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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, April 8, 1859.

FEUDAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

Mr. CARTIER moved the House into Committee on the resolutions on feudal rights and duties. He brought down a message from his Excellency approving of them.

Mr. FOLEY said there should be some explanations first. The Government were very anxious to get into committee, they would next be anxious to hurry the House out of committee. It was usual, even in less important measures, that the House should receive explanations before going into committee. However, all the Opposition could do was to offer their protest.

Mr. CARTIER said his course was that which was adopted in England. Money bills, or resolutions could not be discussed with the Speaker in the chair so freely as if he were out of it.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON said this was an extraordinary course. On a measure involving five or six millions of dollars, which no one could understand from a mere reading of the resolutions—it ought not to be adopted.

Mr. MOWAT was sorry to see the unwillingness of hon. members opposite to afford explanations. These resolutions had startled every one in Upper Canada who had read them, and should be discussed at every stage. Indeed he thought the debate in committee ought to be left over for a time. The haste made was indecent.

Mr. ROBINSON said this was an extraordinary speech. The *Globe* had taunted the Government every day for the last month with not going on; yet now the Opposition craved delay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PATRICK had expected that the member for Drummond and Arthabaska would be called upon to make another six days' speech upon the tenure question. He had spoken for that time before the House went into committe at a former time.

Mr. GOWAN thought the request of the Opposition was just. He protested against going into committee — which was approving the principle without any explanation at all. (Hear, hear.)

Attorney-General MACDONALD said that on all such measures the discussion was usually initiated in committee, for then the debate was more unrestrained. What possible good could it do to have the discussion twice or three times over. The matter could be discussed first in committee and afterwards on the concurrence. This latter would decide the principle.

Mr. GOWAN would not oppose going into committee if it were *pro forma*.

Mr. DORION said the Attorney-General East had taken a position which was incorrect. There should be a discussion now.

Mr. MACDOUGALL considered this a proof of the degredation to which the Ministry were obliged to submit at the dictation of Lower Canada. He moved in amendment, "That it be an instruction to the committee to provide that whatever sum or sums be required for the settlement and payment in full of such seignorial dues be paid either by the *censitaires*, or out of any of the funds that can or may be realized in Lower Canada."

Mr. GOWAN said it was not right to move this now.

Mr. FOLEY said this had been moved in amendment to the speech from the throne, when Mr. Gowan had voted for it. If not inconsistent then, how was it inconsistent now?

Attorney-General MACDONALD said it was then out of order. It could not be voted on again this session.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that it was out of order.

Mr. FOLEY would then strike out the words "either by the censitaires or." In that shape would be in order.

Mr. SPEAKER said the House, then, had already decided that it should not be paid either by the censitaires or out of any of the funds, &c. Even in this shape the resolutions were out of order.

Mr. FOLEY said he would then raise a point of order on one of the resolutions of the Attorney-General East. It said that a part of the funds should be paid by the censitaires.

Mr. SPEAKER said that was in order. A part was not the whole.

Mr. FOLEY then moved that instead of the words "be paid in full," in Mr. Macdougall's resolution, they be changed to "nineteen-twentieths." (Laughter.)

This amendment was lost, and the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. CARTIER then said that the former measure of the Government had been objected to because it had not sufficiently assisted the censitaire to pay his obligations to the Seigneurs. These obligations consisted chiefly of *cens et rentes*, which, in England, was something similar to "ground rents," which produced to the seignior *lods et ventes*. The Crown was, of course, the first seigneur: the others were subseigneurs, and the sales of land made by those were subject to certain conditions. It had been said that this feudal tenure had conduced to the settlement of the country. It might or might not be so. But the payment of one-twelfth, which was necessary to be made to the seigniors on every transfer of land, was felt to be a hardship. If a man put up buildings on his land and sold it, he had to lose, of course, one-twelfth of the value of his improvements. This was found to be a tax on industry. And no one could mistake the intentions of the Legislature in regard to it in 1854 on reading the preamble of the Seigniorial Act of that year:—"Whereas it is expedient to abolish all feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada, whether bearing upon the censitaire or upon the seignior, and to secure fair compensation to the latter for every lucrative right which is now legally his, and which he will lose by such abolition; and whereas in consideration of the great advantages which must result to the Province from the abolition of the said feudal rights and duties, and the substitution of a free tenure for that under which the property subject thereto hath heretofore been held, it is expedient to aid the censitaire in the redemption of the said charges, more especially as regards those which, while they press most heavily on industry and enterprise, cannot, from their very nature, be otherwise made immediately redeemable without grievous hardship and injustice: Be it therefore." By this it was made clear that the Legislature meant to come to the assistance of the censitaire, and an appropriation was made consisting of divers sums of money, concerning which a statement had just been laid before the House. He was happy to say that the labors of the Seigniorial Commissioners were everywhere ended, except in a few seigniories where appeals had been made from the judgment of one Commissioner to a board of three. Even these, however, he hoped, would soon be settled. (Hear.) The shop licences, the *quint*, &c., had been set apart to help the censitaires. The *quint* amounted to about £20,000. The arrears of the seigneurie of Lauzun were about as much more. So that taking all these things together, in addition to the £358,000 set apart in 1854, there was about £400,000 applicable to the purpose. The interest of the sum set apart in 1854 had been hardly sufficient to pay the *lods et ventes*, which the law said had to be paid to the seigneurs until the Commissioners had made out the schedule, so the principal had been slightly touched. But the Commissioners have been so economical—having cost rather under than over £50,000—that there still remained untouched about £300,000. It would be stupid to pay the *cens et rentes* as then a quittance would have to be given to every purchaser of crown lands in Lower and Upper Canada. No matter what the rate of *cens et rentes* fund might be, the censitare would have to pay them. The resolutions only intended to assist the censitaire in paying the *lods et ventes* and *banalite*. *Lods et ventes* meant the mutation fine paid to the seigneur on the sale of a property. He would now come to another point, and having established what was the amount at the disposal of the Government—£700,000—he would proceed to show how much more was required to assist the censitaire to free himself from his burdens. He would, however, first show what the seignorial commissioners had done. (The hon. gentleman here read from the printed statement the amount of the decisions of the commissioners.] It was proposed that £35,000 should be paid to aid the censitaires in the seigneuries of St. Sulpice. Two Mountains and the rural part of Montreal, being about £2,190 a year. And the whole amount for the seigneurs there would be £42,000. He stated this in order that newspapers should not fall into error.

Mr. FOLEY—Oh, yes, the Attorney General must remember, however, that the Government said before that nothing more would be required.

Mr. CARTIER—No; but it had been expected that the appropriation made could make up £500,000—nearly sufficient. There had not been much error, for the sum realized had turned out to be £100,000 less than supposed, and the *lods et ventes* £100,000 greater. The appropriation contemplated by these new resolutions was, at the utmost, between £400,000 and £500,000. If the House supported the Government in these resolutions, he would now show the Government intended to provide the means of coming to the relief of the censitaires, and of giving an equivalent to Upper Canada and the townships. He begged to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the sum would not be paid in full to the seigneurs; the indemnity provided for in 1854 must be paid in cash, but most of the rest would be paid in yearly interest. The Government stepped into the place of the censitaires, and paid the *rentes*, with the option, of couse, of paying up the principal, but with a reduction of 25 per cent. [Hear, hear.] He was glad to hear the hon. member for Rouville cry "hear, hear."—This was just because every one knew that the censitaire need not pay up unless he chose, and he always chose the time when the seigneur was in difficulties, and would accept less than the full amount. It was said that the seigneur would be saved the costs of collecting the *rentes constitutees*; so he thought it should be left to the option of the seigneur to accept the commutation or not as he chose. By the other set of resolutions it would be seen that it was the intention of the Government to close the Municipal Loan Funds. Though he had supported the Government that inaugurated the measure he had always been opposed to the measure itself, and it would have been well for the country if it had not been passed. In Upper Canada there will be a great cry, and it will be alleged that we were voting a large sum to Lower Canada at the dictation of its members. But by the act of 1854, that relief was promised.—In carrying out the extinction of the *cens et rentes*, it was right, however, that Upper Canada and the Eastern Townships should be considered; and the Government had done so.—The prudent municipalities which had not run in debt were entitled to be remembered in the arrangement, and an equivalent would be given them. With regard to Lower Canada, while they were obtaining a relief from their indebtedness they would remember that the money was voted to secularize the Clergy Reserves, the lands reverted to the Crown, and were worth millions, and that the municipalities there had had the advantage of the difference.

