Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. NUMBER 44.

The Ministry afraid of the one man Brown. They exclude him from a Committee for fear of his detecting more frauds & corruptions of their "Responsible Government"!!!!

The Corporation of Montreal getting Taxation in two years à la "Responsible Govt"

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
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MONTREAL.

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JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE who are desirous, in these hard times of Saving Money, should visit the
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To Persons having large Families and heavy expenses, one shilling, or even sixpence saved in a yard of goods, makes a very important economical item at the end of the year, particularly in the following articles:—
Black Cloth, for Ladies' Cloaks and Gent's Dress Suits
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Petershams, Mohairs, Witneys, Pilots — All first rate material for warm Overcoats.
Sealskin, Deerskin, &c.
Together with a large assortment of SILK VESTINGS, each article being marked in plain figures, and at prices unequalled in Montreal.
The main object which induces the Proprietors to sell at these very low rates is, simply, to carry out a large business, and give full and ample satisfaction to those who, once having purchased, may not only repeat their visit, but have the satisfaction of knowing that they obtain articles worth their money, which at once proves that this is no common puff got up for the purpose of enticing the public to lay out their money on worthless articles.
To get all you can out of the purses of the public is bad policy—because it not only causes them to purchase rarely, but actually deprives hem of making purchases as often as they would wish; consequently the goods herein advertised are open to the inspection of all, who, without purchasing, are invited to visit he establishment and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statements.

183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

Perfect Substitute for
SILVER.
ELECTRO-PLATE
ON
NICKEL SILVER,

ORIGINALLY introduced by R. SHARPLEY into Canada, over fifteen years since, and has been found to give general satisfaction, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

	Fiddle or plain Pattern.			Thread Pattern.	Kings Pattern.		
	1st Qlty	2nd Qlty	3rd Qlty	1st Qlty	1st Qlty	2nd Qlty	3rd Qlty
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
12 Table Forks....	10,00	7,50	4,80	10,50	13,00	10,50	7,00
12 Do. Spoons....	10,00	8,00	4,80	12,00	15,00	12,00	7,00
12 Desert Forks...	6,50	5,00	3,50	8,00	9,00	8,00	5,00
12 Do. Spoons....	6,50	5,50	3,50	8,50	10,00	8,50	5,50
12 Tea Spoons....	3,50	2,50	1,75	4,50	6,50	4,50	3,00
2 Egg Spoons [Gilt Bowl]........	2,40	1,50	1,50	3,00	4,50	3,30	
2 Sauce Ladles ..	1,80	1,10	1,10	2,00	2,50	2,00	
1 Gravy Spoon....	2,50	2,00	1,25	2,50	3,00	2,50	
2 Salt Spoons [Gilt Bowl]	0,80	0,50	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,10	
1 Mustard do. [Gilt Bowl]	0,40	0,25	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,55	
1 pair Sugar Tongs	0,75	0,60	0,50	1,25	1,25	1,00	
1 pair Fish Carvers [in Case]	7,00	6,00	5,00	6,00	7,00	6,50	
1 Butter Knife	0,90	0,75	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,25	
1 Soup Ladle	4,50	2,50	1,25	4,00	5,00	4,00	
1 Sugar Sifter	0,90	....	....	0,90	1,25	1,00	
	58,45	43,70	30,20	65,65	82,25	66,70	
Discount for Cash 5 per cent	2,92	2,18	1,51	3,28	4,11	3.33	
	55.53	41,52	28,69	62,37	78,14	63,37	

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.
R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality:

LONDON PRICES:
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg

MONTREAL PRICES:
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 290

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from HAVANA, the undermentioned favourite BRANDS of CIGARS:
ACIERTO LONDRES,
J. M. VICHOT LONDRES,
JENNY LIND REGALIAS,
LUZ. DE AMERICA COQUETAS,
ACIERTO CONCHAS,
ANTIGUIDAD PANATELLAS,
NAPOLEON LONDRES,
WOODVILLE LONDRES,
CABANA LONDRES,
PERLA CUBANA REGALIAS,
MIMDO NUEVO COQUETAS,
ACIERTO OPERAS,
ANTIGUIDAD GALENAS,
NAPOLEON CONCHAS.
—ALSO,—
50,000 of FINE FLAVOURED CIGARS, of different brands and superior quality.
—ALSO,—
Just received ex Steamer "NORTH BRITON," A fresh supply of the CELEBRATED CRYSTAL TUBE and the MAGIC or WASHED MEERSCHAUM pipe, to colour in one smoking; CIGAR CASES, FUZEE BOXES, MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted; and numerous other articles suitable for presents for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS,
At G. LEVEY'S,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 7. 290

CHAS. ROBERTSON
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.
Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.
His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.
Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street
November 19. 2

W. DOUGLAS,
FIRST PRIZE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
NO. 81 M'GILL STREET,
BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his present assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of every kind. They are manufactured from the best of material and made by the best of workmen that can be had in Canada; for utility, finish and style, he is justified in saying his work cannot be equalled in this city.
N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to all work made to order on the shortest notice.—Good fits on reasonable terms.
First Prize for best display of Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Boots
Do do Gent's Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Shoes
First Prize for Ladies' Dress Shoes
Do do Ladies' Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Strong Working Boots.
November 30. 3m-284

STORAGE.
GOOD STORAGE and CELLERAGE, in Bond or Free.
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
July 10. 162

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1859.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented by Dr. Dorland from Rev. Mr. McCaul, and 2,000 others Catholics, praying for an alteration in the School Law; also, a petition by Mr. Gould, from North Ontario praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; also, a petition by Mr. Mowat, from the Mnnicipal Council of Whitby, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

REPORTS.

Mr. WRIGHT brought up the report of the Committee on the Quebec Election, which was to the effect that Mr. Piche had not presented himself within one hour of the meeting.

GENERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BENJAMIN brought up the report of the General Election Committee. The panel of Chairmen was the following:—Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Loranger, Mr. Ouimet, Mr. R. W. Scott, and Mr. Walbridge.

REGISTRATION OF DEBENTURES.

Mr. NOTMAN introduced a bill to repeal the Act 22 Vic., chap. 91, for the Registration of Debentures.

PRACTICE IN LOWER CANADA COURTS.

Mr. LEMIEUX introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the construction of the Act authorizing parties to sue and defend causes *forma pauperis*, before Courts of Law in Lower Canada.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHOPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. NOTMAN introduced a bill to amend the Act 13 and 14 Vic., chapter 32, entitled an Act to Incorporate Charitable and Philanthopic Institutions, and to prevent the fradulent appropriation of the funds of the same.

CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC DEBT

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN brought up copies of certain despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the consolidation of public debt.

SINKING FUND.

The honorable member also brought up despatches and other documents relative to the Sinking Fund of the Province.

TRIAL OF ISSUES OF FACT.

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill, entitled an Act respecting the trial of issues of fact by a Judge in certain cases.

MILLS AND MILL DAMS.

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill, entitled an Act respecting Mills and Mill-dams.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Mr. MOWAT introduced a bill to amend the law in Upper Canada in certain particulars, respecting the relation of debtor and creditor.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. GOWAN introduced a bill to repeal all those laws now in force which requires a property qualification of members of the Assembly.

BILLS OF LADING.

Mr. MERRITT introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the legality of receiving bills of lading as collateral security, and for other purposes, at the different Banks in this Province.

COURT OF DIVORCE.

Mr. GOWAN introduced a bill for the established of a Court of Divorce in matrimonial causes.

LAW RESPECTING NOTARIES.

Mr. LACOSTE introduced a bill entitled, "An Act to authorize Notaries of Lower Canada to receive and take inventories."

NORFOLK SHRIEVALTY CASE.

Mr. SIMPSON moved for leave to introduce a bill to relieve Mr. Lawrence W. Mercer from disqualifications in reference to the office of Sheriff of Norfolk.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had to inform the hon. member that the standing rule requires that measures such as this must be reported from the committee on standing orders before it can be introduced. Mr. Speaker here read the 27th rule in reference to the matter.

The hon. gentlemen withdrew his motion.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon. Mr. ROSE introduced a bill entitled, "An Act respecting the Public Works.

Mr. BROWN—Will the hon. gentleman explain the object of the bill?

Hon. Mr. ROSE said the object of the bill was to consolidate the existing laws respecting the public works; second, to do away with the anomaly of assistant commissioners, being as it were placed in the position, and exercising coordinate power with the chief commissioner—thus putting that department in the same position as the other departments. It was intended to introduce various minor improvements, for the purpose of economising the administrative expenses of the department, particularly as to the cost of arbitrations. He hoped that by carrying out the provisions in this bill, a considerable economy would be effected. (Hear, hear.)

TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill to amend the Act 20 Vic., cap. 134, changing the limits of the Township of Halifax.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER moved that this House do concur in the report of the committee appointed to report the standing committees in this House.

Mr. FOLEY said he rose for the purpose of moving an amendment to the motion of the Attorney General East, with a view to remove a very gross injustice which hon. gentlemen on his side of the House felt had been done to them, and to the public service, by the omission of the names of certain gentlemen who, in consideration of the services performed by them in the public business before, should have had their names placed on that committee. During the last session of Parliament, a long and laborious investigation was gone into, and amongst those most prominent in their attention to the business of that committee, were the hon. member on his right hand, (Mr. Brown,) the member on his left hand, (Mr. Hogan), and the hon. member for Huntingdon. It happened, too, that while the Opposition was much larger numerically this session—than during the last—it appeared exceedingly strange that the numbers of the Opposition on that committee should have been most improperly reduced. During last session they had seven members of the Opposition on this committee, and with their increased numbers this session, might reasonably have expected nine or ten, whereas their number has been reduced to five. [Hear, hear.) When the House appeared to see what seemed to be injustice last year, they proceeded to rectify it directly. The action of the other branch of the legislature had been similar. In the case of seventeen members of the committee, eleven were decided supporters of the Ministry. Only five were members of the Opposition. The names of Messrs. Brown, Somerville and Hogan had been omitted from, and those of Messrs. Dunkin and Jobin added to, last year's list. He trusted that there would be a sufficient sense of fair play in the House to vote for the motion; that is, if the members of the administration resist it. The hon. members who had been left off the committee had been left off solely because of the rigid investigations they had proceeded to make last year, and which they had been unable to complete. He hoped the House would not allow such an injustice to be perpetrated. [Hear, hear.] The motion was preparatory to others for reinstating Messrs. Hogan and Somerville. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said it was as well that it should be announced at the outset, that the name of the hon. member for Toronto had been deliberately left off the committee by the majority of the committee appointed by the House to select the members of the standing committees. [Hear.] And he might say at the outset, that the Government viewed this motion as a vote of want of confidence. [Hear, and clapping of hands on both sides—especially the Opposition.] Well, he was happy to see hon. members opposite clap their hands; the Government could afford to wait for the counter-clapping. [Hear, hear.] It was due to the House and the Government to announce that it was an intentional act; because last year, the member for Toronto, in his conduct as a member of the committee on public accounts, behaved in such a manner as to be a scandal, not only to the House but to the whole country. [Hear, hear.] The hon. member, the mover of the resolution, said the committee on public accounts ought not to be a party committee—yet he said the hon. member for Toronto should be on it because he was a strong party man.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY said he did not put it on such a ground.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Every member of the House must have heard the hon. member.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY said he had asserted that the Opposition had increased in number, and that the number of Opposition men on the committees should have been increased correspondingly, instead of being decreased from 7 to 5. The hon. member for Toronto was peculiarly adapted for the fulfilment of the duties of a member of the committee on public accounts, from his general knowledge of the public finances—[ironical hear, hears]—his known integrity, and his anxiety to remedy whatever was wrong. [Hear.]

Hon. Mr. CARTIER was always pleased to hear the hon. member speak—he discoursed good-humoredly and well. But he would accept his explanations. The proposition now was that the committee ought to be composed of members in numbers proportioned to the state of political parties in the House. He (Mr. Foley) pretended that the Opposition had increased since last year. This he [Mr. Cartier] denied. He contended that the Opposition, as an Opposition, had decreased.—Hear, hear.—He came to this conclusion from an examination of the several votes taken on the Address, in which the Administration had been sustained by majorities from both sections of the province.—Hear.—Even the member for Cornwall, a great advocate of the double majority system, must be satisfied with this.—Hear.—

Hon. Mr. FOLEY said there was an Upper Canadian majority of eight against the Government in one of the divisions.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that speech shewed that the other votes had been very favorable to the Government.—Hear —The member for St. Hyacinthe had sided with the Opposition on the Address, but he had the word of that member—and his acts in the House had proved it—that he was at issue with the Government on one point only; that of the Seat of Governmet. He thought, too, that most of those who last year supported the Government and had opposed them this year on the Seat of Government question would support them on other points. If it were not so, he hoped they would come forward. The Government would hear with pleasure who were their foes and who were their friends.—Cheers.—The member for Toronto had not come to the committee on public accounts last year until five or six weeks after it was organized.—Then he began to attend and tried to make up a series of charges against the late Inspector General. He laid hold of an *ex-employé* of the Receiver General's office and, when he thought himself posted up in the details of supposed delinquencies he came to the committee. The proceeding proved him to be in error and to be unskilful in accounts, so much so that he stated before the House, when the member for Renfrew brought down his measure to consolidate the debt of the Province, that it was a bill to enable the Government to issue more debentures!—Hear and laughter.—He did not understand that it was only to create a public stock.—Hear.—Again the hon. member had the *Globe*, a great political engine, at his control. In it he had printed a series of reports, before they ought to have been made public. And when the member for Renfrew brought evidence to meet the charges made—evidence which would have exploded the "grave charges" and scattered them to the four winds—he never endeavored to get the committee to meet, or to give any fair play to the hon. member for Renfrew. The country knew full well that the hon member for Toronto did not only wish to elicit certain matters, but to elicit them in such a way as not to let the truth and the whole truth be known.—Hear.—He had his reward; the investigations proved nothing against the hon. member for Renfrew, and with all the help of the dismissed *employé* he made out not the shadow of a charge against the hon Inspector General.—Hear.—

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Why, then, did you turn him out?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—He had resigned at that time. (Hear.) But the hon. member for Toronto had not cast a stain upon him. He had endeavored to do so for partizan purposes, and for this reason he [Mr. Cartier] had thought it right to make this explicit statement. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD asked if it would add to the confidence the country had in the Government to have it said that they excluded from the Committee of Public Accounts the most industrious of its members? [Hear.] He remembered that Mr. MacKenzie had been left out of the Committee during the second session of the last Parliament. But would any one say that the information given to the people last year was not such as to show there was something wrong in the method of keeping public accounts? (Hear, hear.) Why should not the leader of the Opposition be on the committee? He maintained, however, that the Inspector General had no right to be on the committee. It was like calling a committee to enquire into the accounts of the county treasurer, and putting the county treasurer on it. The Inspector General should be merely a quiescent witness. There were a herd of Government supporters on the Committee already, enough to satisfy the Inspector General, without being there himself to control them by his influence.

