for store and school-ships, and even torpedo boats and yachts, consists of 183 vessels; the British navy consists of 73 ships, of which 29 are in commission. The number of men and boys, including marines, in the American navy is only 80,000, the number in the British navy this year is 110,000. The building of ships in the American navy has ceased, but in the \$46,250,000 which the British navy is to cost this year is included the expense of completing a number of vessels now on the stocks; of building a first-class turret-ship able to cross distant seas, carrying guns of the largest size an unarmad ship of the *Thunderer* class, a frigate of the *Inconstant* class, one of a smaller size, and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf; and of commencing the building of six other vessels. This contrast is so very remarkable and deserves so much attention, that in order to make it plainer I place the figures in the following tabular form:

	British Navy.	American Navy.
Whole number of ships	73	183
Ships in commission	249	81
Seamen, boys and marines	61,000	8,000
Ships to be built this year	6	None.
Ships to be commenced this year	0	None.
Whole cost for this year, including the new ships	\$46,250,000	\$21,000,000
Average cost per each vessel in commission	185,742	262,500
Average cost per each man in the service	768	2,625

A DISGRACEFUL CONTRAST.

Is it possible to conceive of a more startling, instructive, and, to Americans, humiliating contrast than this? There is no mistake about the figures. Those relating to the British navy I have taken from the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, when submitting his report of the management of the navy during last year, and the naval estimates for the present year. The figures relating to the American navy I have taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the *Avalanche*. It is scarcely necessary to add a single word as to the comparative strength of the two navies, ship for ship. You have seen the *Monarch*, and she is only one of many. *Ex-parte Hercules* Judge of the British navy by that ship, and you will not be wrong in the belief that in case of a conflict between the two nations your ships will be swept from the seas like leaves before a gale, and your coast ravaged from Portland to San Francisco. Happily there is no danger of a row, unless the United States provoke one, but it may as well be understood that in the event of a war it would not be this country that would get the worst of it. This however, is not the point to which I am anxious to direct the attention of the men at both ends of the Avenue in Washington. The point is the amazing fact that the British navy is proportionately so very much cheaper than the American navy, and incomparably more efficient, ship for ship. How does this happen? It does not arise from the fact that the compensation paid to officers and men in the British service is less than that given in the American navy. The pay of the British officers is at least as high as that of the American line, and there is not, I believe, a very great diff. in the pay of the men. For the pay of the 61,000 men and boys in the British navy this year the sum of £2,627,731 has been voted. This is an average of a little more than £43 (£220) for each man and boy. A first-class seaman in the American navy gets \$240 per year; first-class firemen receive \$200, ordinary seamen \$165, landsmen and boys from \$141 to \$86 per year. The average can scarcely be more than is paid in the British navy, and when the superior purchasing power of the money in which the British sailor is paid, and the greater cheapness of his clothing are taken into account, it will be found that he is better paid than his American fellow. How is it, then, that your ships on the average miserable as they are, cost \$262,500 for each one in commission, while the British ships, magnificent as they are, are kept in commission for an average cost of \$185,000 each? Where are the casks in your Navy Department through which runs unnecessarily, one-third of the money appropriated for naval purposes? There must be men in Washington who can answer this question. Can you not get some of them to do it?

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for War, has made his annual exposition of the army estimates for the fiscal year 1870-71, and a review of his statement will also be found deeply interesting to American readers. For the last fiscal year the American army, it may be premised, consisting of certainly not more than 56,000 men, cost \$57,000,000 in round numbers; while for the same year the British army, consisting of more than twice as many troops, cost only \$50,000,000 (£14,111,900). The American army is now reduced to 40,000 men and the estimate of its cost for the fiscal year is \$50,000,000. The British army is also reduced to 109,225 men, and Mr. Cardwell stated that the total charge for the army for the next fiscal year would be only £12,975,000 (\$64,875,000). It should be under-