Mr. FOLEY—Oh! out of their own lands.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Well, the Lower Canadians had freely given their votes for the measure, and if they had not done so, the secularization could not have been accomplished.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—If Lower Canadians had abstained altogether from voting, they would have been secularized.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE—The Lower Canadians, in doing so, had established a precedent which might be used respecting their own church property at some future day.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER did not use the argument of Lower Canadian liberality in favor of his position, but he rested it upon its own merits and on the promise of 1854. In the face of the burdens which the Upper Canadian municipalities had imposed upon the country, he did not see they could much object to the now promised arrangement. The burden which the vote for the extinction of the *cens et rentes* would be about £26,000 a-year while the Upper Canada municipalities were in arrears $1,300,000. Municipalities represented fully one-third of the population, and the interest and charges borne by the public exchequer in consequence was £115,000—a sum exceeding the interest upon the sum necessary to pay the *cens et rentes*. Lower Canada consented to forego the advantage of loaning out of the Municipal Fund instead of insisting on their rights and running the chance of paying or not. The municipalities in Lower Canada had borrowed only £500,000, and there was £1,000,000 left, which, however, would be reduced to £500,000 or so by the proposed payment for the censitaires. In view of these facts, instead of seeking to excite dissatisfaction in Upper Canada regarding this payment, they should be ready to admit the liberality of the Lower Canadians in relinquishing their right to barrow that balance of £500,000. (Hear, hear.) He came now to the question relating to the Seigniories of St. Sulpice, Lake of Two Mountains, and the Island of Montreal. It had been said that the operation of the Act relates to the commutation in those seigniories. In the Seigniory of the Island of Montreal there had been 1,888 commutations to the 1st March. In that of St. Sulpice, 10 commutations. In that of the Lake of Two Mountains, 12 commutations These two seigniories contained six or seven parishes each. These commutations were in all 1,900, and they had produced £83,664 up to 1852, as per account furnished by the Seminary of Montreal. Since then, to October, 1858, there had been paid £29,980 10s.—or in all £113.645 2s. 9d. The amount of commutation in the Parish of Montreal without the limits of the city, was £9,220 which embraced one-third of the Parish, only two-thirds remaining to be commuted. In the Island of Montreal, comprehending 10 Parishes, the amount was £10,491. He had not the papers at hand relating to St. Sulpice, but he thought the value commuted was £530, and in that of Two Mountains £1,-400. Adding these sums together and deducting them from the full amount paid, there had been paid in the City and Parish of Montreal £101,000. If the process was not more rapid in the rural districts the Feudal Tenure might last for 300 years. No relief was to be given to the City and Parish of Montreal, the reason being that they got the benefit of all the moneys that belonged to the Seminary of Montreal. There were colleges and schools in the city, where 5,000 children were educated gratuitously, and churches had been built in the same way.

Mr. DORION—Did not say the Seminary did not do good like other benevolent Institutions but that was no reason why the censitaires of Montreal should not share of the benefit.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Well, as to indemnifying the censitaires of Montreal, it would be wrong in principle. The evil of the Feudal System was that it taxed industry, and it was a great object for the people of Montreal to commute, since the buildings erected were so greatly burdened.

Mr. DORION had never complained that the Government did not come in aid of the censitaires of the Seigniory of St. Sulpice, so the hon. Attorney General need not expatiate upon this.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER proceeded and said the commutation for the Parish of Montreal was lighter than for other places. There the *lods et ventes* in arrears were to be collected, by the ordnance of Lord Sydenham, not at one-twelfth but at one-twentieth. After that they were to be one-sixteenth. The arrears were then over £100,000. The people of Montreal were thus much favored, while in the rural parts the *lods et ventes* were one-sixteenth.

Mr. DORION—That was by reason of the improvements in the city.

Hon. M. CARTIER—The *lods et ventes* were now, in the city, one-twentieth. When a farmer bought a farm it was not to sell it again, and he therefore considered he had to pay one-eight of the value in *lods et ventes;* this prevented transfers. The commutation in the city was now higher than the *lods et ventes*, but notwithstanding that it was even their interest to commute, since sales were frequent. In the two seigneuries of the St. Sulpice and Two Mountains the seigneur had a right to *lods et ventes* even upon exchange of property, which was very onerous, and these were the only two seigneuries so situated in Lower Canada. The habitants were averse to commute also on the ground that it would have then tendency to divert the property from their families, which they had a strong wish to prevent.

Six o'clock having arrived the Committee rose.

In the evening,—

Mr. CARTIER continued to explain that the experience of the last 20 years had shewn that there would not be, under Lord Sydenham's ordnance, a commutation in the rural seignories near Montreal. They had however, for 40 years past, enjoyed greater advantages than others, for the Seminary had consented to reduce their *lods et ventes* from one twelfth to one sixteenth in the country, and from one twelfth to one twenty-eighth in the city of Montreal. The arrears of *lods et ventes* there was about £80,000, the accumulation of 25 years, and by the ordnance they were reduced at least one fourth. Well, these seigneurs would have to come under the prevalence or the Seignorial Act of 1854, and £75,000 was to go in lieu of their *rentes constituees*. It was well that he should remark that the gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal were limited to the sum of £44,000, and in St. Sulpice and the Lake of the Two Mountains to £12,709—this being for their own benefit. In the Island of Montreal they had collected all the arrears and £2,096 more. In the two others they had collected only about £7,000. But the rest were considered bad debts. A relief of £45,000 would be afforded. The whole of the property of the Seminary would of course be transferred to the Crown, including the Champ de Mars, &c. The Old Government House, and other houses adjoining it, would be covered by the present arrangement. It would work, perhaps, to the detriment of these gentlemen; these *censitaires* were in no way complaining; but now that we are codifying our laws and directing the codifiers not to codify any law appertaining to the Feudal Tenure, they had willingly yielded. Some papers in Montreal, which made it their business to write falsehoods to prevent the passing of any measure, had said there was a great difference between the gentlemen of the Seminary and the Government as to what was to be paid, that £150,000 was to be paid, and that £10 would be taxed on every farm. These falsehoods would die away, as would those which were published in Toronto.

Mr. DORION would be happy to know that the Government had not offered £100,000 or that $150,000 had been claimed.

Mr. CARTIER said neither was the case.—These people said this question must be settled, yet, when it was to be settled, they cried out against it, wishing to have it kept open as a field for agitation.

Mr. FOLEY said that what had appeared in the Toronto paper alluded to would be proved to be correct every word of it.

Mr. CARTIER—If the hon. gentleman could make his statement good, he would give him a white black-bird [*merele blanc*].—Laughter.—Another question presented itself in connection with the scheme. It was provided that there should be no *lods et venes* hereafter in the City of Montreal, but that the fine should be paid on any transfer of property by death, exchange, or sale. This was, in fact, legislating in behalf of the poor censitare, for the wealthy and commuted, but the improvident we did not. Well, in rendering the payment of commutation money compulsory, it must render the abolition of the feudal tenure of Montreal perfect within twenty or thirty years. (Hear.) There was also a provision giving an equivalent to the Townships of Lower Canada. They got nothing by the bill of 1854 nor from the Clergy Reserves. Those localities, however, required roads and other public works, and as they would be prevented by the abolition of the Municipal Loan Fund from borrowing for such improvements. it was right that they should be considered. The Government had found a fund and presented a mode of application which he thought would be satisfactory. If, however, the gentlemen opposite knew of any other Lower Canada local fund which would meet the necessities of the case they would be glad to abandon their project and use that fund. There were, however, five small fiefs not included in the arrangement, but as they were in the city the Government would render commutation compulsory with respect to them at the demand of the censitaires.