Mr. GALT said, in opposing the motion of the member for Waterloo, he could scarcely be supposed to do so from the position in which he stood, as being personally connected with the Department of Public Accounts. But he desired to say that, while he recognized most fully the duty of every individual, not merely in this House, but in the country, to perform whatever public duties might devolve upon him; and while he was prepared himself to undertake any public duties that might devolve upon him, he was not prepared to place himself voluntarily in a position which would involve, in many particulars, his self-respect. He was bound to say—without desiring to use language that would be discourteous to any member of the House—that the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee last session, which, as a member of the Committee, he had a full opportunity of watching, were such as to create in his mind the most painful feelings. The course of examination adopted by the member for Toronto was not such as was calculated to elicit information. The questions themselves involved accusations, and he only wished to make a reference to some of the scenes which took place—which would be in the recollection of the House—to show that if the Committee were again so conducted, there would be an end to all useful legislation. He admitted that it was his duty, as the Finance Minister, to give the fullest information in regard to the Public Accounts, but he was not prepared to say he should be subject to questions which were such as no one would venture to put to him except under the protection of a Committee of the House.!!!So, whatever might be the views of his colleagues if the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo was carried, he should not consider it consistent with his self-respect to place himself in the power of that Committee. [Hear, hear.] For his own part, he was prepared to go further, and say that such a Committee as that on Public Accounts was subversive of the principle of responsible Government.

Mr. BROWN—Now we will get at it.

Mr. GALT said that the committee, conducted as it was last session, was subversive of the principles of responsible Government. Everything connected with the legislation of the country was discussed in that committee—not for the purpose of eliciting information, but to damage the member for Renfrew and the Government; and all this was done very ingeniously and very unscrupulously also, by the member for Toronto. Of course the Government was not responsible to the members of a committee, but it was impossible for any Government to subsist if the House committees carried on their investigations in the manner, and prosecuted them in the spirit, which characterised the public accounts' committee last year. He did not wish to occupy the House in a matter which might be regarded as in some respects personal. He could only repeat that he did not consider the motion to affect him personally, but he did consider that if the committee were to pursue the same course towards him which it had last year pursued towards the member for Renfrew, it would be his duty to resign. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. DRUMMOND said he was astonished at the declarations of members of the Government on this occasion. He did not know how far the assertion was true that accusations had been brought against the member for Renfrew, [Mr. Cayley] but of this he was perfectly certain, that if any accusations were brought against him, founded on a want of integrity or honor, they must have been totally unfounded. [Hear, hear, from all sides of the House.] But to say that responsible Government would be seriously assailed by the organization of a committee like this, seemed to him to be one of the most astounding declarations he had ever heard. The gentleman who made the declaration must have strange ideas of the principles of responsible Government. If it was the manner in which investigations were conducted to which the hon. gentleman was opposed, he [Mr. Drummond] would ask was not the majority responsible for this, and did not the Government control the majority? Certainly; hence there was nothing of which the Government could complain. The hon. member for Vercheres boasted that every ministerial question was carried by a majority from both sides of the House. A reference to the votes and proceedings would show that the most important vote taken on the speech was carried by the assistance of members of the Opposition, while the Opposition were not assisted by any friends of the Government. The hon. gentleman also stated that the conduct of the member for Toronto on the public accounts committee, last year was "scandalous."

Mr. CARTIER—So it was.!!![Hear, hear.]

Mr. DRUMMOND—All he could reply to this, then, was that the gentleman who conducted himself in such a "scandalous" manner had been called upon, as the most prominent member of the Opposition, to form a Government. (Hear.) If the hon. gentlemen put improper questions, was there not the President and a large majority to have prevented them being put?

Mr. BROWN—The questions were put through the president himself [Mr. Galt.]

Mr. DRUMMOND—The member for Vercheres complained that reports were published in the *Globe* without the authority of the Committee. He (Mr. D.) never heard of any published report, but that which was published by the chairman himself, with the view of paying his way to the position he occupied to day. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."] The only thing he [Mr. D.] was astonished at, was that the hon. member should have thrown away the great future which was before him by joining the present Ministry.

Mr. NOTMAN said he had refrained heretofore, during this session, from addressing the House, but when he saw such an insult offered to the member for Toronto—one that struck at every member of the Opposition—as the omission of his name from the Committee of Public Accounts, he could not keep silent, and must express his indignation, for by that gentleman's exertions matters were brought to light which might have remained in obscurity for years to come, and the country feel indebted to him for that. It was an act of gross injustice to exclude that hon. member from that committee. The very desire to exclude him is evidence that he is something to be dreaded. But it was also an attempt to gag the members of this House. They may as well go home as submit to the threats thrown out by the Premier. If that hon. member be excluded from acting upon that committee, there will be a storm of indignation raised throughout the country, which hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches would be unable to allay. In justice, therefore, to this House and to the country, the name of the hon. member for Toronto should not be excluded; and he hoped that the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo would be carried, even at the expense of the Administration.

Mr. PATRICK referred to the committe of last session, and the report of that committee, as prepared by the hon. Inspector General, who he said had absented himself from that committee during a great part of the session.

Hon. Mr. GALT said he was present at every meeting of that committee, except when illness in his family required him to go to Montreal.

Mr. PATRICK believed the hon. gentleman so managed his committee that it could not meet during his absence.

Mr. GALT—No, no.

Mr. PATRICK referred to the remarks of the Premier in regard to the conduct of the member for Toronto on the Committee of Public Accounts last year, and then stated that he thought the country would be astonished when it is known that the most prominent member of the Opposition has been deliberately expelled from this committee. It will show to Upper Canada, at least, what the position of the Government is in regard to its finances, when such an act of injustice is considered necessary. But was it to be a fact that financial embarrassment was to be brought upon them by the Government, and yet hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada would, by their votes, sustain a Government which would not allow them [the Opposition] the privilege of examining into the Public Accounts? Is it to be the fact that only certain creatures—tools of the Government—are to be admitted into this committee to do the Government whitewashing?

Mr. GOWAN thought it childish in the extreme that the Government should have taken this motion as one want of confidence. The vote should have been allowed to stand upon its own merits—as to whether Mr. Brown ought or ought not to be upon this committee. He regretted the course which the Ministry had taken upon this question. It placed hon. members in a very improper position, because it did not allow them to argue this question upon its merits. It says—here are two evils—you are either to turn the Ministry out, or you are to turn the hon. member for Toronto out. [Hear, hear.]—That did not give freedom of debate, and it was not a position in which hon. members should have been placed by the Ministry. Some personal objections had been made against the hon. member for Toronto, and had these been insisted on as a fair ground of exclusion, the case would have been different, but he considered that the interests of the country would not be served by turning out the Ministry, and therefore he would vote against the motion.—[Hear, hear.]

Mr. MOWAT said, it seemed to him utterly ridiculous to offer such objections to his hon. friend, Mr. Brown, being put upon this committee, when hon. members know very well that no question can be put by any member upon this committee unless the question be first put to the committee and have its sanction. But to say that because some of the questions put by the hon. member for Toronto were distasteful to the hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches his name was now to be excluded was not the reason for the exclusion. It is not because he does not put his questions in a manner tasteful to the Inspector General, or to any other member of the Administration they wish to exclude him—because if the committee did not like the manner in which the hon. gentleman put his questions they might refuse to sanction them. The Government had a large majority on this committee, and they had a large majority last year, and the member for Toronto had only one vote, so that it seems impossible for any one to believe that that is the real cause. So far as he [Mr. Mowat] could hear the first objection which the Premier made it was that the hon. member for Toronto was too ignorant to be put upon the committee. When they found a Government come down with a reason like that, or like the first one he alluded to, the House is compelled to think there is something behind which they did not wish to state. It was idle to talk of the ignorance of the hon. member for Toronto. They all knew that the reverse was the case in regard to the Public Accounts. Hon. gentlemen opposite knew as well as he [Mr. Mowat] did, that numbers of the hon. gentlemen supporting the Government thank the hon. gentleman for his efforts upon that committee; and any one who did not shut his eyes to the truth could notdoubt that great good had been accomplished upon that committee. It is not because he is ignorant that he is to be excluded; but it is because he knows rather too much. [Hear, hear.] Then, another reason urged by some hon. gentlemen was, that the hon. gentleman was not quite fair in his management of that committee, that he did not treat hon. gentlemen quite fairly. If no one was to be placed upon that committee except those that the hon. gentlemen opposite were to be pleased with—then the committee is a farce. [Hear, hear.] Was it not rather necessary they should have such a committee as would devote all their energies for the purpose of investigating the matters properly that were brought before them? Was it at all consistent with Responsible government that when they have a committee for this purpose, that gentlemen on the Treasury Benches should strike off every man who has acted prominently in the past session? The Hon. Inspector-General says that a committee of this kind is inconsistent with Responsible Government, but he did not show where it was inconsistent. There is one thing, however, and without that Responsible Government would be a farce. The representatives of the people should have the means of investigating every act of the Government, and especially in regard to the financial affairs of the Province. They had no means of information otherwise, and they must have knowledge in order to know whether to approve or condemn. If hon. gentlemen will exclude those who would enable the House to know the state of the finances of the country, then they are irresponsible advisers of the Crown. They cease to be a responsible Ministry. But it is said, that the hon. gentleman proved nothing last session against the Government. But if with all the ability and the energy which the Government gave him credit for, the hon. gentleman accomplished nothing last session, what are the Government afraid of now? It is plain that he did accomplish something—[hear, hear]—and that they know he did accomplish something; that he did bring things to light which were disgraceful to the Government and to the country. But he [Mr. M.] was quite satisfied he had not discovered all, or they would have the Government coming down challenging him to examine the public accounts. But the Government have pledged their existence upon the exclusion of the hon. member for Toronto, so important is it in their estimation, that these accounts should not be examined by the man to whom hon. members on his [Mr. Mowat's] side of the House gave credit for ability and energy superior to most members of the House. What was the country to think of a Ministry who are so anxious to prevent a single individual making investigation into the public accounts, that they would rather retire from their places than allow that examination to be made? It was alarming. It will alarm the country, to think that the financial affairs of the Province are in such a state that the Ministry would rather leave their seats, with all their advantages, than allow his hon. friend the hon. member for Toronto, to lend a hand in the investigation of the public accounts. The hon. member referred at some length to the duty of the Opposition, and then adverted to the fact that the hon. member for Grey and the hon. member for Huntingdon—gentlemen who had shown themselves very efficient on this Committee during the last session—were also excluded. He said he was not aware of any charge which the Government, in their extreme refinement, had against these two hon. members. He hoped the House would feel that it was their duty to see that this Public Accounts Committee is composed of gentlemen most familiar with the financial affairs of the Province, and who have given their attention most fully to it.

Mr. DORION spoke at some length in favor of the amendment. He referred to the proceeding of the Committee on Public Accounts from its first formation in 1854, to the benefits which had resulted to the Province from its labours, to the ability displayed by the hon. member for Toronto on the Committee during the past session, and the injustice attempted to be committed by keeping his name off that Committee.

Mr. LANGEVIN was sorry the Government had chosen the course they had announced their intention to take. If the hon. member for Toronto were made a member of the Committee, they said they would resign. For his part, he thought the accession of a member to any Committee, was not a sufficient cause for the retirement of the Government, and the abandonment of the measures they had brought down. The people would not understand such conduct and would ask if there were not something in the Public Accounts which ought to be concealed. The question was rather complicated. He would not vote confidence in the hon. member for Toronto. [Hear.] If he had not the necessary qualifications to be a member of the Committee, the cause would be sufficient; but he had not heard such a statement made. He regretted the course of the hon. member for Toronto, last session, but it was not a reason for excluding him from the Committee, any more than from the House. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. TURCOTTE said the hon. member was mistaken on this point: first, as regarding the position of members of the Standing Committees as permanent. (Hear.) The Committee on Public Accounts had to be renewed every year; and was the hon. member for Toronto to be put on the committee every year to repeat his calumnies and injure the credit of the Province? He was glad the Inspector General had enough self-respect to allow a calumniator to sit on such a committee. (Hear.) Every member who had been on the committee for striking the committees, who were supporters of the Government, had decided to object to the nomination of the hon. member for Toronto. (Hear.) If the hon. Inspector General were excluded, as had been suggested by the mover of the amendment, and the member for Toronto were put on the committee, there would be a fine opportunity for the latter; for these reasons he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSSON said he would not record a vote of confidence in Mr. Brown. One would suppose, to hear that gentleman, that if he were not on the committee there would be no safety to the finances of the country. It was a gross insult to the other members to say such a thing, and he was satisfied that if the senior member for Toronto were kept out of the House altogether, the Province would not suffer any great loss. That gentleman had many accusations against the Government in connection with the public accounts.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that no one could desire for his own comfort to be placed on the Public Accounts Committee. As to the charges made against him of scandalous conduct last year, he could assure the House that they fell upon him perfectly harmless. Were the Government afraid that if he were on the committee he would ask questions they could not answer? It was very well to say he had trumped up charges of malversation, but he imagined it was more because he had shown that there had been great irregularities that he was objected to. He defied any one to show that he had proposed one question which was not proper. Then, further, it appears that his manners were not approved; perhaps they did not suit gentlemen who had been to Windsor. He (Brown) had had the confidence of three of the most important constituencies in the Province; he had secured the confidence of as large a body of intelligent men, and men of integrity, as were in the House, and he had been called by the representative of his Sovereign to take the lead of the Government, and yet he was not fit to be on the Committee of Public Accounts. He had been upon more committees than any other member, and he had never used ... [illegible] ... within Parliamentary rule. It was not because of any personal objection that they rejected him, but because that they dared not allow him to be there, for fear of the probing questions he would put. Then, why was not the member for Grey put on the committee, since it was well known there was not a man in the House who understood the public accounts better? They rejected him just because he was too competent. It was only when the Inspector General was put on the treasury bench that became so very delicate as to object to his (Brown's) questions. Then it was said he was indolent and did not attend for several weeks. Well, the committee of 1858 had two years' accounts to examine, and those of 1856 not being new to him, he did not take an active part till they came to those of 1857. He had been at thirty meetings, and believed this was as much as anybody else had done. Further, he was charged with taking hold of a discarded officer of the Government, and getting certain information from him; but Mr. Anderson himself had denied this in the committee. But had that committee really shown no improprieties? Had they not shown sales of debentures to Dr. Clarke at prices under the market value? Then, there was the sale of £500,000 of debentures in London, concerning which certainly there had been great irregularity. The Inspector General had admitted that the statements he (Brown) had recently made respecting the deficit of last year were true.

