

We shall begin at home this month, as home affairs have been more important than usual.

The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, and the debate upon it, have been the most prominent Parliamentary events at Ottawa. Immediately upon the Speech being reported, there went up the usual cry from the party newspapers; and one could be pretty sure, from the name of the paper, whether he would find that Sir Leonard Tilley had achieved a "brilliant success," or made "a miserable failure."

Just as different are the impressions left as to the condition of the country, as shown by the working of the tariff. By some the admirable results of the N. P. are to be seen from all the returns; others see nothing but the fulfilment of their worst predictions. What would an impartial observer make of it? A Finance Minister in making his annual statement has to deal with the balances of three years. The financial year closes in Canada on the 30th June. The Speech is generally made three or four months before this. Consequently, in March, 1879, Sir L. Tilley had to state what was actually the balance at the 30th June, 1879; what he thought it would be for the current year ending 30th June, 1880; and what he estimated it for the year 1880-81. It is the fact of their being these three balances to deal with that gives room for a good deal of manipulation of figures, so that each side can make them appear favorable or unfavorable to suit its own views.

We will try and state the facts as impartially as we can, giving the actual figures and throwing out the consideration of what might or might not have been, if duties had been paid at other times than when they were paid. It is fair to say that both parties must share the responsibility of the year 1878-79, and that that year had only three and a half months of the new tariff. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1879, were \$22,517,390; expenditure, \$24,456,331. Deficit, \$1,938,941.

Of course, Sir L. Tilley says that if his party had not come into power the deficit would have been far greater. Sir R. Cartwright is equally confident that had not an ungrateful country turned him and his friends out, it would have been far less. But whoever is to blame we have to foot the bill.

Now the year ending the 30th June next is really the critical one, as only one party is responsible for it, and the new tariff has been in operation throughout it. It is too soon to say how it will end, and the end is so near that it is hardly worth while risking one's reputation as a prophet in saying what will happen. Let us see what have been the results so far, and how far they have answered the expectations of the Finance Minister, who last year calculated that the new tariff would give him an increased revenue of about \$2,100,000.

The revenue from 1st July, 1879, to 1st March, 1880, (new tariff) has been \$14,081,524. For the corresponding period of the previous year (old tariff) it was \$16,048,071. So that so far the new tariff, instead of increasing the revenue, has, in eight months, decreased it by \$1,966,547. The revenue for the early part of 1879 was greatly affected by the expected change of tariff, but on 1st March, 1878, the revenue was \$15,003,330, nearly one million more than for this year up to 1st March. It is quite clear that if the income for the remaining four months is at the rate of the average of the preceding eight, we shall have, on 30th June next, a tremendous deficit. But Sir L. Tilley finds that for January and February, 1880 the revenue is far larger than for the first two months of 1879. He considers that the effects of the rush to clear goods before the new duties come in were felt up to the end of 1879, and that the heavy spring importations yet to come, added to the increase shown since 1880 set in, will bring the revenue up to the estimate. We sincerely hope he may be correct. It is a matter which a few weeks will decide. So it is not worth while arguing the probabilities of what we shall soon know for a certainty.

not improbable that this fact may have something to do with the sudden springing of the Bill at this time, and with the unanimity of the Government in its favour. But it is rather too much that there should be haste about the matter, and we hope the Senate will reject the Bill. It seems to us that it either goes too far or not far enough. At present, degrees of affinity and consanguinity are treated alike, and this is intelligible; but it is quite absurd to repeal the law in the case of two degrees of affinity, and leave the others standing. If the Bill becomes law there should be about fifteen other permissions granted, beginning with a grandfather's wife. If we remember rightly, it was Sir Henry Drummond who, in the British Parliament, told the favorers of the repeal to "stop peddling about marrying their sisters, and come out like men and marry their grandmothers." The Canadian friends of the measure might profit by this advice.

To change from politics to a more general subject.—In a new country like this, an institution that celebrates its 215th anniversary may fairly be called ancient. The "Hotel Dieu" in Montreal has kept its 215th anniversary. Although Maisonneuve landed at the present site of Montreal some twenty years before the Hotel was established, it is not too much to say that the city owes its existence to the convent; for the real originators of the scheme of establishing the Colony were Olier and Dauversiere. Their plan was to find a place "in the very fangs of the Iron-quois," where the exposure to danger was greatest, and there found three religious communities; one of Nuns to nurse the sick, one of Nuns to teach the faith to the children, priest and red. "You are," said the ministering white, when the first little company landed on the then solitary shores of the St. Lawrence, "you are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow; you are few but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you and your children shall fill the land." In 1635 Dauversiere executed his plan, and his Nuns began their work of mercy. Through all the perils of the early history of Canada, their work went on—French and English lost and won the country again and again, and the city changed its masters; but their work changed not, and to-day one of the noblest hospitals on the continent of America carries on the work that these pious adventurers began.