Mr. DORION would speak of those small fiefs first, and it appeared that they were not to be dealt with because the consent of other Seigniors could not be obtained; but the consent of the other Seigniors had not been required to the measure of 1854, and why should it with regard to these fiefs? Did anybody believe that when this measure was passed, the censitaires of these fiefs would be satisfied, and would they not come next year to the Legislatnre to ask for right of commutation?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said the hon. gentleman should have said those five small fiefs amounted to little over £1,800.

Mr. DORION said the rights of those fiefs were worth £2,350; which represented a capital of £45,000, and they were as much entitled to have commutation as any other Seigniories. Regarding the general measure, he admitted it was a much bolder one than that of last year. Since then there had been two Governments, and the intermediate one had engaged to deal with the Seignorial Tenure, which be had no doubt would have been done in a much more satisfactory manner to both sections of the Province than would be done by the measure before the House. As it was, he was glad the Attorney General had undertaken the task. With respect to the measures of the Rouges alluded to, he had no doubt the Attorney General had appropriated a good many of them.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—But not the Rouges themselves.

Mr. DORION—Well, the Commissioners of the Seignorial Tenure had sat for five years an an immense cost; and for anything he knew, they had not yet done. As to the cost of commutation, the hon. member had estimated it at £450,-000 to £500,000, which was very near to the figure he himself (Dorion) had thought would be necessary. He had put it at £187,000, but he had omitted several sums which would probably bring the aggregate to £500,000. Then as to the allowance to the Eastern Townships there was there a population of about 200,000, which was one-fifth of the whole, so if they were paid in proportion they would have to get in round numbers £400,000. Add to this the grant to Upper Canada of $1,923,550, so that the whole sum would be $4,331,810. Now he could not see how this immense expenditure should be made, when the sum really wanted was only £500,000. The Upper Canada Municipalities did not require the amount proposed to be given them, and if it was it would be likely to be wasted or misspent, as previous large sums had been, in both Upper and Lower Canada. There was a strange feature in the measure, in as far as it related to the seigniory of Montreal. An extension of time was granted for the sale of the Champ de Mars. This would be an advantage to the seigniory, no doubt, and it might be an advantage to the country. But whether it was so or not, he was not prepared to say. What he objected to, however, was that, while the seigniory could commute at any time at a certain rate, they would be forced to commute should they at any time go into the market, and no corresponding advantages was afforded in return. The measure as a whole, as he had said, was not such as might have been expected, but he had no doubt it would be beneficial to the country, great though the sacrifice was which it involved, and which was not necessary to the extent proposed.

Mr. DUFRESNE said he could not help differing from the Government scheme as regards the seignories of Montreal. The consitaires of those seignories were not placed on the same footing as those of the other parts of the country. If they could be put on the same footing, it would be well. If this plan were continued, the Attorney General East would lose some of the best friends he had in the country, after another general election. These censitaires had been better treated in the past than others; they could, therefore, pay more now. He could, however, not vote against the resolutions on this account—he could not reject a whole scheme which would benefit the country at large, because his electors might not be benefitted so much as was expected. However, he hoped the Attorney General would consent to a different management in this particular. Now the member for Montreal had not been far when he charged the Government with allowing the funds to be eaten up by a costly commission. The hon. member for Lotbiniere had been one of those who made the law which established the commission. The hon. member for Montreal had taken that gentleman with him into the Ministry, and that shows that he approved of his past course.

Mr. MOWAT said the proposal of the Government was to assume a very large additional burden at a time when our financial agents had warned us against placing more debentures on the market, and immediately after a very high tariff had just passed the Legislature, which had alarmed the people—so high that it was impossible to make it higher, and must have the effect of curtailing the business of the country. The burden was not merely the amount required for relieving the censitaire; it was double, perhaps treble, the amount. Yet the Premier had told them they should rejoice at his moderation. During the recess, the Ministry instructed their newspaper organs to charge the Brown-Doaion Government with having in embryo some such scheme as this, and denounce it as the most monstrous scheme that ever was devised. The present Ministry were willing to do anything to gain the object of the hour. The scheme was one which, more than any other, was calculated to increase the feeling which already existed in Upper Canada for a repeal of the Union.

Attorney General MACDONALD—Such a feeling does not prevail. (Hear, hear.) You are mistaken.

Mr. MOWAT said he was not mistaken. There was no doubt of the fact, and the feeling had received a great stimulous during the last two or three months. (A laugh.) If the union could only be maintained at such an expense to both sections as had been incurred during the last few years, he thought it would be better for them that the repeal of the union should take place.

Mr. FOLEY said the Attorney General's generosity to Upper Canada was like that of the monkey which took the oysters and gave the shells to the sailors. This scheme was almost as delusive as the Clergy Reserve settlement, which to the present day, was considered a bad one by the majority of the people.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—"Hear, hear."

Mr. FOLEY said the result of the election which followed it had proved the position he (Mr. Foley) took. The party which made that settlement was put in a minority, which had increased until it was almost two to one. But it had not been in the power of the Government to apply the reserves to any other than an Upper Canadian purpose. The pretended generosity of the premier in proposing, by the force of his Lower Canada majority, to rob Upper Canada for the benefit of Lower Canada, was enough to make one's blood boil. It was not enough that they make tariff which was peculiarly to benefit Lower Canada, to the prejudice of Upper Canada, but they must take an enormous slice, like hat proposed, from Upper Canada for the exclusive benefit of the Lower Canada censitaires. When the Seigniorial Tenure Act was passed in 1854, they were told that it was to be a finality; that the £500,000 then voted would be sufficient for the settlement of all the Seignoial claims, and that a similar sum should be devoted to the special purposes of Upper Canada. How had the faith then pledged to Upper Canada been kept? Not a single sixpence of the sum proposed in lieu of the amount appropriated to Lower Canada had been paid. So they had no security whatever that the promise, in this instance, would be fulfilled. But, supposing it should be kept, what guarantee had they that the money would not be spent only in a few favorite localities, represented by supporters of the Ministry? The injustice and impropriety of the proposition were so monstrous in its very face that he had hardly patience to speak on it.

Mr. MACDOUGALL asked for some explanation from the Attorney General West.

Attorney General MACDONALD said his colleague the Attorney General East, had explained the subject very fully. Indeed, he (Mr. Macdonald) did not think he had left a single particular unalluded to. (Hear, hear)

Mr. DORION made several objections to the details of the measure, and thought that the claims might be settled in full by debentures or bonds which would be negotiable.

Dr. CONNOR admitted that this was a very important measure, since it would add five or six millions of dollars to the debt of the country. It was specially important, since Upper Canada paid the greater part of the money necessary to carry it out. Not a single member for that section of the Province had had a word to say in favor of the scheme. He hoped the Attorney General West would yet let the House hear how he defended this extraordinary measure. He (Dr. Connor) felt the question was full of difficulties, but it was an undoubted fact that in 1854 the Legislature deemed that £150,000 was quite a sufficient sum for the extinction of the Seigniorial Tenure; and yet, to-day, when in consequence of the failure of the crops, the country was so poor that the grants to mechanics institutes had to be withdrawn, it was proposed to appropriate £1,500,000 more to the object. It was a bad system of Government which permitted such things, and he contended that the amount proposed to be given to Upper Canada to quiet the objections which would otherwise arise, would be misapplied, for it was well known that large sums given in this way was invariably misused. It was the perpetration of such acts which created dissatisfaction, and led to the believe that the interest of Upper Canada were constantly jeopardized by the votes from Lower Canada. He allowed that it was difficult for the Lower Canadian members to know precisely the wants of Upper Canada, yet they could not but see that the ministers representing the latter section did not possess the confidence of its representatives. However they contented themselves with sneering at the Opposition. He would, however, tell them that Upper Canada was willing to have the question settled, but it did not want the bribe that was offered, and some other mode should have been found out of accomplishing the object.