Hon. Mr. GALT—No, no.

Hon. Mr. BROWN reiterated the charge.

Hon. Mr. GALT again denied he had admitted any such thing.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said it was a shame if he did not. He then proceeded to the Peterboro' debenture case, to the over-due road moneys, to the £1,300 of Dr. Ryerson, which never would have come to light but for the committee.

Here the Speaker announced six o'clock.

In the evening,

Mr. BROWN continued to say that the list had been prepared by the Government, and brought down by them without his name. It was as much as to say that they dared not have him enquire into the state of the public finances. It showed what a miserable state the Government were in when they could only oppose his being placed on the committee, by meeting the motion as a vote of want of confidence, and shirking the cause at issue, "should he or should he not be on the committee" by substituting that "should the Government fall that night or not." Mr. Galt had said he would not be put in a position to submit to such a cross-examination as Mr. Cayley was subjected to last year. He should rather have determined not to have his accounts in such a position as Mr. Cayley's were. If the appointment of such a committee were against responsible government, then the sooner responsible government ended the better. But it was a slander against responsible government to say so. Had the committee proved nothing last year? Had they not shown that Dr. Ryerson had appropriated sums of public money and that they were covered over by recognizing old claims?

Mr. GALT—No.

Mr. BROWN—Was not the £1,500 paid by recognizing old claims?

Hon. Mr. GALT—It was paid in money, in July. (Hear, hear.)

Hon Mr. BROWN—Were not old claims allowed?

Hon. Mr. GALT—No. The House can enquire, and any member can move, for papers relating to the whole subject. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Was it true that the accounts of the book department of the Educational Office had never been inquired into? Was it not true that certain old claims of clergymen had been met a few days ago, without the sanction of Parliament, within 48 hours of the meeting of the House?

Hon. Mr. GALT was quite ready to send down all the papers connected with these matters.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Was the Government to pay these claims and reject others, as they might choose? It was true that there were five members from the Opposition, but what could they do against 17? Then it was found that £73,000 were put in as paid in 1857, which, in fact, had not been when Parliament met in 1858, and yet it was said that the committee had done nothing. What action the House would take was little matter to him, but it would signify much in the country when a member like himself was rejected, from the fear of what he would do. Then in the committee there were seven from Upper Canada and ten from Lower Canada. Three from Upper Canada had been removed, and two from Lower Canada put on, and that in face of the fact that Upper Canada paid the largest amount of duties. Only twice since the Union had such a course been attempted, and both times by the member for Vercheres. He had objected to the member for Cornwall, but he was answered with scorn; but, perhaps, to-night his motion would not be lost. However, he (Mr. Brown) would be glad if he were relieved. They had not taken their present position from matter of feeling, but because there was something to conceal. He hoped the House never would consent to such a packed committee, for it was evident that it was a packed committee.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the only conclusion to be drawn from the speech of the member for Toronto was that he, and he only, of the members of the Opposition was capable of understanding the Public Accounts, for the five or six of his friends who were on the list were treated by him as of no account whatever. But how stood the facts in regard to the appointment of the Committee? As he understood, this House struck a General Committee which was to prepare lists of Standing Committees for the session. In one of those Committees—that of Public Accounts—the name of the hon. gentleman had been omitted, and he (Mr. Macdonald) was willing to admit purposely omitted, as Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie was omitted by Mr. Hincks, when that gentleman was Inspector General. The hon. gentleman who had made the motion in amendment said that a Committee of this kind should not have a party character at all, and in order that it should not have a party character he moved to put on it the name of the hon. member for Toronto. (Hear, hear.) Now it struck him (Mr. Macdonald) that the way not to have such a committee was not to enquire into the party character of the gentlemen on the committee, and he thought it was unfair and unjust for any hon. member to get up and state of any hon. gentleman, that because he supported the Government, because he was one of the majority, he was a dishonest man.

Mr. BROWN—Who say so?

Attorney General MACDONALD—You do; you say it is a packed committee.

Mr. BROWN—So it is.

Attorney General MACDONALD—When the hon. gentleman says that it is a packed committee, and for the purpose of stifling inquiry, he must undoubtedly mean that they are dishonest men who are put there to act dishonestly. (Hear, hear.) There were men of high honor on the committee, who generally supported the Government. There were on the committee Mr. Chapais, Mr. Simard, Mr. Ferres, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Starnes, Mr. Mattice, Mr. Dubord, Mr. John Cameron, and Mr. Howland; and the House would agree with him that they were such men who, without reference to their political proclivities would not go with the Government in stifling inquiry. (Hear, hear.) The General Committee, in striking the lists of committees, used that discretion which of course the House purposely handed over to them. A House of 130 members could not settle the committees, and therefore a General Committee was struck for the purpose; and the House was bound to support the report of that committee, unless they were of opinion that the committees chosen were bad. The House in coming to a conclusion as to the way in which the General Committee had performed its duty in regard to the Public Accounts Committee, must consider whether those chosen were suitable from their commercial and financial ability or experience. He ventured to say that a better committee could not have been chosen. The hon. member for Toronto said that if it were true that the appointment of a committee of this kind was opposed to the principles of Responsible Government, Responsible Government should be done away with. No doubt, after the bitter disappointment which the hon. gentleman had experienced, he was now very anxious to do away with responsible Government, under which this country had so long flourished, and to substitute for it a written constitution and the Republican system which obtained on the other side of the line. The Inspector General in saying that this committee was opposed to Responsible Government was undoubtedly right.!!! Before there was Responsible Government in either U. or L. C., such a committee as this was all very well, because there was no Minister responsible to Parliament. Such a committee was unnecessary now, when there was not only such a minister but also a Board established for auditing the accounts, which was the simple duty of a Public Accounts Committee, and was the simple duty of the committee under the old system. The functions of the Public Accounts Committee being really gone, this committee now became a court martial for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the nation. It was in that view that his hon. friend the Premier thought the amendment should be accepted as a motion of want of confidence.!!! It would, perhaps, have been more logically correct, had his hon. friend, after the experience of last session, when every word and every act was used by the hon. member for Toronto, not only in that House, but through his organ, which he scattered broadcast over the country, not for the purpose of aiding the financial department, but for the purpose of making political capital and throwing discredit on the hon. member for Renfrew, and through him on the Government, opposed the appointment of such a committee altogether. He appealed to members on both sides of the House whether the sole object of the hon. member for Toronto was not the ruin of the reputation of Mr. Cayley, the supercession of the Government, and the accession of the hon. gentleman himself and his friends. (Hear, hear.) Every honest, candid man in the House would say that it was so. Every honest candidate would say that he did not address himself to the plain, simple and obvious duty of a member of the committee, but used his position as a means for politically assailing the members of the administration and the finance minister whom he was ambitious to succeed at all hazards. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Brown) did succeed, by the mode which he adopted every morning, through his organ, of repeating the slanders which he insinuated himself over night, in causing the retirement of the hon. member for Renfrew (Mr. Cayley.) But the day came when his hon. friend stood in the opinion of the country—in the opinion of that House—free from the charge of corruption, free from the charge of improper conduct, and free from the charge of dishonesty. The hon. gentleman was charged by the member for Toronto with want of veracity, in the plainest, coarsest Saxon that could be used; and the hon. member for Toronto tried, by means of his press, to prove that he was dishonest, personally and politically. But the fact was they could not have two systems. They must either have a written constitution, a ministry out of the House, and all the business worked by committees, or they must have the English constitution. Now, it was well known that there was no such thing in England as a Committee on Public Accounts. And although, in England, politicians in public life try to sustain each other's character rather than to destroy it—as was unfortunately the case here—yet he thought that Mr. Disraeli would not submit to the appointment of a Committee of Public Accounts to be managed by Mr. Cornwall Lewis or *vice versa*. Such a course would never be submitted to. If hon. members would make enquiry, they would find that there had beeen two or three occasions when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had a committee appointed for enquiring into the public accounts, but it was always a Government committee. ✗ In every case it would be found so. But the idea of having a body chosen from the political opponents of the Government—gentlemen who wished to be their successors—who wished to expel the Administration—did hon. members think the Government were to be such imbeciles as to hand over the whole affair of the Province into the hands of such a committee—such committee being bound by party ties, by interest, and by hostility to do all in their power to destroy the Government? Now, he was quite prepared to say with the Inspector General, they ought not to remain in their positions one moment after allowing such a thing to take place. If that hon. gentleman were to be put upon this committee, and were he to apply the same courteous language to the present Inspector General that he did to the late Inspector General, telling him that he was a liar, and that he was dishonest and not to be trusted. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Macdonald) was quite indifferent to the style in which the hon. member for Toronto spoke to him. He thought his friends, and he still had some, would not think the worse of him. He was quite safe in the hands of his friends, whether that hon. gentleman will state that he was unveracious, or was a liar or not. (Hear, hear.) That hon. gentlemen not only called the late hon. Inspector General (Mr. Cayley) a liar and a scoundrel, but he called him everything that was bad—to attempt to destroy him in the country and this House. He did so by his newspaper and by his whole course upon that committee. He thought that the Government and the majority of this House would be imbecile if they allowed the hon. gentleman to pursue the same course this session as he did last. The only question for the House was, whether that was a committee of honest and capable men to examine into the public accounts of the Province, and if so, there is no necessity for their being encumbered with the assistance and the hostility and virulence of the hon. member for Toronto.

Mr. BROWN defended himself from the charge of having used unparliamentary language.

Dr. CONNOR then reviewed at considerable length the speech of the Attorney General West. He considered the question was not whether there were a sufficient number of honest and capable men upon that Committee, but whether he hon. for Toronto should be left off it or not. When the Premier stated so promptly that he accepted the motion as one of confidence in the Government, (Dr. Connor) felt convinced that this question had been made a subject of consideration in the Council. But the speech of the Atty. Gen. West, had dissipated that idea, for with his well known parliamentary skill and ability, he (Mr. Macdonald) would never have come before this House with such a tissue of arguments as he had done, if the question had been deliberated upon in Council. The strength of his arguments went to show that we should not have such a Committee at all. What would be the result of the motion he did not know, but he thought the Attorney General West was convinced his leader had committed as great a mistake as was ever committed by a public man. The hon. gentleman said he did not wish to impeach the honor of any of the hon. gentlemen upon this committee, for he was bound to believe that every man who came to this House, or went upon a Committee to discharge its duties, was actuated by motives of public good. Yet the name of the hon. member for Toronto, upon that Committee, would have more effect with the country, than all the rest of the names put together. The hon gentlemen then referred at some length to the argument of the Attorney General West, that the existence of such a Committee infringed upon the constitution.—He said, sincerely and honestly, that what took place before the committee on public accounts last year, would fully justify the House in insisting that the hon. member for Toronto should be placed on the committee. Another argument of the hon. gentleman's was, that the object of the Opposition was to overturn the Government. From whom did the want of confidence motion proceed? From the Ministry themselves! The argument was, therefore, uncandid, untrue, unfair, and, as sure as the light shone from heaven, the public would find this out. As for the language which it was said the member for Toronto had used—he doubted it. The Attorney General was paying a poor compliment to his supporters when he insinuated that they would allow such expressions to have been used at a board around which they sat. There was another point. It was as important a discharge of duty to resign office as it was to resume it. When had such a course been taken in England as to resign upon such a cause as this?

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD would give him one in a minute. In Lord Melbourne's administration, when a motion was made for a committee to make enquiry into the Colonial department under Lord Glenelg, they they threatened a resignation if it were done.

Mr. CONNOR said the case was not paralled. The question here was whether a single member should be added to the committee or not It was a false step upon the part of the Government to put themselves into the scale against one individual. (Hear, hear,) Suppose the Ministry were to fall to-night, what would the people of England say? That the Government who were strong enough to carry the Queen's decision had to resign because the could not keep the member for Toronto from being allowed to examine the public accounts. He treated this as a peculiarly Upper Canadia question. And he hoped that a British sense of justice would prevent any but Canadians from voting against their consciences under the threat of the resignation of the Ministry.

Mr. DESAULNIERS was going to give the reasons for his vote. If the Administration had chosen to take the motion as a vote of want of confidence, that was no reason why members should consider the question as such. He was not going to vote confidence in the member for Toronto, because he had no confidence in him, but he was not going to commit an injustice on that account. (Hear.) The member for Toronto was able to make more searching researches than any other member, and he ought to be on the committee because he was the chief of the Upper Canadian Opposition. Those who voted with the Government, however, would not be accused of servility by him, although he would vote against them. If the Government must be sustained at the danger of being turned out, then, he thought, there was a danger of losing liberty of opinion. He would, however, say once again, that he would not vote non-confidence in the Government. He was, however, not sufficiently tied to any party to vote in any particular way because they might say so. (Hear)

Members were then called in and the following vote taken:—

YEAS—Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Clark, Connor, Cook, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Finlayson, Foley, Foster, Gould, Harcourt, Hartman, Hebert, Hogan, Howland, Jobin, Langevin, Lemieux, J. S. Macdonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Powell, Ross, Rymal, Somerville, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, White, Wright—43.

NAYS—Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Buchanan, Bellingham, Burton, M. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Lacoste, Leboutillier, Atty.-General McDonald, McCann, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, R.W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sydney Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Turcotte, Webb and Whitney—60.