GREAT BRITAIN. There is but one exciting topic there. The country is in the throes of a general election. In England the elections are not all one day as with us; but are spread over several weeks. Probably by the end of April the result will be apparent. The greatest interest at present gathers round Mid-Lothian. But Lancashire will be closely watched to see if the Derby influence will be able to make the Liberals triumphant over that Conservative stronghold. Should it do so, it will be a remarkable proof of the influence of a great family, and show that, more than in Liberalism or Conservatism, Lancashire believes in Derbyism.

It is pleasing to have to write that the trade revival still grows rapidly in England—that there commercial depression is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It is also good news to hear "that all danger of famine in Ireland is now past," though we regret to add that "much destitution still prevails."

FRANCE. In France the Senate has rejected that clause of the Fery Education Law which prevented any member of an unauthorized religious order teaching in either a private or public school. M. DeFreycinet has, therefore, threatened to put in force the numerous unrevoked laws against the Jesuits. Some of these date back to the time of Louis XV. Some of them are fierce enactments of the time of the Revolution. The Jesuits have been so often expelled from, not France only, but many countries, that we imagine they know quite well what to do in that contingency, and should M. DeFreycinet carry out his threat it will, in all probability, hurt him much more than it will hurt the Jesuits. However, the French Republic has in its short life bravely weathered some serious storms, and there is no reason to think that this one will sink it. But it would have greater stability if it could learn a little of that toleration for the opinions of others, from which modern Liberalism is so aversive.

War is an expensive game even to the victors, much more so to the conquered. The French have been making up what their last war cost them, and the figures are instructive. War expenses, £52,000,000; tribute to Germany, £212,600,000; sustenance of German troops, £13,600,000; indemnity to Departments, £58,048,000; loss of revenue, £89,969; war material, £35,760,000; other expenses, £52,514,000.—rough total £557,000,000, or \$2,785,000,000, about three-fourths of the National debt of England—all for a war of a few months.

BUTTER!

JUST RECEIVED,— 17 TUBS Very Choice Bedeque Butter. For sale by the Tub and by the pound. BEER & COFF. March 31, 1880.

CARD. At a recent meeting of the Baptist Church, the following resolution was proposed and passed unanimously:—"That the hearty thanks of this Church are due, and are now tendered to an unknown friend for the valuable gift of a very superior Church Organ." Mar. 31, '80. J. METCALF, Clerk.

LECTURE Under the Auspices of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

IN compliance with a Requisition from a number of prominent Gentlemen, PROFESSOR GAVEN Has consented to deliver his Lecture on "CARDINAL WISEMAN," —IN THE— MARKET HALL, Wednesday, 7th April, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the Poor. Admission 10 cents; Reserved Seats 20 cents. By order, HUGH WALKER, Sec'y of Com. March 30, '80—In a s'u, h n e ar pres pat.



Canadian Pacific Railway. TENDERS for a second 100 miles section West of Red River will be received by the undersigned until noon on MONDAY, the 29th of March next. The section will extend from the end of the 45th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-Tail Creek. Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa, and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 11th February 1880. The reception of the above Tenders is postponed until noon on FRIDAY, 9th April next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 22nd March, 1880. 9th April

BILLS OF LADING —FOR SALE— AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Wanted. Wanted. OLD IRON (wrought scraps preferred), OLD BRASS, OLD COPPER, OLD LEAD, OLD ZINC, OLD ROPE, OLD CANVAS, HORSE HAIR, PEWTER. For which highest Cash Price will be paid. H. COOMBS. Ch'town, March 29, '80—31

POTATOES. I WILL buy a limited quantity of well picked Potatoes, must be delivered at once opposite Merchants' Bank, Water Street. H. COOMBS. March 23, 1880—61

DAIRY SALT. AT the THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the "Dairymen's Convention," held at London, Ontario, February, 1880, the Committee of Judges awarded the FIRST PRIZE

Coleman & Gouinlock's FINE DAIRY, over all other Canadian and English Salt exhibited. Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island, JOHN H. CATHRAE. Charlottetown, March 11, '80—1m

COAL. COAL. FOR SALE a large quantity of Cow Bay SLACK COAL. A first rate article for house use at \$2 per ton, cash. WM. KOUGHAN. Ch'town, March 23, 1880.—31 ced. SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Provinces.

83. QUEEN STREET, Opposite Bell Tower, The Best place to Buy DRESS GOODS, Printed, White and Grey COTTONS, MILLINERY! OF ALL KINDS. Beddings, Tablings, &c. &c. TWEEDS, Suitings, &c., READYMADE CLOTHING, HATS, &C.