Mr. MACDOUGALL did not think much was to be gained by talking, still as it was his duty and that of his friends, they would record their protest against the proposed appropriation. On grounds of public policy and national considerations, he admitted that it was desirable to extinguish the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada; and such was the opinion in 1854, when a considerable sum was voted for the purpose, which sum, however, was deemed ample in all respects. (Mr. Macdougall then referred to the resolutions of 1854, the last of which objected to leaving the amount indefinite.) He differed with his hon. friend from Montreal (Mr. Dorion), and maintained that the equivalent to be given to Upper Canada was no advantage to this section at all. It was well known that some of the Upper Canada municipalities did not pay interest on the debentures they had issued, but the Government had treated these municipal debts as if the Province owed them. and were actually paying the said interests, yet the pretended equivalent for the money to be given for Lower Canada was the payment of the very interests on the municipal debts which were being paid by the Government at this very time. (Mr. Macdougall went on to show that Upper Canada contributed the larger part of the revenue, &c., &c., and then alluded to the dobts which had been so often expressed of the equity of the Seigniorial claims). The condition of Upper Canada was now so different from what it was in 1854, that it became a very serious question how the immense sums proposed to be voted would be paid. It was hoped that a good harvest would set matters right, and although he had had fears about it, yet he, too, now hoped it would be a good one. But was it prudent to run the risk of plunging plunging the country in greater difficulties before there was any certainty of returning prosperity? He thought not. All the statements and calculations made in the past on this subject had been found erroneous. The senior member for Toronto, and others, had predicted this, but they were laughed at just as they are now, and he (Mr. Macdougall) very much doubted whether even the sum now proposed would be found sufficient. (Mr. Macdougall then remarked at some length, and in severe terms, upon the negligence of the Government in allowing some of the Upper Canada municipalities to get into debt beyond their means of paying.) He believed that on the day his Excellency gave his assent to this bill the union between Upper and Lower Canada would be practically severed.

Mr. BUREAU—Carried.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—It would be the last weight that would Break the camel's back.

SEVERAL VOICES from French members—Carried, carried.

Mr. MACDOUGALL repeated this statement in a more emphatic form, and said it would be the duty of the Upper Canadians to set about the agitation for a repeal of the Union. The question in hand could have been treated in a different way, and the very worst means seemed to have been chosen as if for the purpose of creating dissatisfaction.

Cries of question, question.

The Chairman was about to put the first resolution when

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD asked with surprise, "What are you going to pass these resolutions one day after being submitted?" He contended that it was unfair to press the question with such haste. It was unfair to the House and to the country; and he contended that at least two or three days should be allowed before the vote was taken. The Attorney General West should have spoken; and he was surprised that he should consent to have a matter of this importance put through so abruptly.

Mr. McKELLAR contended for time. He had read the resolutions, but he confessed he did not yet understand them; still he saw it was the determination of the Government to pass them before the House rose. (The hon. member went over the objections taken by previous speakers, and repeated his appeal for delay.)

The first resolution was then carried.

Mr. FOLEY said they must all admire the firmness of Lower Canadians in standing to what they considered their interests. It was different in the case of many Upper Canadians. Where were these independent gentlemen now who professed to be the advocates of the special interests of Upper Canada? There was a beggarly array of empty benches while hundreds of thousands of pounds were being voted away. If ever he had spoken with regret he did so now. No one had been more favourable to the Union than he, but if matters went on as it seemed likely they would, he would go for repealing it. Lower Canadians might go on if they pleased, but the end was not yet.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU said the action of gentlemen of the Upper Canada Opposition put him and other Lower Canadian Oppositionists in a false position. He was in favor of the measure, he was strongly in support of it. It was right. But delay ought to be granted—one, two, three days, if the wanted it. The justice of the measure would make itself apparent ere long. But suppose the speech of the hon. members on his own side of the House went to their constituents what could he say; he who had said the present administration was a curse to the country? He was, for his part, ready to stand all night in support of the measure.

Mr FOLEY explained that he was especially opposed to that part of the scheme which would make the two thirds of the honest people of Upper Canada pay the debts of the remaining third.

Attorney General MACDONALD—Oh no, no such thing is proposed.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU had always been under the impression hitherto, that Lower Canada was sacrificed to Upper Canada. (Hear.) For his part he thought the present scheme was not at all unfair to Upper Canada. (Hear) Upper Canada had had a great deal from the Municipal Loan Fund more than Lower Canada. The Government never said that the half million of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures due to Lower Canada were to be stopped. Upper Canada would have had a million more than Lower Canada. (Hear.) And, besides this, half a million more was to be given to the Northern Railway! He said again Lower Canada was being sacrificed to Upper Canada. This Northern Railroad thing, however, would be another affair as bad as that of the Grand Trunk. Could not the Government sell the road without the new bill? He repeated once more that he opposed the Ministry because they sacrificed Lower Canada. Three fourths of the expenditure of the last four years had been spent in Upper Canada. The Opposition, however, had all expressed their desire to make the appropriation for Lower Canada. Indeed any Government in power would be forced to settle this question. It was the intention of the Government of which he had formed ed one to settle it.

Mr. S. MACDONALD said it had been the object of the Brown-Dorion Ministry to settle it. They were prepared to pay the Seigniors 20s in the pound—and 60s—as was the present proposition, and by means which would have been more satisfactory to Lower Canada as well as Upper Canada. (Hear and laughter.)

Mr. FORTIER said if the hon. member for Cornwall would just show what his scheme was he would not only listen to it, but support it if it was better than that of the Government. (Hear and laughter.)

Mr. THIBEAUDEAU was prepared to stay all night to vote for the resolution if it was necessary to do so, but he thought the Government might give another day before deciding the matter. The Government were pledged to pay their dues, and the Brown-Dorion Government were equally pledged to do so. He thought every one should be fully satisfied with the very clear explanation of the Attorney General East.

Mr. ALLEYN said there was a discrepancy between the statements just made by the member for Portneuf, and that made by Mr. Mowat, who said that if a pledge had been given, it had been gained under false pretences.

Mr. MOWAT replied that his meaning was that if the claim in the bill which provided for the payment of £150000, was taken as a pledge for the payment of a larger sum, then it was a pledge obtained under false pretences. With regard to the pretended benefit to Upper Canada by this scheme, if the grant to the Municipalities was of equal benefit to all, it would be different, but less than half the country would be benefitted.

Mr. HOGAN thought that the debate should be adjourned out of respect to the public whose opinion ought to be consulted on a measure of this importance. As to what had been said by the member for Portneuf with regard to the pledge of the Brown-Dorion Government, to pay money in aid of the censitairee, he begged to say that he was unaware of any such pledge. From what had been said he was convinced that those who boasted so much of their purity were quite ready to sacrifice their principles for the sake of office. If the members of the Brown-Dorion Government really had any plan of their own on this subject of which they might be proud, and which might be of befit to the country, they should not attempt to hoodwink the House, but should openly declare it, as they had ample opportunity of doing. They were very ready to attack the Government for their policy, but the most effectual way of doing so would be to explain their own views. He moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again, which was lost upon a division.

The resolutions were then put and carried *zeriatim*, Mr. FOLEY protesting on behalf of the Opposition against the proceeding.