The amendment was declared lost.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said he did not expect a ministerial crisis when he came to the House. But hon. gentlemen opposite had introduced some new doctrines into their system of Government. It would be difficult to cite any instance in which any Government previous to the present one, had appealed to their friends for support on such a trifling occasion, by means of taking the vote as one of want of confidence. But perhaps it was not such a trifling matter after all, for the hon. gentlemen opposite had not made a single statement in answer to the statements which the hon. member for Toronto had drawn from the proceedings before the public accounts committee. One fact was brought to light by that committee, which justified the time spent by its members, and it was that a debt of $4,009,000 was proved, which was not authorized by the Inspector General's statements to the House. The Attorney General had stated that the Ministry had a majority in both sections of the Province; but he was in possession of information which led him to say that a majority in the House was desirous of a change of Government—and when a vote of confidence was fairly put, they would find out the mistake How stood their Upper Canadian majority in the vote now given? However, that Administration had placed upon the committee of public accounts seven members from Upper Canada, and ten from Lower Canada, while it was very well known that Upper Canada was more interested in the finances of the country than Lower Canada. The Attorney General West had contended that the committee was a fair one, but the Premier had spoken strongly on the necessity of excluding Mr. Brown. He very much mistook the temper of the people of Upper Canada if they consented to be so governed, and every constitutional means would be resorted to to elicit public opinion as the Ministry would feel. The Attorney General West had admitted that the investigations of the committee of public accounts had done damage to the Government; but the question to be considered was, were the conclusions of that committee correct, and if correct, it was proper that the Government should be damaged. He would now move in amendment that Messrs. McDougall and Hogan be added to the committee of public accounts.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—For what purpose were the committees struck? Why, to save the time of the House, which could not, as a whole, attend to the matters referred to them. But if after the committees were named the House was to object to every one of them, it seemed quite useless that they should be appointed. And what were the objections urged? Why, that some two or three men who were on the committees last year were not placed on them this year. It was not contended that the parties named were not capable men or worthy of confidence. Why then should they be objected to orthers forced in against the wishes of the House?

Mr. HOGAN commenced to say that the Inspector General complained of the scandalous conduct of Mr. Brown on the committee last year, that he would not consent to allow him to be put on again.

Hon. Mr. GALT said he had merely declared he would not put himself in the position to be addressed as the Inspector General was last year.

Mr. HOGAN—Well, what had he done to be excluded from the Committee? Had he not done his duty last year?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Several other names besides the hon. gentleman's had been left out, and among them Ministerial supporters.

Mr. HOGAN said that those through whom the three members on that side of the House were excluded, would find out the mistake they had done by the way in which public opinion would be expressed.

Mr. FERRES spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Cayley, and said he had not been well treated by the Committee of Public Accounts last session. He was asked a multitude of questions and expected to answer them on the spot, and because he wanted to take the questions home in some cases, much dissatisfaction was expressed. Mr. Anderson, however, was differenty treated, not only was he allowed to take the questions home and to write the answers there, but he believed that he himself had been allowed to frame not only the questions but the answers.

Mr. HOGAN—The practice was to allow the witnesses to take the questions home.

Mr. FERRES—What he wished to state was that Mr. C. E. Anderson had framed his own questions, whereas Mr. Cayley had been refused, on a division, to take the questions home; and he read from the report in proof. He had now before him one of the questions proposed to Mr. Anderson, and it was in a female hand. The inference was plain. He (Mr. Ferres) had no objection to see Mr. Hogan on the Committee.

Mr. HOGAN did not wish to be on it.

Mr. FERRES proceeded, and said that it was represented that questions had been put and answers had been given, neither of which had in fact occurred.

Mr. BROWN denied it.

Mr. FERRES read the report of the *Globe* about presents of wood to Mr Hincks and loads of poultry to Mr. Begley. When the attention of the House was called to it, the member for Toronto had said it was very wrong, and ample retraction should be made; but next morning the charges were in fact repeated, for the false questions were explained away. When such things were published to the world, what faith could be put in the parties who did so? It was notorious last year that the Committee had been led into all imaginable subjects, for instance, into an investigation of the affairs of the Peterboro' and Coburg Railway. Then the Toronto roads had been brought up and complaints against the lessee were examined. The Committee might have to inpuire whether the rents had been paid; but what had they to do with the condition of the roads?

Mr. BROWN said the Committee had not gone beyond legitimate bounds in their investigations, and asked what the *Globe* had to do with the appointments of the Committee of Public Accounts? As rearded the charge of falsifying the evidence, he said it was a mere typographical error, the printer having put the letter "A" in the wrong place, which divided the question from the answer.

Hon. Mr. GALT—And which made all the difference in the world.

Mr. BROWN said it was a pure mistake. He was not present in the committee on that day, and neither the reporter nor the printer had any interest in falsifying the report. He maintained that none but proper questions had been put to the member for Renfrew, and that his examination of the hon. gentleman would have been perfectly useless had he handed over to him his bundle of questions for him to answer at his leisure. Most of them were such as might conveniently and easily have been answered at once, and there was no objection to his taking the others away with him if he chose.

Mr. SOMERVILLE denied that Mr. Cayley had been treated differently from other witnesses. Every session since he (Mr. Somerville) had been in the House, he had been a member of the Committee on Public Accounts, and was astonished at the omission of his name on this occasion; but he did not feel annoyed at all about it. The reason, no doubt, was that he did not choose to do the bidding of some members of the Government. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He remembered, on one occasion, the Premier coming into the room in a very rude and ungentlemanly manner and saying "he would put a stop to this."

Attorney General CARTIER—Allow me to explain. I remember the occasion very well. Just as I went into the room I was told by some member of the committee that I had no right to be there. I replied that even if the committee chose to carry on the business with closed doors, they could not exclude any member of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SOMERVILLE said the occasion to which he alluded was when the committee were engaged in examining a witness.

Mr. FERRES—Yes, I remember, there was no quorum. (Hear, hear.)

Attorney General CARTIER—I found them out. (A laugh.)

A division was taken on the amendment with the following result:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Burwell, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Finlayson, Foley, Foster, Gould, Harcourt, Hebert, Howland, Labelle, Langevin, J. S. Macdonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Walker Powell, Ross, Rymal, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge and Wright—36.

Nays—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Belingham, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Atty. General Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Lacoste, LeBoutillier, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, Richard W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Tal-Tasse, Tett, Turcotte, Webb and Whitney—57.

The original motion was then carried.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, on certain resolutions respecting a subsidy to the ocean steamers.—Carried.

SUPPLY AND FINANCE.

The INSPECTOR GENERAL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, on supply, and to consider certain resolutions respecting the consolidation of the public debt and the sinking fund of the province.—Carried.

THE VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Mr. TERRILL wished, before the House adjourned, to make an explanation in regard to his vote on the first amendment. He did not recognise the right of his hon. friend the Premier to shackle him or any other hon. member by making a question of the kind which they had been discussing to-night one of want of confidence. So he had voted for the amendment, not from want of confidence in the Ministry or confidence in the hon. member for Toronto, to whom he was not indebted for any favor.

Mr. BROWN said he hoped the day would never come when he should have it in his power to obtain the confidence of the hon. gentleman by any favor he (Mr. B.) could bestow.

Mr. TERRILL said the remark of the member for Toronto was totally unwarranted, and he verily believed there was not another member in the House who had put the same construction on his language which the hon. member for Toronto had done. (Hear, hear.) When he used the word "favor," he meant to say he had never received from the hon. gentleman even ordinary courtesy on the floor of the House, or in the paper which he conducted.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven.

DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 31st August, 1858, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 21st August, 1858.

The Inspector-General has the honor to submit to the Governor-General in Council, that, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, providing for the Consolidation of the Public Debt of the Province—and for the issue of Stock for the same—he be authorized to proceed to England, and to place himself in communication with the financial Agents of the Province, and with the several holders of Provincial Securities—with the view of carrying out the terms of the said Act.

That he be authorized to effect such Consolidation of the Public Debt, agreeably to the provisions of the said Act, on such terms and conditions as may to him seem fit and expedient.

That he be authorized to issue such Stock or to arrange for its future issue as may be required to redeem any outstanding Debentures of this Province, or of any Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.

That he be authorized to make such arrangements as may to him seem expedient—either with the present financial Agents of the Province—or with other parties or Bankers—for the future management of the Public Debt of this Province—and to establish the rate of remuneration for such management.

That he be authorized to establish such regulations, subject to the Governor-General in Council, as may be necessary for the issue and transfer of such Stock.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the foregoing memorandum of the Inspector-General, the whole to be subject to the approval of your Excellency in Council, until which any arrangement shall be considered as provisional.

Certified,
W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, 6th Jan., 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that, in obedience to the Order in Council, dated 31st August last, I proceeded, during my recent visit to England, to ascertain how far the provisions of the Act for the Consolidation of the Provincial Debt could be carried into effect with advantage to the Province.

The Act in question, 22 Vic., cap. 84, provided for the issue of a Consolidated Stock, bearing four and one half per cent. interest, unredeemable before 1st January, 1890, and thereafter upon one year's notice—It provided that such Stock should be issued either in exchange for, or for the purchase of the outstanding liabilities of the Province—and it further authorized the issue of such Stock for the purpose of puchasing the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, to be effected by public tender, after advertisement in the *Canada Gazette*.

The intention of the Act was evidently to effect the redemption of the outstanding Debt of the Province, on terms equivalent to Stock of four and one half per cent. at par—and to provide against the possibility of the Province being called upon to meet its engagements, at a time when the state of the money market might make it disadvantageous to effect a new loan. The effect of a Consolidation of the existing Debt would have been to create an increase of the nominal amount of the Debt, but an actual reduction of the annual charge, which, in reality, constitutes the measure of indebtedness.

Under these circumstances, it was evident to me that the state of the money market, and the rate at which Canada could borrow money, must make the operation either advantageous or otherwise to the Province—If the outstanding Debentures yielded an interest to the holder beyond four and a half per cent.—it was plainly impossible to issue the proposed Stock at par—and if issued at a discount—which the Act did not contemplate—it was evident that so large a nominal increase in the Debt would take place, as would greatly diminish if not altogether absorb, any advantage from the proposed Consolidation.

The calculations which I had prepared of the relative value of our present six per cent. Debentures, and the proposed four and a half per cent. Stock, shewed that £119 10s. of Stock must be issued to redeem a Debenture of £100, having 20 years to run.

I had also to consider the difficulty of introducing a new description of security on the English market—and the importance of doing so to such amount as would secure transactions in it. In connection with this subject, I may remark that to make a stock bear the highest price in the market, it is necessary not only to satisfy the public of its intrinsic value, but also to place it in such a position that casual investers can at any time realise the securities they hold.

Unless, therefore, I could see a reasonable prospect of substituting our proposed Consols, in lieu of the greater part of our existing debt—it would evidently be in no way advantageous to attempt the operation. To effect this, two things were requisite—first, that our Debentures should bear a premium equivalent to four and a half per cent. stock at par—and secondly, that such an amonnt of new Capital should be called for as would cause transactions in the stock—and thereby induce holders of our Debentures to convert them.

From communications with our Financial Agents, I ascertained that in their opinion, the rate at which our Debentures were obtainable did not afford any prospect of a conversion into four and a half per cent. stock, at par—the quotation being about 115 to 116 only.

I further ascertained that owing to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures being constantly offered in London, at or about par, the value of our direct Provincial Debentures was seriously deteriorated, the public being unable to distinguish accurately between the relative value of the two securities.

The Act having expressly provided the mode in which the Government may retire the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, it was not in my power to make any arrangement whereby these securities should be exchanged for a four and a half per cent. stock of the Province. And as the market value of our six per cent. bonds forbade the expectation of their being converted into four and a half per cent. consols at par, it appeared to me that neither through our outstanding Debentures, nor through the redemption of the Municipal Bonds, was there any reasonable ground for attempting to place the new consols on the market.

The only basis, therefore, upon which I could have attempted to issue the new consols, with any hope of success, would have been for the repayment of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, and this could only be done after the previous consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I consequently decided, with the advice of our Financial Agents, to postpone any action under the Act in question, until my negotiations with the Imperial Government should be brought to a close.

I have already reported the arrangement which I effected with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which rendered any application to the money market unnecessary.

The conclusion of these negotiations took place at the latest moment to which I could protract my stay in England.

Having become satisfied that the terms of the Act were not such as to afford the means of converting our existing debt into another form on terms advantageous to the Province, I was desirous before my departure from England, to ascertain the views of our Financial Agents, on the mode by which the proposed conversion could be best carried out, and I addressed the letter, of which a copy is annexed, conveying my opinion of the points on which the Act was defective, and requesting their report thereon; this report I have not yet received, but I have no doubt it will be shortly supplied.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't servant,
A. T. GALT,
Inspector General.

The Honorable
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary.

[Copy.]

London, 16th Nov., 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—The Government of Canada are, as you are aware, desirous of consolidating the Public Debt of the Province at a lower rate of interest than is now paid, and the Legislature has passed an act, of which you have copies, authorising the conversion in a certain manner. I understand from you that your opinion is, that the Act cannot be advantageously worked, but requires important amendment. It would be satisfactory to the Government if you would favor me with the reasons, in writing, which you have verbally stated to me, and also your views as to the best mode of carrying out the intention of the Legislature.

My impression, from what you have stated to me, and what I have otherwise gathered of the state of the money market as regard our securities, is, that it would be advisable to authorize the issue of either Stock or Bonds, as may be most advantageous, at a rate not exceeding five per cent, and payable in not less than twenty years, with option to the Government to pay them off after maturity on giving not less than three nor more than six months' notice. The holders of the Bonds to have the option at any time of inscribing them as Stock. The Government to decide the terms upon which the holders of the present Debentures may be allowed to convert them into new Stock or Bonds—having regard to their market value and the time they have to run. A sinking fund of one half per cent. to be established on the amount of the new issues, to be invested in such new issues only, or for their redemption.

In reference to the desire shewn by the Legislature to redeem the Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, for which the Consolidated Revenue is not liable, I should be glad to have your views, as to the policy and propriety of permitting these securities to be accepted in payment of new Stock or Bonds at such rate as may be determined by the Government at the time of issuing such new Stock. As the Act is now made, I do not think this could legally be done.

On the whole question of the policy of attempting the conversion, and the best mode of managing the Public Debt if it be successfully carried out, I should feel much obliged by a frank communication of your views—if possible, before my return to Canada.

I have &c.,
A. T. GALT,
Inspector General.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

[Copy.]

LONDON, 14th January, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure of referring to the communication which passed between us during your recent visit to London, upon the subject of the Act of the Canadian Legislature of last Session, making provision for the redemption of Provincial Debentures and the consolidation of the Public Debt, and we take this opportunity, in accordance with your desire, of expressing in a letter the general substance of the views which we entertain upon this important subject.

We think that the discretionary power under the Act should be extended, and as far as possible (the principle of the conversion and consolidation being admitted) that large discretionary power should be vested in the Finance Minister, especially as to the period and manner in which such an operation should be carried out. We need scarcely add, that it will be necessary, under these circumstances, to alter the wording of the Act in some material points. We entertain a strong opinion that it will be desirable to obtain power to create *Stock or Bonds* carrying interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent, and that the option of redemption, reserved to the Government under the first clause of the existing Act, shall be upon not less than three months instead of twelve months notice.