QUEEN STREET, Opposite Bell Tower, The Best place to Buy

DRESS GOODS, Printed, White and Grey COTTONS, MILLINERY! OF ALL KINDS.

Beddings, Tablings, &c. &c.

TWEEDS, Suitings, &c., READYMADE CLOTHING, HATS, &C.

CARPETS A GOOD ASSORTMENT, CHEAP.

Room Papers, A GREAT VARIETY.

DELICIOUS TEAS. ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS! AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT

TREMAINE & METCALF'S, 83 QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, March 30, 1880.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

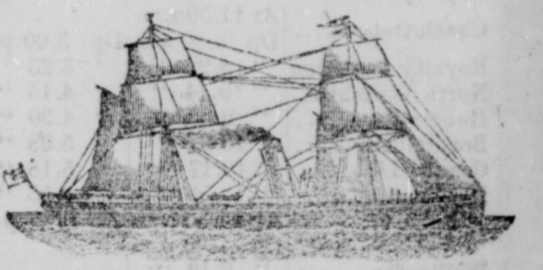
TO WIND UP THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM, I will sell by AUCTION, At our Warerooms, on Thursday, 1st of April, Commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., The Balance of the

Stock of Staple Groceries, COMPRISING: Prime CONGOU TEA, Superior Extra FLOUR, Kila Dried CORNMEAL (white and yellow), Barbadoes and Trinidad MOLASSES (in puns, tierces and bbls.), GRANULATED and CONFECTIONERS' SUGAR, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CHEESE, Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO (an assorted variety in boxes, butts and caddies), BROOMS, MATCHES, STARBU, MANILLA ROPES, Crates EARTHENWARE, Casks MILK PANS, PREPARED CORN, Colman's MUSTARD, CREAM TARTAR, BUTTER, SALT, BLACKING, CANDLES, WAX CANDLES, TOILET SOAP, WASHING SODA, WASHING CRYSTAL, WASHBOARDS, CLOTHES PINS, PAIRS, T. D. PIPES, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS (in great variety), etc.

—ALSO— A Ship's Iron Winch, Iron Wheel and Steering Gear, Blocks, and other materials. Terms liberal, and made known at Sale. Should the day be stormy, the sale will take place on the Saturday following. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Ch'town, March 24, '80—till sale.

New Seeds. New Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED AT RANKIN'S DRUG STORE, All Varieties of Well-known Flower and Garden Seeds, including some very new and choice kinds. Having been imported from one of the most reliable houses in the trade, the subscriber warrants them to give satisfaction. C. D. RANKIN. Ch'town, March 20, '80—12f



OPEN FOR CHARTER.

STEAMSHIP "PRINCE EDWARD" will be at Charlottetown about the 1st of May next, and will carry Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Hutter, and other Produce of the Island, on freight. The upper deck room of this steamer is also open for charter for either Horses, Cattle or Sheep. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please apply early, in order to secure room. Should the room for 5,000 barrels be engaged within ten days, the "Prince Edward" will be laid on the berth and sail for Liverpool, G. B. direct, about the 10th May. For particulars apply to Peake Bros. & Co., MANAGERS Charlottetown, March 11, 1880.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

WANTED—A Woman to take the management of an infant and two children under nine years of age. Must have references as to character and qualifications. Apply at EXAMINER office. [m 30, 1f

HOUSEMAID WANTED.—A girl with good recommendations. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [m 29

TO LET—TWO HOUSES—One containing 8 rooms, the other 6 rooms. Apply to JOHN STENFORD. [m 27, oaw tf

LOST—On Sunday last, an EYEGLASS with black ribbon attached. The finder will please leave it at this office. [m 25

TO LET—One half of a double-tenement Dwelling House on Sydney Street, adjoining the residence of H. J. Callbeck, Esq. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to FRANCIS P. MCCARRON. [m 25, 4i pd

TO LET—On or about the first April, the House now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Davies, junr., fronting on Water Street. For information apply to W. W. CLARKE [m 18 tf

TO LET—The Shop under Terpsichore Hall, Great George Street. This Shop has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, and well suited for the watchmaking business. Apply on the premises. [mar 16, 2aw tf

TO LET—To let, the first of May next, that new House now occupied by Mr. Bailey, nearly opposite the residence of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Weymouth Street, near Hillsborough Square. Apply at the office of SULLIVAN & MORSON. [m 11

TO LET—On the ninth of April, the HOUSE now occupied by R. Young, Esq., W. J. BOSWELL. TENEMENT on Hillsborough street, opposite residence of Thos. DesBrisay, Esq., containing hall, seven rooms, pantry, front and back stairs, to let, with immediate possession. Enquire of JOHN STUBBLES. Jan. 3, 1880. d l w e o d t f.