The committee then rose and reported. On the motion that the report be received on Tuesday, the House divided, with the following result:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Bourassa, Bureau, Burton, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Chapais, Coutlee, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Dufresne, Duncan, Fellowes, Ferres, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Harwood, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, LeBoutillier, Lemiux, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McGee, Meagher, Morin, Ouimet, Panet, Piche, Playfair, Price, Rose, Sherwood, Simard, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Webb.—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Burwell, Connor Cook, Dorland, Finlayson, Foley, Harcourt, Donald A. Macdonal, J. S. Macdonald, Mattice, McKellar, Mowat, Walker Powel, James Ross, Rymal, Stirton, Wallbridge, and Wright.—19.

The House then adjourned.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY,

RESOLUTIONS

To be moved by the Honorable Mr. Inspector General GALT, on the subject of the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

Mr. GALT moves to resolve that it is expedient to provide,—

1. That the Northern Railway of Canada, with its Rolling Stock and Plant and all the corporate rights and privileges of the Company, shall be forthwith vested in the Crown for the following purposes:—The Governor in Council may cause the said Railway, Rolling Stock and Plant to be put in complete order and repair,—and may raise the funds requisite for that purpose by the issue of Provincial Debentures or otherwise, and the sum expended for that purpose up to the time of the sale hereinafter mentioned, shall be added to the claim of the Province, and be a first charge upon the proceeds of such sale:—And the Governor in Council may cause the Railway to be worked, either by the intervention of the Company, or by any other persons or parties; but the surplus of the receipts, after the payment of all expenses of working and keeping the Railway, Stock and Plant in order, and the deduction of six per cent per annum, on the total amount of the claim of the Province, shall from time to time be paid over to the Company:—The said Railway, stock, plant, rights and privileges may on the first day of August, be sold by Public Auction, in the City of Toronto, after due notice;—and that the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed among the Creditors of the Company, including the Province, in the order of the priority of their respective claims, those of equal rank as to priority being paid *pro rata*, if there be not enough to pay them in full:—And the Governor in Council may cause the said Railway, Stock, Plant, rights and privileges to be purchased for the Province at such sale, and pay the balance (if any) of the purchase money, after deducting the amount of the Provincial claim, out of the public moneys.

2. That the Governor in Council may treat and agree with the Company or its Bondholders, or both, for the transfer of the said Railway and Stock, plant, rights, and privileges to the Company or to the Bondholders, or to both, and for permitting the parties to whom such transfer shall be made to raise additional capital, not exceeding $250,000 sterling, to be applied in the repair and improvement of the said Railway and Stock, and for the payment of the debts of the Company:—If such agreement be made, the Railway and Stock and the rights and privileges of the Company shall be transferred in pursuance of such agreement, by Order in Council, to such parties and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon; and any such Order in Council shall vest the property and rights therein mentioned in the parties therein mentioned, subject to such conditions as aforesaid, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if such transfer were made by, and such conditions were contained in an Act of the Provincial Parliament; and the parties to whom the transfer shall be made, shall be held to be the Northern Railway Company:—The Governor in Council may grant a priority of lien or of dividends, on the Railway and Stock for the said additional capital, and such portion of the present capital secured by Bonds or Debentures of the Company as may be found expedient:—And the Bondholders of the Company, in case the additional capital be raised by them, may vote at meetings of the Shareholders, and shall have respectively the same number of votes as they would have if instead of Bonds they held an equal amount of Stock.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

RESOLUTIONS

To be moved by the Honorable Mr. Inspector General GALT, on the subject of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.

The Honorable Mr. GALT moves to resolve that it is expedient:—

1. That provision should be made to charge any sums which may be made payable in final settlement of certain claims arising out of the abolition of the Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, upon the unappropriated Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada, and for this purpose to restrain the issue of Debentures by Municipalities in Lower Canada on the security of the said Fund under the Acts respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds:—and also to amend the said Acts as regards the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, so as to prevent the further issue of Debentures on the security of the said Fund,—and to afford relief to the Municipalities which have raised money by Debentures issued on the security of the said Fund, and at the same time to secure the redemption of such Debentures by the Municipalities respectively liable.

2. That for purposes aforesaid, it is expedient to provide,—that except as hereinafter mentioned, no loan shall, hereafter be raised by any municipality under the said Acts, nor shall any Debentures be thereafter issued under them to any municipality: but that whenever the principal of any Debentures issued upon the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund either of Upper or Lower Canada becomes due, the Receiver General, if he has then in his hands no sufficient funds appropriated to pay the same, may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, raise such funds by the issue of other Debentures upon the credit of the said Fund, redeemable at such time as he deems expedient:—Except that Debentures may be issued under By-laws which have already received the sanction of the Government in Council, but under which Debentures have not been issued to the parties entitled to receive the same;—And except also that the Governor in Council may authorize the issue, under the conditions of the said Acts, of Debentures on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada, to an amount not exceeding in the whole four hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount heretofore issued, or to be issued under By-laws heretofore sanctioned as aforesaid.

3. That a sum equal to the amount of five cents in the dollar on the assessed yearly value, or a like percentage on the interest at six per cent per annum on the assessed value, of all the assessable property in every municipality which has raised money by Debentures issued under the said Acts, shall be paid by such municipality to the Receiver General on or before the day of in the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and every year thereafter, unless and until the total amount in principal and interest payable by such municipality to the Receiver General under the said Acts by reason of such loan, shall have been paid and satisfied, or a smaller sum shall be sufficient to satisfy the same in any year, in which case such smaller sum only shall be so paid:—that the said sum shall be the first charge upon all the funds of the municipality, for whatever purpose or under whatever By-law they may have been raised, and that no Treasurer, or other officer of the municipality shall after the day of in the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, pay any sum whatever out of any funds of the municipality in his hands until the sum then payable by the municipality to the Receiver General as aforesaid, has been paid to him:—The sum aforesaid to be instead of the payments which the municipality would otherwise be bound to make to the Receiver General under the said Acts: But if not paid as hereinbefore required, the municipality shall be held to be in default, and shall be liable to be dealt with in the manner provided by the said Acts, with regard to the municipalities in default: and that the Receiver General shall charge interest in his accounts with municipalities under the said Acts, at the rate of six per centum, on all moneys paid by him for any municipality whether as principal or interest, until the same are repaid.

4. That instead of the special rate mentioned in the sixth section of the Act 16 Victoria, chapter 22, there shall, in the present year one thousond eight hundred and fifty-nine, be levied upon all the assessable property in every municipality which has raised money by Debentures as aforesaid, a rate five per cent. in the dollar upon the assessed yearly value and a like per centage on the interest at the rate of six per cent per annum of the assessed value of such property, and a like rate in each year thereafter until the total sums payable as principal or interest to the Receiver General by reason of such Debentures, shall be paid off, or until a reduced rate shall be substituted by Order in Council.—That such rate shall be levied by virtue of an Act to be passed for that purpose, but shall be entered on the Collector's Rolls and collected and paid to the Treasurer of the Municipality in the same manner as ordinary rates imposed by Municipal By-laws, and whether any other rate is or is not imposed in the Municipality in the same year:—and that the proceeds of such rate shall be applied by the Treasurer exclusively towards the payment of the sum payable by the Municipality to the Receiver General in each year, if such sum be not then already paid, but if it be then already paid or there be any surplus of the said rate after paying it, the rate or surplus may be applied to the other purposes of the Municipality, in like manner as the proceeds of other rates.