We consider this alteration very essential, and that larger notice might under some circumstances tend to defeat an operation.

We notice, with much pleasure, that the attention of the Government has been directed to the inconvenience which doubtless attaches to the existence of securities, which, although forming part of the engagements of the Province, do not for obvious reasons maintain the same position in the market as its Direct Debt. It would be highly desirable to take clear power under the Act to fund the Municipal Bonds, or to purchase them in the market at a certain price with a view to their cancelment, and by such means to consolidate the engagements of the Province, leaving as much as possible to the discretion of the Government to fix the rate at which such Municipal Bonds should be funded, and the price at which they might be bought in order to be cancelled.

Upon the general question, as to the price and period at which an operation for the purpose of conversion should take place, we can offer at this moment no decided opinion.

The success of an operation of this nature would depend not merely upon the state of the money market here, but mainly upon the financial condition of the Province, and the assurances which could be given to the Public as to no material increase in the issue of new engagements; and we veture upon this occasion to submit to your own deliberate opinion, that the present high credit of the Province of Canada might be seriously affected by the adoption of any system of policy which, in order to meet pressing local demands, should authorize an unlimited extension of its Debt.

With respect to the management of the Debt, we should suggest that in the case of the Inscription of a Consolidated Debt, the arrangement and regulations adopted by the Bank of England in the management of our National Debt should be adhered to, and should be the guide of those who may be charged, on the part of the Canadian Government, with the conduct of the financial business of the Province.

We remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed), BARING BROTHERS & CO.
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The Honorable A. T. GALT,
Inspector General, Canada.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, Feb. 21.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On Friday, the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet stated, in reply to the question of the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, that the Government had taken steps for the removal to Quebec, and not as was erroneously stated in the report, that they had not yet decided whether the removal should be made or not. The error arose from the low tone in which the answer was given.

Hon Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice of his intention to inquire of the Government what measures had been taken in reference to reformatory prisons for juvenile offenders, and whether it was the intention of the Government to appoint Inspectors for the Establishments now existing at Isle aux Noix and Penetenguishene.

The Hon. Mr. Duchesnay asked leave to postpone the consideration of his motion to limit the indemnity received by members during their attendance in Parliament to $3 a day, which was granted.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 21.

After the routine business, Bills were introduced by Mr. Bureau, to authorise the redemption of certain ground rents in Lower Canada, and to prevent the creation of such rents hereafter; by Mr. Somerville, to change the tenure in Indian lands in Dundee; and by Mr. Bellingham, to exempt from sale of execution the homes of householders having families.

Mr. Bellingham moved, seconded by Mr. Talbot,—"That a Special Committee of 13 members be appointed, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and reporting upon, the best means of employing convict labor in Canada, having in view the important objects of reforming the convict, making convict labor self-supporting, and employing them in labor profitable in itself, whilst interfering as little as possible with the work of the industrous artizan; such Committee to be composed of Atty. Gen. Macdonald, M. Cameron, Sherwood, Dorion, Terrill, Mowat, Benjamin, Turcotte, Dufresne, Hartman, Talbot, Simard, and the mover."

The motion was agreed to.

An address was moved and carried for all correspondence on the subject of securing ships and other vessels built in Canada, the same privileges on becoming the property of American citizens which are granted to American built ships when they become the property of British subjects. Also, for all documents and correspondence relative to the establishment and abolition of the Custom House at Isle Verte, and statistics relative to the same.

ERRATUM.—In our notice published on Monday of the review of No. 4 and 5 Companies, we unfortunately by some civilian error reduced two very deserving officers from commissioned to non-commissioned rank without trial by court martial. Messrs. Gillies and Donelly were called Serjeants, whereas they hold the rank of Lieutenants. We apologize to both gentleman for this infraction on our part of the laws of war.

THE NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.—We learn from Toronto that Mr. Ross was elected for this county by a majority of sixty-nine. The ministerial candidate, Mr. Webster, is an old resident, and sat for the county in the Parliament of 1844, 5 and 6. He has besides had all the influence derived from various Government Commissions of inquiry into Crown Land business. But he is beaten.

PARLIAMENTARY MORALTY.—THE NEW CODE OF MORALITY.—According to the Editorial correspondent from Toronto of the Montreal *Herald*—the conduct of Messrs. Rose, Cartier, Dunkin and Morin is treachery to Montreal, though we have their assurance they voted according to their honest convictions. According to the same authority Mr. Papineau's vote with these gentlemen and against his usual political associates was the honorable fulfilment of a pledge; as to the conduct of Messrs. Bell, Patrick, and Cook in the same direction nothing is said. Now, according to this new moralist, implicit and slavish obedience to one's constituents even at the expense of one's convictions, is to be esteemed the highest possible proot of the uprightness of a member of Parliament.—*Gazette.*

Messrs. Rose, Cartier, Dunkin, and Morin, if they voted according to their honest convictions, which we are bound to believe, though these convictions were opposed to the past declarations of some of them at least, acted in opposition to their duty to their constituents.—They were bound not to act in opposition to their convictions; but they were equally bound to remember that they were representatives of others, and that there can be nothing more dishonest than to accept a trust in order to make your own profit at the expense of those whom you pretend to serve. Mr. Papineau, acting, doubtless, also according to his convictions, did besides just what his constituents desired him to do. If he had left them for his party he would have been acting like a rogue. What similarity is there between his case and that of the other gentlemen? He did his duty: they did not do theirs. The conscience of the first made them neglect a plain dictate of morality: the conscience of the last kept him up to all his obligations. Our contemporary continues:

But if the highest duty of members of Parliament be ever to obey the whims, and gratify, where possible, the greed of their constituents, why have the conductors of the *Herald* and people of their stripe abused Mr. Bellingham because he was, according to their story, "convinced by a £1,000 bridge for his constituents"? He should be their perfect model.

If Mr. Bellingham's vote had been for a bridge for his constituents when some one else required that the bridge should be somewhere else, there would be some analogy between his affair and the others. But the charge against Mr. Bellingham, in reference to this bridge, is, that he was willing to saddle an immense debt upon the whole Province if he could get a trifling advantage for his constituents who, after all would, perhaps, lose more in the general damage than they would make in the local gain. It is one thing to vote for an advantage for a locality, and another thing to sell a vote on another subject, in order that such advantage should be conferred. Again, no one pretends that a man should violate his conscience to represent his constituents; but that if he cannot represent his constituents, he should not *mis*represent them, which is quite as immoral as any other fraud. Now the charge against Mr. Bellingham is not that he served his constituents, but that he did so in opposition to what, according to his own showing, he knew to be right—that he served his constituents in a comparatively trifling matter at the expense of doing what he had declared to be an immense loss to the Province. *We* have never said that the bridge was what paid Mr. Bellingham. We don't believe it now. But here are the facts.—Mr. Bellingham was the last speaker on one of the stages of the last Grand Trunk Bill. He declared that he would vote against it. While he was speaking a consultation took place on the ministerial benches; by the time he sat down Mr. Cayley was in the same relative position to the member for Argenteuil, as the first great tempter was when he persuaded Eve, particulars of which may be seen in John Milton's Paradise lost. In the meantime a colleague of Mr. Cayley rose, not to make a speech, but to get up an irregular conversation. The speaker was arrested in the very act of calling in the members; Messrs. Cayley and Bellingham retired; they returned in about a couple of minutes; Mr. Cayley gave the office to his colleague, whose manœuvre was stopping the vote; The latter sat down; the division was called; and Mr. Bellingham, within ten minutes of his declaration against the bill, having in the interim had a private conversation with the Inspector General, voted in favour of the measure. These are the facts patent to hundreds; published every where at the time, and never contradicted. What motives were suggested to Mr. Bellingham by the Inspector General no one but themselves can say. Some think the bridge did it. We repeat we don't. Yet the bridge may have been part of the consideration, for it is undeniable that Mr. Bellingham had been applying for that useful work before; that he had been repeatedly refused, and that the Government conversion to the bridge was simultaneous with his own to the Grand Trunk. That there were motives offered at that private meeting which induced a change of vote is not only an inference from these facts, but is acknowledged by Mr. Bellingham himself. He said he would have voted against the Grand Trunk Bill as he had vowed to do, if Mr. Cayley had not in that private interview assured him that the members of the Government would no longer continue to be Grand Trunk Directors. But this statement would be a little more probable if Mr. Bellingham could add to it a plausible reason for this being said in a private room, when it would have been so much more easily said in the House.

MR. BELLINGHAM'S ACCOUNT OF BRIBERY IN MONTREAL.—This gentleman has assured the House of Assembly, on the authority of the gentleman who paid the money, that £11,000 was paid by one side in bribery at a recent Parliamentary election in Montreal. We presume no one who knows anything about such things will believe that a person entrusted with such a business would be likely to go and tell the facts to a political opponent; and it is excessively unlikely that Mr. Bellingham would be a party to whom such a communication would be made, even by people on his own side. The man who did so must have been particularly verdant. We see that a correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* from Toronto, thinks that as Mr. Dunkin did not know anything about the £11,000 it must have been Mr. Holton or some of that gentleman's friends, who gave this precise account of offences, for which the offender might be criminally punished. Now, the speculations of the *Gazette's* correspondent are very laudable. It is very important if there be bribery that it should be exposed; but we would suggest to this gentleman that it is due altogether to his political friends that curiosity on the subject has not yet been satisfied. There were petitions against the return of Mr. Rose, and also against that of Messrs. Dorion and McGee; but the last two gentlemen declined to make any technical objections to the investigation of all the facts of the election, and repeatedly in the House challenged Mr. Rose to withdraw the objections on his side in order that the merits of the counter allegations should be tested. What was the result? That Mr. Rose stood upon every quibble, and thus prevented any examination of the merits of the case against him, while the other side refusing to avail themselves of any defence except the one resting on the merits of the cause at last saw, in spite of themselves, their opponents withdraw the petition, and thus stifle even that branch of the inquiry. These are the patent facts about the Montreal election. They cannot be set aside by any reports of anonymous conversations, and inferences drawn therefrom.

THE CHARACTER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ITS ELECTION COMMITTEE.—It seems astonishing that the lesson administered to Mr. Speaker Smith last year should have been so entirely lost on his compeer, Mr. Belleau, in the Upper House, but to us it is still more astonishing that after the scandals of last session, the government would consent again to mix themselves in the dirty business of tampering with elections. In some respects the course of Mr. Speaker Belleau was a far worse one than that of Mr. Smith's; for the former inasmuch as he is not chosen by the House but appointed by the Crown, should feel that he owed to those he presided over, a still larger amount of impartiality than a President selected by themselves. And again, Mr. Belleau is not only a Speaker of the House, but an adviser of Her Majesty's representative, and a man, who must necessarily be in his feelings a party man. So much more needful is it then for him to respect the dignity of his office, and to be more scrupulous than a less interested person would be, when leaving the arena of partizan warfare, he acts in the capacity of an impartial chairman. We can hardly think of a worse stigma put upon any [illegible] of colleagues who advise and support that man, than a vote of two to one—many of the majority his own friends—declaring in effect that the President of the assembly in which such vote was passed, had acted in a spirit of partiality. We forget, however:—

"C'est le crime qui fait l'honte, et non pas l'echafaud."

And, therefore, we must suppose that he whose sense, of right and wrong, was so blunted as not to prevent him from doing this wrong, would not feel the sting—intolerable to men of finer sensibilities, of this overwhelming condemnation. But perhaps the excuse for the unfair selection was still more extraordinary than the act itself. The Speaker had picked out all his committee from one party, because no body could distinguish any party at all in the House. This was the pretension of the few men who voted against Mr. Dessaulles' motion of censure. The Council was such a calm, dispassionate, non-political body that parties and politics were altogether unknown, and one wiseacre, asked whether anybody had ever heard of an election committee being disapproved of in the House of Lords for its partizan character. As there are no elections to the House of Lords, of course there could be no objections to election committees. But it would have been a great deal more in point to have recollected another thing not heard of in the House of Lords—a vote of non-confidence in a ministry. After the Council taking the very foremost rank in the indecent refusal to allow an incoming ministry time to mature plans, it is rather too absurd for them to claim to be free from the ordinary weakness of political assemblie.

FINE ARTS.—Photography and what is more strictly speaking art, for many years were looked upon as rivals, and the professors of each looked on the other with no little degree of jealousy—but of late there has been more unaminity and hand in hand it is truly surprising to look at the beautiful results attained. The well known photographer, Delamotte, says "It is in the hands of the true artist, or man of taste, that pleasing results must be looked for. He who proceeds mechanically in his task may by a fortunate accident, produce a good picture; and there is abundant evidence to show us that the mechanical treatment of nature is most common and least successful. It is in the hands of artists that photography will attain the highest execution, artists to whom the attainment of effect is instintive, while they themselves will acquire much valuable instruction from studying its results. Notwithstanding the microscopic accuracy of detail presented in a good photograph, its chief value and excellence will be found to consist in its sacrificing certain details, and in its representing masses of light and shadow."

We had lately very great pleasure in visiting the studio of our townsman Mr. Notman, and witnessing the many proofs of the happy combination we have alluded to. We felt in looking round the walls of his reception room, that we were surrounded by many of the most distinguished ot our fellow citizens, and other eminent personages who have lately visited Montreal, and were quite interested in his collection of photographs from paintings, engravings, &c., We next inspected the beautiful structure in the rear, where the portraits are taken. This is on the ground floor, and evidently no expense has been spared in building and fitting it up, for the comfort of those visiting the establishment and for adaptating it to produce fine artistic pictures—a result more easily attained from the building itself being expressly designed and erected for that purpose. The roof is arched and contains upwards of 600 feet of glass, affording abundance of light for taking portraits in any state of the weather, yet so entirely subdued that the eye is at no time pained with the excess of light, so common in similar establishments. The ventilation too has been carefully studied, and an equal and agreeable temperature has been maintained during the coldest weather. In passing through the manipulating rooms, we were struck by the excellence of the arrangements and completeness of the apparatus in every department. Mr. Notman has also been most fortunate in securing in each department, able and zealous assistants, and as each artist has only one department to attend to greater excellence is attained, thereby meeting varied wishes and tastes whether gratified by the delicacy of finish and purity in color obtained by the use of water colors, or the vigour and force of oil combining the fidelity of the photograph with the beauty and durability of an oil painting; Mr. Notman has also invented a process for photographing upon prepared canvas, and has an apparatus especially adapted for taking large full length life sized portraits, affording every opportunity for getting up that class of paintings for presentation or otherwise.

THE GALWAY PACKET LINE.—We have received a pamphlet respecting this line, which has recently been published in Liverpool. If the projectors of the Galway line have been guilty of the deceptions and tricks laid to their charge in this *brochure*, they can deserve no public confidence whatever. These charges are that they have employed old, and, in some cases, worn out vessels, with new names, to conceal their real character; that they have fraudulently represented these vessels as of a capacity and horse-power very much larger than the truth, or than their rating under former owners. That they have caused telegraph notices from Liverpool to be inserted in the London papers mentioning the number of passengers who had arrived from New York, which number of passengers, as appeared from the lists published at New York, were greatly in excess of the true number, unless upon the supposition that Newfoundland had furnished a number very much greater than any person of common sense could believe possible. These are some of the charges, and there are more in the same strain. We repeat, it they are true, it shows a thorough want of truthfulness, which must make a passenger trust himself with some misgivings to the vessels of persons so offending. A dishonest company is not likely to have honest ships, or straightforward captains.

We have received the following letter relative to the Bonaventure Hall, the advantages of which we have already noticed in a former paper. The hall can conveniently seat about 1000 people; and we agree with Madame Biscaccianti in the encomiums passed upon it. It certainly deserves a large share of public patronage.

Montreal, 21st Feb., 1859.

SIR,—In answer to your request to know how I liked the Bonaventure Hall as a concert-room, I am happy to be able to say that I am perfectly satisfied with it, taking into consideration its size, proportion and nicety of finish, free from any tinsel decoration. I have seldom seen, anywhere, a room of equal size to surpass it, and I know of no room in this city that can excel it. During the concert last Saturday night, I experienced no difficulty in giving to my voice the compass and fullness of which it is capable, and I felt that I was fully heard by the audience, without any of that disagreeable grating upon the ear, caused very often by the defective construction of concert-rooms. Hoping that your hall will meet with that due share of public patronage to which it is so justly entitled.

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
ELISA BISCACCIANTI.

To Mr. J. D. Henderson,
Bonaventure Buildings.

Having taken part in last Saturday's concert, in Bonaventure Hall, I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Madame Biscaccianti in the above letter, and I can safely add that I would not wish to sing in a better constructed room, nor in one in which the sound of the voice and its fullness are better given out.

WM. H. DENNETT, Basso.

TIME OF THE SNOW SHOE RACE.—The time given yesterday in the *Herald*, as that made by the competitors for General Eyre's Snow Shoe Cup, is protested against by several gentlemen who were present, as three minutes more than that actually made. The time given in our account of the race was counted by a veteran sportsman; but the balance of testimony, so far as we are able to learn, is in favour ot the time made by the winner, having been 43 minutes instead of 46. We, therefore, editorially declare that the former time (43 minutes) is the true one.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

TORONTO, 19th Feb, 1859.

We had an unexpected, but furious party struggle in the House of Assembly last night, for the details of which I refer you to the debate. You will see that, although the Ministry carried the day, it was only by resorting to that most dastardly of all parliamentary *manœuvres*, a threat of resignation. A few more such victories and what they are continually threatening to do will be forced upon them, for even that "hangman's whp," the fear of a dissolution, will at last lose its effect. You, and the whole country, cannot but see the wretched condition to which the *shufflers* are reduced. Conscience, the poet says, makes cowards of us all, but when was the truth of the aphorism so undeniably manifested as in the absolute terror of George Brown displayed by the Ministry. Conscious, by past experience, of the trenchant force of his well-directed blows in the Committee of Public Accounts, they meanly fly the field and basely acknowledge that they fear the encounter more than death itself—rather than meet George Brown they will resign. Well,

Let them turn and flee!

but, if there is one spark of manliness left in the breasts of their "rank and file," they must feel their personal degradation; and, however bitter their natred of the Opposition, they will ere long scorn the lead of so dastardly a band of skulking runaways.

To drop metaphor, was there ever such an outrage upon all the rules of parliamentary warfare as this exclusion of Mr. Brown from the Committee of Public Accounts? What will the country say to it? Even were it true that the hon. Ex-Premier's language is more plain and forcible than pleasant and courtly, that his manners are not critically *a la Chesterfield*—what then? When the ship's in danger, it is not in some mincing, cross-gartered Malvolio but in some "rude and boisterous Captain of the Sea," in whom the imperilled crew and passengers will put their trust. The very existence of the Committee of Public Accounts is evidence of the perillous condition of our finances, of the absolute necessity, under present circumstances at all events, of a direct parliamentary revision of all the monetary transactions of the Government. The appointment of such a Committee may or may not be in accordance with British practice, but it, most assuredly is in accordance with Canadian practice, and so thorough is the conviction of its necessity in the opinion of the people of Canada, that even the present ministry dared not oppose its appointment, and were driven to the miserable expedient of emasculating it—of depriving it of all manly vigour and independence and converting it into a mere ministerial make-believe. To be effective, it is manifest that such a committee must not consist of mere political sybarites, whose rose-leaf sensibilities shrink from the very idea of even doubting the wisdom and prudence, far less the honor and honesty, of their masters in office, and so constituted—that is, with twelve ministerialists to five oppositionists and Messrs. Brown and Hogan turned out-o'-doors—what can it be but a mere white-washing apparatus, by which the dark secrets of the financial incapacity and extravagance of Government may be concealed from the eyes of the people. That it will be so received by the people does not admit of doubt; and therefore do I sincerely rejoice that the fears of the *shufflers* have so far blinded them to the inevitably consequences of their own success. Mr. Brown's services in the P.A. Committee, notwithstanding all the misrepresentations and sophistries of the Treasury benches and Government organs, are known and acknowledged, even by his political opponents, from one end of the country to the other. No one can be so stupid as not to see through the futile nonsense about his rudeness of speech and manner indulged in by such would-be Chesterfields as now occupy the Treasury benches—only think of the mildness and moderation towards his political opponents of Mr. "Steeped-to-the-lips-in-Corruption" Macdonald! No, the country must see, it cannot fail to see through such wretched pretences, and that it is not Mr. Brown's manners, but his manly and independent honesty of purpose, and skilful determination in eliciting the truth, that these tricksters stand in awe of. It is well, then, that the manœuvre has succeeded. Mr. Brown's presence in the committee might have availed the country much—his arrogant and insolent exclusion from it will raise him higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than he has ever yet been able to reach, and will hasten the expulsion from office of his cowardly opponents; for what man with a drop of British or French blood in his veins but must despise the *soi disant* champions, who avoid and escape the combat, on the poor and paltry plea that the challenger wears no heraldic bearings on his shield—is not sufficiently polished in language and in manners for such double refined political *Mantilinis* as now adorn the ministerial benches. Just fancy Lord Palmerston or the late Sir Robert Peel, staking the existence of their cabinets, upon the exclusion of honest, persevering "tottle of the whole" Joe Hume, from some financial committee or other, on the ground of want of refinement in his language and manners!—You recollect what Shakespeare says, but, really, in "this Canada," the "fantastic tricks" of our "angry apes," "dressed in a little brief authority," is much more calculated to excite laughter and tears.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

MR. Editor,—There appears no doubt now but that the Victoria Bridge will be completed next October. It is generally understood that this great event deserves to be celebrated in a manner worthy of the country and this city. Heretofore, our preparations for celebrations have been delayed too long, and have, in many respects been imperfect. Let us, however, in reference to the completion of this, the most stupendous specimen of engineering on this Continent, "take time by the fore-lock," and commence now the work of preparation for its celebration, before the hurry of business commences. I would suggest that a public meeting be called, at an early day, for the purpose of considering the best mode of marking our appreciation of this great work.

Will you, Mr. Editor, give expression to your views on this subject, and oblige

A CITIZEN.

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1859.

Farewell Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Fraser.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

On Sabbath evening, in Cote Street Church, the Rev. Mr. Fraser preached to a very large congregation, his farewell sermon.

For his discourse he took for his text the last verse of the last chapter of Revelations—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all: amen."—The rev. gentleman began—The last sweet note of a piece of music dwells long upon the listener's ear. Even though in a lengthened piece there may have been many varieties of musical expression, among them wild, piercing strains, and others crashing like thunder, yet the composer and performer take care that the last notes shall be soft and soothing, and plaintive. Do we not here find this characteristic though not at all for effect—and may we not liken the whole Bible to a mighty oratorio, now a magnificent burst of sound, then a long continued difficult passage, and at the last a gentle and pensive melody?—now a solemn recitative—then a lofty strain, and a great chorus of sublimity, in which the skies themselves seem to open, and angels' eyes look down. One part strikes us with fear and another kindles hope—the splendours of heaven, the wonderful drama of earth, the wailing of hell's self, all are expressed in this magnificent composition, inspired by the spirit of God—and it ends thus, with this verse so loving, so simple, so sweet. After the ecstasies of the Apocalypse comes this heartfelt prayer of the Apostle. The Bible so closes—the book of God, therefore the book of love, ends with a benediction, which falls soothingly and gently on the listening ear of the soul; and it was well that the whole scriptures should end with the words—The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all: amen. It has always been our desire to follow, in our ministry, the divine plans of the Bible, itself, and it now remains to end our ministry in this place, with the closing words of the Book of God. To repeat, even by name, what portions of Holy Writ we have tried to expound to this people, to recapitulate the truths we have attempted to inculcate, would occupy longer time than could now be given to such an effort. Moreover, we would avoid all appearance of glorifying in what we have endeavoured to do; and to shun as far as possible, all expression of feeling personal to ourselves; and now, just as on any other occasion, we address ourselves calmly to the explanation of this text. What is meant by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ? In Holy Writ there are two ways in which the meaning of grace is to be understood. In the first and more comprehensive sense it means the free unbought favour, and the sovereign, saving love of God towards men. In the second sense it means the divine power or influence present with, and operative upon, the souls of men. In the first place it is opposed to merit or works as ground of confidence; in the second, it is opposed to our natural or unregenerated state. The rev. gentleman, proceeded, in an earnest and forcible manner, further to expound the nature of grace, its necessity, and its influence;—and then went on; Let us therefore in this the last exercise of our ministry among you—a ministry which had for its aim the increase and the upbuilding of the Church of the Saints, though we may have come short of our aims, in so far as the Church is not built up—commend you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and exhort you to desire for yourselves exceedingly that grace which will renew, support and sanctify you. You must possess this grace, recollecting that, though your professions may be admirable, the best lamp in the world will not give light unless supplied with oil. Also, desire this grace for one another; and surely if, in the interchange of friendship, we express kind wishes for the success of one another, when we say farewell, as surely we ought not, when about to part, forget to pray that the blessing of God may descend up on one another, and that His grace may abound in us all. This much, Christian brethren, I desire for you. I feel now [illegible] which I have been engaged; what self-reproach from the thought that souls have departed, for some of whom I might have done much more. Seven years and seven months, to a day, have elapsed since first I came to you—on the 20th July, 1851, to the 20th February, 1859. These have been years marked by much favour from the Lord. There are many of you who will remember when I took this pastorage, this church was not more than half occupied—we had not more than 150 communicants, and we were embarrassed by a load of debt. By God's goodness, this burden has nearly entirely passed away; while the claims of the Gospel at home and abroad have not been neglected. The Church has been filled with a congregation, which can favourably compare with any for its regular attendance on the means of grace. We have also been privileged to have many of our fellow-citizens, of different congregations, frequently attending this Church. The ranks of our office-bearers have been augmented with efficiency, and nearly 500 members have been added to our communion roll, of whom a third have received the sacrament for the first time. Many during the period of my ministry have fallen asleep; amongst whom were some who were of great comfort to me. It has also been my lot to offer consolation to dying believers, and to meet many of you around the death-bed of your dying friends. My strength, never much, has been devoted to the public proclamation of the Divine Truth. I have endeavoured to preach the Gospel of Christ, as laid down in the Scriptures, and to enjoin upon you a sacred observance of the Lord's Day. For the manner in which I administered the truth, for the manner in which you, dear friends and brethren, have heard and obeyed, we must give an account to God. And though I do not now take leave of this community just as if I should never see this city again in all my life, still, I take leave with the conviction that many are here to-night I shall never again see in the flesh till that great day when the dead shall rise for judgment. And, now, I would charge you, solemnly, travelling with me to the judgment seat, that you take good heed whom you serve; and that you choose the Lord's side. I charge you to lay hold of the offered mercies of God, that you may be acquitted of Him when He comes to judge the world; your sins washed from you; and that you may be delivered from blood-guiltiness, and be seated at the right hand of God, trophies for eternity, by the grace of Christ. Finally, brethren—farewell—farewell—fare-ye-well. Be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you evermore.

At the close of the sermon, which was delivered in a manner corresponding with its solemnity, many of the congregation were moved to tears. A paraphase having been sung, and prayer offered up, the Rev. Mr. Fraser pronounced the benediction, and, in a few moments after, descended the pulpit. The congregation then began slowly to disperse.

PRESERVATION OF GAME IN THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting was held not long since in this city, touching a certain law in regard to game. It is not unlikely that the public sympathy went with the indignant gentlemen who called and composed that meeting, first, because there is sort of democratic prejudice against the very name of a game law; and secondly, because the sovereigns think it quite unnecessary that the law-maker should put his finger in any way into the dish upon the royal table. A game-law in England once meant a law which prohibited the people from killing certain birds and animals, whether on their own land or on others'. Against such a prohibition there has always been, not merely the inevitable protest of hunger, but the quite as determined protest—of pluck. We have inherited a feeling of dislike against the very name of a game law, and do not stop to consider whether legislation upon the subject may not sometimes be of imperative necessity.

The truth is, it is needed at this moment for the benefit of the whole people. We want game-laws to prevent the consumption of food which is unwholesome, but more especially for the protection of birds and beasts and fishes at a time when their work is the propagation of their species. Such a game-law, nature has made, that flesh, at other times the most delicious, should, in the breeding season, be deleterious.

It is certainly a fact that we are ruthlessly and recklessly killing off the game in this country; and not game merely, but every wild thing that runs or swims or flies. Groves, vocal with the music of singing birds, anywhere in the neighborhood of our great cities, are things which children know only as the song of the skylark—as beautiful in poetry. Our groves are silent; in our gardens we need no ear for the songs of birds, for the birds have flown. Or, if here and there a few follow the Summer hither, and bring forth a brood under the kind protection of some gentle and loving soul no sooner does the sun shine on the 1st of September, than great, burly, bearded men come out and pursue to extermination the pretty creatures, blowing to atoms, with an exultation and delight which it is difficult to understand a little bird hardly bigger than the great brute's thumb. So the song-birds have disappeared, and the game fared no better.