5. That whenever it appears to the Governor in Council, upon the Report of the Receiver General, that a lower rate in the dollar than the rate aforesaid, in any Municipality, will be thereafter sufficient to pay the interest and contribution to the Sinking Fund payable by such Municipality in each year, under the Acts aforesaid, such lower rate may be substituted by order in Council for the rate aforesaid. And that so long as any sum of money is payable to the Receiver General by any Municipality under the Acts aforesaid, he may always retain in his hands any sum of money which would otherwise be payable by him to such Municipality, crediting the same to it, in his accounts with it under the said Acts.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, for the election of office-bearers, and the transaction of general business, was held, according to previous notice, in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening last, when the following Report was read, and adopted:—

TO THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Your committee respectfully beg leave to Report, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution the proceedings of the Society, and the results of their efforts in its behalf during the year about to close; and nothing of an unusual character having transpired, they will proceed directly with a statement of the facts in the following order.

By a reference to the list of members at the close of last year, it appears that the Society consisted of Five Hundred and Sixty Three members; which number has been reduced during the year, by deaths, resignations, and the expulsion of Sixty-two members for non-payment of monthly and other dues, by Seventy members, five of whom only tendered their resignations; thus leaving the number of members Five hundred and nine at this date.

By the Books of last year it will be seen that the Balance of Funds in the hands of the Treasurer at its close was $205.43; against which there were outstanding liabilities to the amount of $76.64; thus leaving a nett balance of $128.79.

Your Committee are happy to be enabled to report a year of remarkable prosperity, in so far as the Receipts of money are concerned; as shown by a balance now on hand, as per Treasurer's Report, of $834, 30, including $15. 62, amount of Fines collected from officers from absence from monthly and other meetings of the Society—(this is as you will perceive, exclusive of the property of the Society.) This balance is large as compared with that of the last year; but a greater degree of punctuality in the payment of members, many of whom are still in arrears, would have enabled your Committee to report a still larger sum in the Treasury of the Society. It is with great reluctance that your Committee make reference to the default of members in this respect; but are constrained so to do in the interest of the Society; and in hopes that their so doing will be properly appreciated by those to whom the reference applies. In connection with this part of the Report, a list of the names of members in arrears is herewith produced, with the several amount due by each, amounting to $1,140.00.

The demands upon the Charitable Fund have been fewer than during the previous year; from which your Committee infer that want and destitution have been less prevalent; and during the time your Committee have acted as the dispenser of your charity, they have been enabled to give immediate, though moderate relief, to all applicants deemed fitting objects of charity.

This consideration alone should, in the opinion of your committee, induce our fellow countrymen in Montreal generally to join in the efforts of the Society, and thus give it position and influence of wider range and still more extensive utility.

Your Committee have great pleasure in further reporting, that the Annual Pic-nic was the most successful ever held by the Society, and realized $591.83; which sum has been set aside as the basis of a St. Patrick's Hall Fund, with a view of ultimately realizing the provisions of the constitution in reference to acquiring property and building a St. Patrick's Hall.

Your committee however, unwilling to depart from the charitable custom of making some provision for the Orphan Asylum, and encouraged by the unprecedented success of the Pic-Nic just refferred to, provided for in connection with the St. Patrick's Temperance Society—held a second Pic-Nic; again realising thereby the munificent sum of $500.90, which was handed over to the Rev. Mr Dowd for the benefit of the Asylum.

The Annual Soiree of the Society was as usual successful; realizing the sum of $109.37 which was placed to the credit of the Charitable Fund of the Society.

Your Committee have much pleasure in being able further to report that a new step has been taken during the year towards more fully carrying out the provisions of the Constitution; by the organization of a Debating Class, composed of volunteer members of the Society, whose exercises have been uigorously, and your Committee hopes beneficially, carried on during the winter. In connection with this Class, monthly essays have been read by different members of the Society; and your Committee venture to hope that exercises so valuable, not only to those immediately engaged in them, but to the Society generally, will be continued by those who may succeed them in office, as one of the most valuable exercises in connection with the Society.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day—a Day ever fresh and dear to the Irish people—was both successful and creditable to the Society, as well as to the Irish citizens generally. This is, of course, as usual, and as your Committee believe it ever shall be, so long as the honor and memory of the Patron Saint of Ireland is the object of celebration by the Irish people.

The Society held its Annual Dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, where a large number of the members and their guests spent the evening, in commemorating the great and good of whom our native land has furnished so many worthy of the respect and admiration of the members of this Society, and ever to be remembered by Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day.

Your Committee, in conclusion, would suggest, as the result of their experience, that the successful working of the Society in a great measure depends upon the efficiency and intelligence of the Committee of Management; indeed, more upon this Committee than upon any other officer or officers; and your Committee would express the hope that special attention may be given to this suggestion, in conducting the approaching election.

The whole respectfully submitted.

RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec.

THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL;

IN ACCOUNT WITH J. E. MULLIN, TREASURER.

General Fund.

CR.		
By Balance from last year.		$101 05
" Cash received for admission Fees, Monthly Dues, &c.		448 75
" " Nett proceeds of Annual Pic-Nic.		591 83
" " Nett proceeds of Soiree		109 37
" " Do. Dinner		6 60
		$1257 60
DR.		
To Cash Deposited in City and District Savings Bank	$600 00	
" " Paid appropriation (being nett proceeds of Soiree) to the Charitable Fund	109 37	
" " Paid for Printing, Newspapers, advertising, &c.	64 97	
" " Paid for Rent of Hall	180 00	
" " Do. for Salary to to Jas. M'Grath.	60 50	
" " Paid sundry other expenses	152 43	
" " Balance on hands this day	90 33	1257 60

By Cash brought down	$90 33
Interest on money in Bank	14 00

J. E. MULLIN, Treasurer.

Montreal, 4th April, 1859.

THE SAME IN ACCOUNT WITH J. E. MULLIN, TREASURER.

Charitable Fund.

CR.		
By Cash from last year		$104 38
" Nett proceeds of Pic-nic appropriated from General Fund		109 37
" Cash received from Fines of Officers		15 62
		$229 37
DR.		
To Cash paid, as per orders, from Charitable Committee	$99 50	
" Balance on hands	129 87	229 37
By Balance on hands		$129 87

J. E. MULLIN, Treasurer.

Montreal, 4th April, 1859.

At the election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society for the ensuing year, held on Monday evening, the 4th instant, M. Doherty, Esq., having declined re-election as President, called C. W. Sharpley, Esq., 1st Vice-President, to the chair, and nominated B. Devlin, Esq., for that office, whereupon the latter gentleman was unanimously elected President.

1st Vice-President—Thos. Healy, Esq., do.

2nd Do.—Neil Shannon, Esq., do.

Treasurer—J. E. Mullin, Esq., do.

Corresponding Secretary—R. McShane, Esq., do.

Recording Secretary—Edwin Woods, Esq., do.

Wm. Booth, Esq.—Assisting Rec. Secretary, do.

Committee of Management.—Messrs. E. Murphy, D. Shannon, T. Keane, P. Kearney, T. Patton, Wm. Butler, J. M'Elroy, T. M'Kenna, Thos. M'Cready, John Cutler, Ed. M'Keon, J. McCann, J. O'Brien, W. P. Bartley, W. Maguire, J. M'Clusky, P. M'Keon, and B. Tansey.

Grand Marshall—John McDonald.

Assistants—John Maher, John Charles, William Gooley and Arthur M'Kenna.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Montreal Permanent Building Society.

The first annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Permanent Building Society was held, on the 6th instant, at the Society's Office, 22 St. François Xavier Street.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the Vice-President, Mr. M. H. Gault, took the chair and read the following report and statement:—

"The Board of Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders, at this the first Annual Meeting of the Society, the following report of its proceedings from the commencement.

The Society was organized early in the month of April, 1858, and the first payments on account of Capital were made on the 1st June following, at which period the business of the Society may be considered to have commenced. The number of Shareholders at that time was 67, representing 307 shares, and a subscribed capital of $61,400.00. The Society has since been steadily advancing, the number of Shareholders having increased to 124, representing 572 shares, and a subscribed capital of $114,-400.00. Of this number, 58 shares, amounting to $11,600.00, have been advanced, the remaining 514 being investing shares.