The quail, the partridge and the grouse have in many places gone altogether, and where they are still to be found they are wild and scarce. This is true, also, of the deer, and no less so of the trout. But the deer and the birds found, till within a few years, a safe home on the prairies of the West. One could not, twenty years ago, cross a prairie of half a dozen miles in Illinois without starting a herd of deer, who would gallop off, with their white tails erect, like flags of truce, to a safe distance, and then turn to gaze, the leader shaking his antlered head at the intruder. No bit of timber then but was alive with the whirr of the quail, and no corn-field that was not black with the prairie-hen or grouse. But railroads have changed all this. New-York wants venison and birds and so, without regard to seasons, without regard to sportsmen's rules of killing, the demand is supplied. So game is disappearing, and it will take a few years only to extirpate everything that flies or runs or swims, except those noxious or venomous creatures which we are cultivating so rapidly, by destroying their natural enemies. The game laws are of little use, even in the few places where they exist, so long as the selling of game in the great markets is not a penal offence. The deer and the grouse would roam at peace for eight months of the year, if the sale of their flesh were prohibited by law in this city. Such an act is about to be introduced to the Legislature of this State, and we trust it will become a law. We may rely upon the Sportsman's Club of this city to see to its execution.

But this is not enough. We should protect the game not only for the sake of those who eat it, and for the sake of the game itself, but we must protect the smaller birds also; the robin which is such a perpetual rebuke to all cruel uncles; the thrush, whose delicious music, when the dawn first purples the East, sometimes tempts the laziest to verify the ancient tradition of a sun-rise; the cat-bird, so slow and so charming; the song-sparrow that dreams of music, and bursts into song in the night-time; and the scores of others of which we may make willing companions, if we will, at our door-steps; all these we should protect from hard-hearted boys, and from harder-hearted men, not merely for the pleasure of country homes, but for the profit also of farmers. The insect pest is growing yearly more serious, and the cultivation of certain fruits are already, in certain localities, abandoned, and one of the best farmers in this State proposes that, in a certain district of the country, wheat should no longer be cultivated till the midge is starved out. Who can tell how much the increase of all this pestiferous insect life is due to the ruthless war waged with shot-guns upon the little birds?

CITY TAXATION.

We give, below, those parts of the Bill of last year, which have been struck out of the measure the Finance committee submitted on Friday evening; as well as the clauses, etc., which have been discarded or amended. We also subjoin, for the sake of comparison, the amendments to last years bill, published in this paper yesterday morning.

Bill, 1858—8th clause 11th section, page 7.

This clause has been struck out of the new bill.

And whereas doubts have been raised as to the power heretofore granted to the Council of the said City, to impose duties upon an Insurance Agent or Agents, for each and every Insurance Company, which he or they respectively represent, be it therefore declared that the said Council now hath, and shall henceforth continue to have, full power and authority to impose separate and distinct duties, on the Agent or Agents of Insurance Companies, for each and every Insurance Company, either foreign or domestic, which he or they may represent, or for which he or they may act as such Agents as aforesaid.

Bill 1858, 3d clause, 12th section, page 8.

"The terms Personal Estate, as used in the foregoing clause, and whenever the same may occur in this act, shall be construed to include all household furniture, monies, goods, wares, and merchandize, and any other stock in trade; debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage, more than indebted for; public stocks and stocks in monied corporations or corporations of any kind; ships and vessels, and shares in ships and vessels of every kind; and every description of property owned within the city, not included in the definition of land or real estate, and not hereafter specially exempted from taxation."

This clause has been amended by inserting in the bill of this year the following:—

"In reference to the taxation scheme, the 3rd clause of the 12th section of the Bill, page 8, has been amended by striking out from the objects enumerated in it, as liable to taxation, under the head of personal estate—'Debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond or mortgage, more than indebted for,' and also 'Ships, vessels, shares in ships and vessels of every kind.'"

Bill, 1858—13th section, page 8:—

"That the assessment or tax upon lands or real estate within the said city, to be levied upon a fairly estimated value thereof, shall not in any one year exceed the rate one half per cent. upon the said estimated value of the said lands or real estate; and the tax to be imposed by the said Council on personal estate within the said city shall not in any one year exceed the rate of one quarter per cent. on the fairly estimated value thereof."

Bill 1859.

The 13th section of the Bill, 1859 page 8, has been amended, by augmenting the limit of taxation from one-half to three-fourths per cent. on real, and from one-quarter to one-half per cent. on personal, estate.

Bill, 1858, Sections. 16, and 17, page, 9.

"It shall be lawful for the said Council to impose a tax upon the nett revenue of all Insurance Companies, and the agents of all such, in the said City, and also upon all Brokers, Agents and Commission Merchants in the said city, which tax shall in no one year exceed the rate of two per cent. upon the said revenue of the said parties."

"It shall be lawful for the said Council to impose a tax upon all Banke in the said city, and upon all Banks and Bank Agencies carrying on business therein, for the proportion of the stock of all such banks and Bank Agencies as shall be employed in the said city, which said tax shall in no one year exceed the rate of one quarter per cent upon the stock employed as aforesaid in the said city."

Bill 1859.

"The 16th and 17th sections of the Bill, of 1858, at page 9, have both been struck out; and others substituted in their place, imposing a tax not to exceed one-half per cent. on the revenue of all Insurance Companies and Agencies in this city, and on the revenue and salary of all Actuaries, Managers or Agents of such Companies, and on all Brokers, Agents, and Commission Merchants in the city. [By striking out the 17th section, it will be observed that the tax upon Banks and Bank Agencies has been abandoned.]"

Bill, 1858. Section, 19. Page 9.

"It shall be lawful for the said Council to impose a tax upon all persons in the said city, not hereinafter specially exempted, who derive an income exceeding one hundred pounds currency per annum from the exercise of any profession, office, handicraft or employment, carried on in the said city, which tax shall in no one year exceed the rate of two per cent. on the income taxed: provided that no person whose income shall not exceed one hundred pounds per annum shall be liable to the said tax; and that the said exemption of one hundred pounds per annum shall be first made and deducted from the amount of all income taxed."

Bill 1859.

"The 19th section of the Bill of 1858 has been so amended as to impose a tax not exceeding one-half per cent. on all incomes over $300 per annum. This tax will, in all cases where it is imposed, be levied upon the full amount of the income, without any draw-back or restriction, but it will not be rated at all upon any income not exceeding $300 per annum."

Bill, 1858. Section 20. Page 9—10.

"It shall be lawful for the said Council to impose a poll-tax, not exceeding five shillings currency per head, on all the male inhabitants of the said city above the age of twenty-one years and not exceeding sixty years of age, in lieu and in place of the tax hitherto imposed for the commutation from statute labor in the said city; and all persons upon whom the said poll tax may be imposed shall pay the same, and no person so taxed shall be allowed to offer his personal labor on the highways instead thereof."

Bill—1959.

By the 20th section of Bill, 1858, as amended, a poll tax of one dollar per annum is imposed upon all the male inhabitants of the city between the ages of 21 and 60 years, without any reservation or exception whatever.

Bill—1858, Section 24, Page 10.

"And be it enacted, that the following property in the city shall be exempted from taxation:—

2. All buildings used as places of public worship, convents, public schools, alms-houses, hospitals, houses of refuge and reformation, and public institutions for the advancement of knowledge and science, and savings banks; the household furniture of every person, not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds in value; and also his wearing apparel, farming utensils, and mechanical tools necessary for carrying on his business."

Bill—1859.

"The exemption clause in the 10th page of the bill, has been struck out, and a new one substituted. By this latter the exemption from taxation is limited to the four following heads:—1st, wearing apparel; 2nd, household furniture; 3rd, farming utensils, and lastly, mechanics tools contradistinguished from machinery, which latter will not be exempted from taxation; and only $200 in value of the household furniture, farming utensils and mechanical tools of any person will be so exempted."

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

Washington, Feb. 21.

It is mentioned that despatches received by the Government from Mr. Churchwell, its special agent in Mexico, recommend the immediate recognition of the Juarez Government. Senor Matas, who has full powers to negotiate with our Government on behalf of that of Juarez, will be in Washington to-day.

It is said that the President has prepared a veto of the Agricultural College Bill. His objection is the same as Pierce's against Elemosquary. The Homestead and Pension Bills will share the same fate should they pass the House.

New York, Feb. 21.

The steamer "Black Warrior," from New-Orleans on the 12th, and Havanna on the 15th, went ashore on Rockaway Bar, during a dense fog, yesterday morning, while in charge of a pilot. Her mails and passengers were put on board a pilot boat and brought to this city in safety. Three powerful steam tugs were sent to her relief, yesterday, P.M., but a severe gale renders it doubtful whether their assistance could be made available.

There is nothing new from the ever faithful Isle. All was quiet. An unusual number of visitors from the States are at present in Cuba. Sugar was active.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 21.

Flour—Receipts light. State and Western firm; sales of Western 10,500 bbls; Superfine State $5,35@5,50; Extra State $5,90@6,10; Round Hoop Ohio $6,40 @ 6,50; common to good extra Western $6,05@$6,30. Southern firmer; sales 3,800 bbls; $5,95@6,25 for common to good, and $6,30 @ 7,75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour—Superfine nominal; Extra $6,50@7,25.

Wheat buoyant; sales of 18,000 bushels; Ohio spring, unsound, 90c; Western White $1,50; Canada White $1,60.

Corn steady; sales of 10,000 bushels; mixed Western at 85c@86c; unsound Yellow 81c @ 83c.

Oats steady; sales Southern and Jersey at 50c@54c; Northern and Western 54c@64c.

Pork dull; sales small; mess $17,50 for old and $18,00 for new; prime $13,25.

Lard firm; sales 200 packages at 11¾ @ 12¼ per bbl.

Stocks quite firm, but little doing and a dull market.

Money and Exchange unaltered.

Groceries are quiet. There is considerable enquiry, however, but no sales have transpired.

We hope our readers will bear in mind the Concert, in behalf of the Nelson Monument Fund, to be held this evening. The house should be filled, as we doubt not it will be. This will be the last opportunity but one of hearing Miss Sutherland, as she leaves the city very shortly. By urgent request, she sings the song "Caller Herrin," which was so rapturously *encored* at the St. Andrew's Concert.

We would call the attention of our sporting friends to the advertisement of this morning, calling a meeting for the purpose of establishing a Game Club in this city. The object of the meeting is, we understand, to have the present Game Act amended, and bringing to justice all those found infringing on the law, by hunting, shooting or selling game out of season.

It gives us much pleasure to observe that the grand Masonic Ball will take place on Thursday Evening the 24th inst., at the St. Lawrence Hall, when we expect to see a goodly sight. We understand that the number of tickets are limited, and are nearly all disposed of.

The attention of the Legal Profession is particularly directed to the sale of Valuable French and English Law Books, to take place this day, at half-past two o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. Graham & Shaw.

Members of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club, who have not yet procured their Badges from the Secretary are requested to do so immediately, in orderto prevent confusion at the coming races on Thursday next.

AMUSEMENTS IN UTAH.—The Utah correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says that a number of "Gentile" gentlemen in that city have made arrangements for a series of assembly *soirees* to be given once a week during the winter. The second of the parties was given last Thursday evening, and was a most pleasant and brilliant reunion. The Mormons oppose these parties very much; and have even threatened to cut off from the church all the Mormon young ladies who may attend them. Notwithstanding this ban the parties are well attended by the better portion of the Mormon belles.

DIED,

On the 19th instant, Arthur Kennett, youngest son of Henry Kennett Eckley.

☞ The funeral will take place from his late residence, 79 Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, this day, [Tuesday] 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

At Durham House, on the 18th instant, aged 1 year and 8 months, Mary, youngest child of Edward Payne, of this city.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE INAUGURATION
OF THE
NEW BUILDING
OF THE SOCIETY,
Corner of University and Cathcart Streets,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON THE
Evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22nd.,
COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by a number of EMINENT SPEAKERS; and several MUSICAL PIECES will be performed during the evening.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided.

The MUSEUM will be open during the Evening.

Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 6d.; Lady's, 2s. 6d. To be had at the usual places.

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.

Feb. 8. 32

ERIN GO BRAGH

ST. PATRICK'S
LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the COURSE will be delivered by the
HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
[SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,]
On Thursday Evening, 24th inst.,
IN THE
BONAVENTURE HALL,
SUBJECT.—"*The Early History of Britanny.*"

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission, 1s. 3d.—to be had at Messrs. Sadlier's Book-Store; of Members of the Association; and at the Door on the evening of Lecture.

F. J. WALSH,
Recording Secretary.

Feb. 21. 43

Game Protection Club.

A MEETING of Gentlemen who take an interest in the preservation of GAME in Lower Canada, will be held, at DOLLEY'S, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 23rd instant, at EIGHT o'clock, with a view to forming a GAME CLUB for the District of Montreal. All true sportsmen are requested to attend.

February 22. 44

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Sole Agents in Canada for
JULES MUMM, & CO'S Champagnes.
J. Howard, March & Co's, Madeira Wines.
P. A Mumm's Rhenish and Moselle Wines,
Brandenberg Frere's Clarets and Burgundies
Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandies, &c.
Offley, Cramp & Co's Port Wines
Cramp, Suter & Co's Sherries, &c.

Have now, in Stock, a large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stouts, Ales, &c., for sale at low prices to the Trade.

—Also,—
HAVANA CIGARS
PRINCIPE CIGARS
MANILLA CIGARS
MANILLA CHEROOTS, all of favorite marks and sizes.
Qualities and Brands guaranteed.

February 22. 44

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have much pleasure in recommending the use of DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD as an exceedingly valuable and nutritious diet for Infants, Children, and Invalids. Several amongst our own Customers who have made use of it, have personally testified to its great value, in cases where other light articles of food as Sago, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, &c., had been rejected from, or found to disagree with the stomach; and have urged upon us the propriety of giving it our strongest recommendation.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Chemists.

February 4. 29

For the information of the public, we will publish some notes of eminent Physicians on the Plantagenet Water, which will be followed, from time to time, by the certificates of its merit in many cases of disease.

"With regard to RHEUMATISM, there appears to be a very general concurrence, as regards the value of the Plantagenet Water, among medical men in this Province."

"GOUTY AFFECTIONS.—The allied nature of this disease to the former, points to an analagous mode of management; and there can be no question, that Gouty as well as Rheumatic affections have derived great benefit from the use of the Plantagenet Water."