The Directors have exercised the greatest caution in making investments—the whole of the advanced shares have been secured by mortgages on real estate, worth, it is believed in each case, at least double the amount loaned.—No loss of any kind has occurred, nor is any anticipated.

The amount of Expenditure under the head of Preliminary Expenses, will be found to ue very moderate, compared with that of similar institutions, whilst the same remark may be made in reference to the current Working Expenses, the total disbursements under this head being $480.00.

The Directors feel themselves in a position to congratulate the shareholders upon the satisfactory result of the first year's transactions, which have yielded a profit at the rate of 21 per cent. per annnm, (compounded monthly) on the amount invested, and they take this opportunity of urging upon them the importance of individually exerting themselves to enlarge the sphere of the Society's operations, by the introduction of new members.

The advantages offered by the Society of a perfectly safe investment, coupled with a high rate of interest, require only to be known to be appreciated, especially by the large class of persons who are desirous of accumulating periodical savings to the best advantage.

Your Secretary and Treasurer has by his zeal and ability entitled himself to the entire confidence of the Board,

Four of the Directors, viz: Messrs. Gault, Esdaile, Frothingham and Kerry, retire from the Board, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. H. GAULT, Vice-President.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS AND EFFECTS OF THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

From its commencement, 1st of June, 1858, to the 25th March, 1859.

RECEIPTS.

	$ c.
Payments on investing Shares	8976 78
Do on advanced Shares	644 88
Entrance Fees	228 80
Management Fees	478 30
Fines	5 45
Transfer Fees	2 00
Interest	1591 00
Cash deposit	610 30
Advance from Bank ($2000, less discount)	1969 10
	$14506 61

EXPENDITURE.

	$ c.
Preliminary expense incurred in organizing the Society, consisting of Legal Expenses, Printing, Account Books, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	274 85
Secretary (Management Fees retained)	394 40
Board Fees	86 00
Cash Deposit withdrawn	100 00
Interest	3 00
Insurance	11 75
Advance from bank repaid	2000 00
Advances to Members—secured by Martgages on Real Estate	11600 00
Balance	36 61
	$14506 61

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

	$ c
Stock	8926 38
Entrance Fees	228 80
Management Fees	480 30
Deposits	343 55
Net Profits realized—being at the rate of 21 ₩ cent ₩ annum, compound interest, calculated monthly on the paid up capital	859 70
	$10838 73

ASSETS.

	$ c
Mortgages	10802 12
Cash	862 61
	$10838 73

LINDSAY B. LAWFORD, Secretary and Treasury.

We certify that we have made a careful examination of the Books of the Montreal Permanent Building Society, and find them to be in strict acordance with the above statement.

W. P. REYNOLDS,
HENRRY A. BUDDEN,
Auditors.

It was then moved by Mr. Richard Holland, seconded by Mr. Pickering, and resolved—

"That the report now read be adopted and printed."

Messrs. Henry Thomas and Richard Holland having been appointed Scrutineers of the ballot for the election of Directors, reported that Messrs. Gault, Esdaile, Kerry and Frothingham had been duly re-elected.

It was then moved by Mr. A. W. Oglivie, seconded by Mr. Merry, and resolved—

"That Messrs W. P. Reynolds, and H. A. Budden be elected Auditors for the ensuing year."

It was then moved by Dr. G. W. Campbell, seconded by Mr. A. W. Oglivie, and resolved.

"That as an inducement to Shareholders to prepay 12 months instalments in advance, the Directors be recommended to allow interest at the rate of 8 per cent on such prepayment."

It was then moved by Mr. W. A. Merry, seconded by Mr. Alexander, and resolved—

"That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of Society for the past year; also, to the Auditors for their services; and to the Secretary and Treasurer for the zeal and ability displayed in the performance of his duties."

A Special General Meeting was then held for the purpose of making certain alterations in the rules of the Society, the principal amendments being the abolition of the fees heretofore charged as entrance and management fees.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—This trial began on Friday. The evidence as far as it proceeded was a mere restatement of the facts already well known to the public. The following is the opening speech of the Attorney General:—

OPENING SPEECH OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OULD.

May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the Jury—The indictment just read to you charges Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the bar, with the willful murder of Philip Barton Key. I shall relate to you, briefly as I can, the chief incidents connected with this tragedy, so far as the evidence will disclose. the parties are doubtless well known to you already, at least by reputation, one being a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the great commercial metropolis of the Union, and the other having long and honorably filled the post of public prosecutor in this District. Perhaps some of you have seen how he discharged the duties which have fallen to my lot. The place where the crime, as charged in the indictment, was committed, was in the City of Washington; the time, the 27th of February last. It was the Sabbath, a day which for more than 1800 years has been set apart in commemoration of the divine mission which brought "Pease on earth and good will to man." In the soft gush of that Sabbath sunlight, at an hour between the morning and evening Christian sacrifice, at the time almost when the sound of the Chruch bells was lingering in the air, the deceased, all unconsious of the tremendous woe which then stood suspended over his house, met the prisoner at the bar in a public thoroughfare of this city. He must have seen, from the atitude and movements, and other evidences of deliberate intent which rounded into completeness the scene of the hour, that the prisoner at the bar contemplated some bloody deed. Unarmed and defensless as deceased was, he used the poor and feeble means in his power to save his life. How ineffectual they were, even in the delaying of the terrible fate, the evidence in the case will show. The prisoner at the bar had come to the carnival of blood fully prepared; he was a walking magazine; he was not only provided with a number of fire arms, but had taken care to supply himself with different varieties, each one possessed of its peculiar excellence for the murderous work. He is a nice and close calculator, who, in the contingency of an anticipated collision, might call to his aid both a Derringer and a revolver. If before the time of the meeting any such idea passed through the mind of the prisoner at the bar, it seems indicated by the number and variety of firearms, and the temporary armor in which he was attired, to wit, a convenient overcoat on an inconveniently warm day, from which it would seem he did not reason carelessly. Against this moving battery, which could place itself in any position like a piece of flying artillery on a field of battle, the deceased had nothing to interpose, and interposed nothing save a physical strength, which, when governed by presence of mind, was but feeble at best. A poor and feeble opera-glass, which, even thrown with well directed aim, was comparatively harmless, and, last of all, piteous exclamations, which, however they might have moved other men, in this case, at least fell on ears of stone. The evidence in this case, Gentlemen of the Jury, will show to you, from the first act in this tragedy to its close, through every successive scene of horror, not only that deceased was unarmed, but that the prisoner at the bar knew such was the fact when they met; that he knew it when the first shot was fired at the corner; that he must surely have known it when subsequently the exclamations of deceased were dying in the air; and that, possibly more certainly still, he must have known it when he stood bravely over his victim, revolver in hand, seeking to scatter the brains of one at whom he had fired three times and mortally wounded, and when his eyes were then being covered with the film of death. I say not this for the purpose of influencing your minds against the prisoner at the bar, but as an illustration of the principle at common law, that homicide with a deadly weapon, perpetrated by a party who has all the advantages on his side, and with all the circumstances of deliberate cruelty and vindictiveness, is murder, no matter what the antecedent provocation in the case. Mr. Ould then cited from Wharton's Criminal law, adding that the evidence in this case will show to you that no matter how revengeful may have the prisoner at the bar toward the deceased at the time of the meeting, yet sufficient time elapsed between that moment and the period of the catastrophe for his passion, whatever may have influenced him, to have subsided. Not only was their sufficient time, but all the circumstances of the case conspired to such a result. I know not, gentlemen, how so bloody a purpose could be maintained during such a length of time, and under such appealing circumstances, unless it was sustained by remorseless revenge. At least four or five shots were fired, or attempted to be fired. The interval of time, greater or less, between those shots, was filled up by earnest and frantic entreaties, such as a man would make for his life; such, perhaps, as a desire for an opportunity for self vindication, and perhaps the recollection of the little ones left clustering around his own hearthstone. The first shot which probably took effect on the person of the deceased, wounded him in the groin. From that time at least, until he fell on the pavement, he was in supplicating retreat, yet the prisoner at the bar did not desist from his bloody intent, even when he stood over the prostrate and dying form of the deceased. Nay, more, the evidence will show that at that time he was attempting to add mutilation to murder, when he was arrested by the parties whose feet subsequently bore his victim from the spot on which he fell. Murder, gentlemen of the Jury, has been defined and the definition accepted and allowed all over the civilized world as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. The distinction between the two, gentleman, although frequently made the subject of controcersy, is tolerably well understood. I beg leave to refresh your minds by stating the general principles as recognized in common law, and which govern us in the administration of criminal justice. Mr. Ould here read additional extract from Wharton, adding: The rules, gentlemen, by which the crime of murder is tested are not of to-day's or yesterday's growth. They have come down to us consecrated by time and the approval of just, wise and good men. While changes in other respects have been made in the law which governs and controls the relations of man to man; while the hand of reform and innovation has been busy in tearing down and remodeling other portions of the structure of human justice, the great, grand and old foundations of the common law with respect to this offense, instead of being impaired, have been strengthened by time. Springing like an arch over the vast chasm of the remote past and the present, they have become stronger by the pressure of centuries. The maxims of the common law relating to the crime of murder are based on common law and common justice. However technical that common law may be in other respects, here it deals alone with fact. All its features are essentially humane. The feasures of these great old masters, even our rough ancestors, as portrayed to us in the light of their own maxims, are reflected to us living, actual men, like unto ourselves. These principles owe their entire strength, and I may say also their veracity, to their humanity, not a maudlin, sickly sentimental humanity, but one that is God-fearing and to men loving; and while thus they allow a sufficient toloration of the weakness of our common nature, they form, as it were, at the same time the very pedestal upon which rests the sublime figure of public justice. Whenever these principles are perverted, whenever they are warped for the purpose of shielding a criminal, whether he be humble or powerful, the blow is struck at both humanity and justice. Society, gentlemen, has its human cries as well as the solitary prisoner, and if they came up to us in the swell of uncounted voices, they are no less strong. The Jury that sends its deliverance to the offender whose stains are not washed off by the evidence in the trial, is itself derelict to the high obligations which humanity imposes. These principles relating to the law of murder have been proved by experience so eminently wise and just that in no civilized code that I ever heard of has there been any departure from them. Innovation, even in its wildest moments, has never yet suggested the propriety of allowing revenge as either a justification or even a palliation for the crime of murder. Human society could exist upon no other basis—civilization itself would become an impossibility. The common law has a most sacred regard for human life—so sacred that even the rankest criminal—he who has assumed to himself the functions of judge, jury and executioneer, is himself given by the law the privilege of a fair and impartial trial.