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another part of this paper, for N. H. Down's Elixir, that great medicine for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs. Be sure and get that signed with *pen*, N. H. Downs, and numbered, for all others are counterfeit. Price 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. They also have a nice trial bottle for 25 cents. All honourable druggists have it for sale. 4-m DSC-240

Business Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—There is no hazard in saying that the popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country is without a parallel in our medical annals. The instances in which sick persons *professionally* condemned to death have recovered under the operation of his miracle-working Pills, are so numerous and so well authenticated, that the most stubborn incredulity is silenced. Hosts of dyspeptics and of persons afflicted with liver complaint, nervous debility, disorders of the bowels, epileptic fits, pulmonary diseases, and other internal distempers, have been cured by this unapproachable medicine since its introduction into this country. The press teems with the testimonials of the parties, and while we wonder we are compelled to believe. r-DC-43

CURE FOR DANDRUFF.
From the Boston Post of March 26, 1846.

☞ BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID is now considered by those who use it, the best article for the hair ever invented, and is indispensable at the ladies' toilet. It entirely clears the skin of dandruff, and by its tonic and stimulating qualities, causes a healthy action in the blood vessels, nerves, &c., which feed the hair, therby preventing baldness and gray hair.

Feb. 21. c DC 43

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, containing eighty-five per cent. of Norway, the only Officinal Oil,

From Pereira's Materia Midca, vol. 2, part 2, page 2243.

"The experience of the profession at large appears now quite to have established the fact, that Cod Liver Oil is one of the most efficacious of all remedies in arresting the progress of pulmonary phthisis; that it enables patients to struggle on longer against the inroads of disease, and thus enables them sometimes to obtain cicatrization and contraction of cavities which otherwise must have produced speedy death." du-DC-43

FROM BURMAH.

SHWAYGHYEEN, Burmah, March 6, 1856.

Mr. P. Davis—Dear Sir: Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen boxes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union to the amount of the same.

N. HARRIS.

HENTHADA, Burmah, March 17, 1856.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gents: * * * I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the medicine is something "these hard times," but the want of it is far more importance. * * * Send me as soon as possible, another box of the same, (viz. $50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E. THOMAS.

Feb. 21. du DW-43

FROM C. C. TROWBRIDGE, ESQ., PRESIDENT MICHIGAN STATE BANK.

DETROIT, August 30, 1850.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN. *Dear Sir,*—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been *cured* as I believe *by your Oxygenated Bitters*, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pound of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid, for fifteen months. Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a *cure*, until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, it it will at all further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuaale remedy.

Respectfully yours,
C. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Such certificates as the above, are not to be obtained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit, but are only given upon the most satisfactory proofs of their efficacy and success.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale in Montreal at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes. m-mwf-DC 43

☞ The following from the pen of ex-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:—

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguishing property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington [Ind.] People's Friend.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists in city and country.

February 7. 1m-DC-31

The Great American Hair Tonic.

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.

To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

Annual Races,

TO come off on the Mile-End Race Course, on THURSDAY, the 24th February, at ONE o'clock, P.M., punctually (weather permitting).

INDIAN RACE, of four miles, open to all, for a purse of $30.

HURDLE RACE, over four hurdles three feet high, open to all, for a Prize Belt.

HALF MILE RACE, open to Boys under 14 years of age. Prize—A pair of Snow Shoes.

ONE MILE RACE, open to all. Prize—A Silver Medal.

RACE OF 100 YARDS, open to all. Prize—A Silver Medal.

THE CLUB RACE, of two miles, open to the members of the Club only. Prize—A Silver Cup.

No racing allowed with Snow-Shoes under 10 inches in width.

A list will be found at Dolly's, where entries can be made on the day previous to the Races.

HONORARY STEWARD:
Lieut.-Gen. Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B.

STEWARDS:
Col. Taylor, R.A.; Col. Ermatinger; C. J. Coursol, Esq.; Chas. Roy, Esq.

GEORGE PARYS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17. 40

£700

WANTED on Real Estate in this City. The Property is commuted. Rents for £200 per annum. *Bayeur de fond* title will be given. Apply to

ABBOTT & BAKER

February 21. 43

NELSON MONUMENT FUND.

THE FOURTH MILITARY
PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND,
WILL BE HELD,
IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
ON
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

National Guard (7th Regt., N.Y.) March—Grafulli—Band.
Song—Come under my Plaidie—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
Ballad—Gentle Annie—Glover—Mr. Rickaby.
Duet from the opera of Norma—Messrs. Whipple and Kimber.
Song—The Dashing White Sergeant—Miss A. Sutherland.
Quick Step—Wood Up—Hallowell—Band.

PART II.

Medley—Scotch Airs—Band.
Song—Cherry Ripe—Miss A. Sutherland.
March—Hyena Quick Step—Knaebel—Band.
Song—Caller Herrin'—Miss A. Sutherland.
Song—Oh! Doctor Brown—Mr. Rickaby.
Finale—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Chas. D'Albert will preside at the Piano-forte.

Immediately after the Concert, the room will be cleared for Dancing.

Refreshments of superior quality furnished by Mr. Black.

Members of Military Companies are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets of Admission—1s 3d each—may be had at Stores throughout the city, and at the door.

Doors open at Seven, commencing at Eight o'clock, precisely.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Feb. 19. 42

GRAND CONCERT
UNDER THE
IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
COLONEL COLE, C.B.,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON

MR. RANGE, Bandmaster of the 17th Regiment, has the honor to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity that he purposes giving a

GRAND CONCERT,
OF
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD INST.,
IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL.

ARTISTS:
Miss Agnes SUTHERLAND, Messrs Williams, Prince, Torrington, Fowler, Pyle, and the BAND of the 17TH REGIMENT.
Pianiste .. .. CHAS. D'ALBERT.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1—Overture—Das Natchlager in Granada—Kreutzer—Band 17th Regiment.
2—Song—Within a Mile of Edinboro—Hook—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
3—Quartett—No. 2 Adagio and Finale—Beethoven—Messrs. Torrington, Prince, Fowler and Pyle.
4—Song—Thine for ever, "ever thine"—Glover—Mr. C. B. Williams.
5—Solo Cornet a Piston—La Sonnambula—Bellini—Mr. Range, Band Master 17th Regiment.
6—Song—Jock O'Hazeldean—Scott—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
7—Pianoforte Solo—Don Pasquale—Thalberge Mr. Chas. D'Albert.

PART II.

1—Polka—Bengal Tiger -Mr. Range—[respectfully dedicated to Col. Cole, C.B., and Officers of the 17th Regiment]—Band 17th Regiment.
2—Song—Kitty Tyrrell—Glover—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
3—Duett Cornet a Piston—Sul Campo della Gloria—Belisario—Donizetti—Messrs. Prince and Range.
4—Song—Good bye Sweet Heart, good bye—Hatton—Mr. C. B. Williams.
5—Solo Violin—1st Concerto—De Beriot—Mr. Torrington.
6—Song—Oh Charming May—Hatch—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
7—Grand Selection—Il Trovatore (introducing Anvil Chorus)—Donizetti—Band 17th Regiment.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The Pianoforte used on this occasion is from the Warerooms of Mr. T. D. Hood.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the various Book and Music Stores, and at the door.

Doors opened at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Feb. 24. u-44

THE PUBLIC
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO A
GRAND MASONIC BALL.

UNDER the auspices of the MASONIC FRATERNITY OF CANADA, will take place at the
ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
ON
Thursday, February 24th, 1859.

TICKET, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, $2,50. May be had at the St. Lawrence Hall, and of any of the Stewards.

STEWARDS:

C. L. Levey,	E. Himes,	D. Moss,
P. Henry,	W. A. Bovey,	T. F. Dutton,
F. Dettmers,	F. Barnjum,	E. Reuter.

LISTON'S Celebrated QUADRILLE BAND is engaged.

Members of the Craft are expected to appear in Regalia.

DANCING to COMMENCE at NINE o'clock.

C. L. LEVEY,
Secretary.

Feb. 8. 32

MASONIC BALL.

THE ANNUAL BALL, under the auspices of the ELGIN LODGE of F. & A. M. No. 348, R. S., will be held in the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, on MONDAY, 7th March, 1859.

STEWARDS:

JAS. SMITH,	W. S. WALKER,
R. W. CARROLL,	J. A. COCKBURN,
W. N. DOW,	G. S. FRASER,
GEORGE BATTY,	C. JUDGE,

THOMAS YEOMAN.

Tickets $2,50 each, to admit a Gentleman and Lady; may be obtained from the Stewards and at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Music by LISTON'S Quadrille Band.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

C. JUDGE,
Secretary.

February 21. 43

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

WINTER COURSE
OF
LECTURES.

THE WINTER COURSE of LECTURES, at this Institution, will be given in the
SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING,
Corner of Cathcart and University Streets,
In the following order,

TUESDAY, 1st March—Introductory Lecture, by the President.
TUESDAY, 8th March—By Rev. Dr. DeSola—Subject, "Scripture Zoology."
TUESDAY, 15th March—By W. H. Hingston, M.D.—Subject, "The Climate of Canada."
TUESDAY, 22nd March—By Rev. A. F. Kemp—Subject, "Fresh Water Algæ."
TUESDAY, 29th March—By Professor S. P. Robins—Subject, "Force."
TUESDAY, 5th April—By the Lord Bishop—Subject, "State and Prospects of Science and Literature in Montreal."

The Lectures commence each evening at EIGHT o'clock.

Admission Free.

JOHN LEEMING,
Rec. Sec.

Feb. 5. ts-30

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Result of the Nomination for Mayor of the City, and Councillors in the several Wards thereof.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 18 Vic., cap. 162, that the nomination of candidates for the offices of MAYOR of this City, and of COUNCILLORS for the several Wards thereof, was held THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th day of February instant, at the hour and places, and before the Members of the Council of this City, named in the notices previously given of the said nominations.

MAYOR.

Come Seraphin Cherrier and Charles Seraphin Rodier, Esquires, having both been nominated candidates for the Mayoralty, a poll was granted.

COUNCILLORS.

EAST WARD—François Leclaire and J. H. Daley, Esquires, having both been nominated Candidates in the East Ward, a poll has been granted.

CENTRE WARD—DANIEL GORRIE, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the Centre Ward.

WEST WARD—HENRY LYMAN, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the West Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD—ALEXANDER MCCAMBRIDGE and G. W. WEAVER, Esquires, having both been nominated Candidates in the St. Ann's Ward, a Poll has been granted.

ST. ANTOINE WARD—HENRY BULMER, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. Antoine Ward.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD—WILLIAM BRISTOW, Esquire, being the only candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward.

ST. LEWIS WARD—JEAN BTE. HOMIER, R. BELLEMARE and F. CASSIDY, having all three been nominated candidates in the St. Lewis Ward, a Poll has been granted.

ST. JAMES WARD—JOSEPH SIMARD, FRANCOIS CONTANT and JOHN GREAVES, Esquires, having all three been nominated candidates, a Poll has been granted.

ST. MARY'S WARD—JOSEPH DUHAMEL, AUSTIN ADAMS and JOHN GREAVES, Esquires, having all three been nominated candidates in the St. Mary's Ward, a Poll has been granted.

The Election in the several Wards, where there is a contest, will be held in the CITY HALL, from the 22d to the 28th instant, inclusive in the manner prescribed by law.

All persons whose names are on the Voter's Lists for any of the said Wards may obtain Certificates of Qualification to vote at the said Election, by applying *personally* at the Office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, betwixt the hours of TEN o'clock, A.M., and FOUR o'clock P.M., from Tuesday the 22d, until Monday the 28th day of February instant, both days exclusive; and all such persons may vote at the said election by writing, or causing to be written, on the inner page of said Certificates, the Christian and Surname in full of the persons for whom they intend to vote as Mayor or Councillor, and by depositing said Certificates, so filled up, in the Box of the Ward in which said voter may have a vote, in the Office of the undersigned, at any time between the hours aforesaid, from Tuesday the 22nd until Monday the 28th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

In all cases of parties who are unable to write, the law requires that the blanks in the Certificate shall be filled up in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1859. r-TTS 38

Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1859.

THE Eighth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by DR. BARBER, Professor of Oratory in McGill College, on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at the BONAVENTURE HALL. Subject:—"Eloquence and Oratory."

Chair taken at 8 o'clock P.M. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock P.M. O. B. SANSUM, Chairman, Lecture Committee.

February 22. 44

New City Gas Company,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th MARCH next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 15th March inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GEO. ROBSON,
Secretary.

February 22. 1m-TTS-44

Reduction in the Price of Gas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of the present Quarter, the Discount on Gas Bills, will be increased from THIRTY to THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, thereby reducing the price of Gas Twenty-five Cents per 1000 cubic feet.

By order of the Board,
GEO. ROBSON,
Secretary.

New City Gas Company,
Feb. 22, 1859. 1m-TTS-44

THE PARK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
"OF NEW YORK."

Cash Capital, . . . $200,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
19 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agent for this well known and responsible Company, is prepared to effect Insurance on all descriptions of Property at Lowest Rates of Premium.

Losses promptly settled on establishment of claims. No charge for Survey or Policy.

Highly respectable reference will be given as to standing and responsibility.

THOS. MAXWELL.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1859. 3m-45

FOR SALE.

$20,000 worth of STOCK in the G. W. Railroad.

—Also,—

$15,000 of MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES of the City of London.

Apply to
JOHN BROWN,
Chamberlain.
Or W. J. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Toronto.

Chamberlain's Office,
London, Feb. 15, 1859. 1m-44

30 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda.

For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & CO.

Feb. 22. 44

FOR SALE.

"LATOUR PROPERTY."

(SALE CONTINUED.)

THE Sale of the magnificent Lots of the "LATOUR PROPERTY," Beaver Hall, is CONTINUED at PRIVATE SALE. Good Title. Terms easy. For plans and conditions, apply to

D. E. & C. F. PAPINEAU, N.P.,
26 Little St. James St.

February 21. 43

100 Barrels KILN DRIED CORN MEAL—Also,—
Double Extras, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, and No. 2 Flour, of different Brands.

For Sale by
M. LAING,
[Late Laing & Walker,]
Young's Buildings.

February 21. 44

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

THAT the CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the place to purchase, pure, unadulterated GREEN and BLACK TEAS, and it is no wonder that the Counter of this Establishment is crowded with customers, anxiously waiting their turn to get a supply of those Rich Full Flavored TEAS, nowhere else to be obtained in this city, at such very low prices.

Remember the Address,
T. D. JONES,
TEA DEALER,
39 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Feb. 5. 30