It gives to-day to Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the bar, not only what he denied to his victim, namely—an impartial Jury, and an upright Judge, but until he is proved guilty, clothes him in the spotless robes of innocence. How long the facts which may be proven in the progress of this case—how long the presumption of innocence in his favor will control the facts of the case as they may be given to you in evidence, is for you to determine. How soon, gentlemen, that presumption will be supplanted by another, terrible to the prisoner, is one which the law authorises you to draw. The presumption of murder arising from every unlawful killing, is for you to judge whether, in addition to this second presumption, the proofs of the case will show further express malice ot the prisoner toward the deceased, it is for you to decide. You sit there, gentlemen, under the law of the land. No prince or potentate ever exercised a higher function than that which you are called upon to perform. It is as solemn as death; it is as momentous as life. Your consciences have been purged by the ordeal of the Court, and you have solemnly sworn you are competent to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. You sit there as jurors, and not as legislators. Whether the law be wise or foolish; whether it inflicts too severe or too mild a punishment, is no concern of yours. You are there to find the facts and not to amend the law. You might as well ignore the law which impannels you, as to attempt to alter or set aside the law which defines and establishes the crime of murder. Nor have you anything to with the punishment which the law affixes to the crime. The responsibility rests alone with the law-making power, and the propriety of its exercise and administration is a question addressed exclusively to the wise discretion of the Executive, who can sheath the sword of justice or let it fall upon the guilty head. Your duties and responsibilities, gentlemen, are solemn and momentous enough without asuming that those do not belong to you. You sit there to try the issue between the prisoner at the bar, and the prosecution of the United States which alleges that the law has been violated. The issue thus made up you are sworn to try, and that issue is alone the guilt of the party. The responsibilities which attach to the correspondences of that finding rest elsewhere. Nay, more. Those consequences themselves, independent even of their responsibilities, are in the hands of the law, and in the keeping of a wise, merciful and just God. I know not, gentlemen of the Jury, what will be the peculiar line of the defence in this case. If I did, it would hardly be proper for me to allude to it at this time. If; however, gentlemen, it be legal and proved to your satisfaction, let the prisoner go free—free as the winds of heaven. If, however, on the other hand, it be not legal—if it receive not the sanction of the law, or, being legal, it be not proved, I charge you, gentlemen of the Jury, by the duty you owe to yourselves, your God and your country, to smite the red hand of violence everywhere by your verdict, and proclaim to the four quarters of the now listening world, there is yet virtue left to a Jury, no matter how high the position, or how lofty the pretensions, of the offender.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the City Council, last evening, the Mayor submitted his proposition respecting the North Shore Railway and a discussion ensued which continued until nearly midnight. The Council were informed, in a communication read by His Honor, that the plans, specification and estimates of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation and Land Company were completed three weeks ago, and that, while at Toronto, he procured, thanks to the facilities afforded by the Commissioner of Crown Lands,—the documents and plans requisite to enable him to fulfil his mission to England. Private letters from capitalists and other influential persons in the English money market assure the Mayor that the time has come when this project should be placed before the English public, and he has every reason to believe that the amount necessary for the construction of the railroad may be raised in England on certain conditions. The principal of these is one that especially concerns the Corporation of the city of Quebec, and, if accepted by the Council, it would, Mr. Langevin thinks, in all probability, ensure the execution of an enterprise which is admitted to be of immense importance to the city. The proposition may thus be stated: foreign capitalists have no other interests in the construction of the road than an advantageous investment, while the city of Quebec, in addition to its £300,000 of shares, and 300,000 acres of land, is interested in having a railway which will increase its business, add to the value of real estate, and place it in rapid and uninterrupted communication with all parts of the Province and the United States. It is, therefore, necessary capitalists should be convinced the investment is a good one, in order to induce them to take shares; and the Mayor, for this reason, suggests the issue by the Company of preferential bonds to the amount of £500,000, and that the stock should be £1,000,000. These preferential bonds would bear interest payable before any dividend upon the shares, and would, it is considered, have the effect of causing the remainder of the stock to be promptly taken. A sinking fund would be formed by means of haif a million acres of land, and the remaining million would ensure to the shareholders an acre of land for every pound subscribed by them. The Mayor, consequently, considering the many advantages the city would derive from the construction of the road, and the responsibility that would attach to those who, having it in their power to get the project carried out, might not avail themselves of the present opportunity, asks the Council to declare: 1—That the Corporation of the city of Quebec consents that, inasmuch as it is concerned, by holding shares to the amount of £300,000, in the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation Company, the said Company do issue preferential bonds to the amount of £500,000 sterling, and that the interest on these bonds, not exceeding six per cent., be paid from the revenue of the roads before any interest or dividend on the shares to the amonnt of £300,000 currency which the said Corporation holds in the stock of the said Company, and, also before the payment of any interest or dividend on the shares and in the said stock by other public bodies, or by individuals; the interest on the said preferential bonds to be paid, in fact immediately, after the working expenses of the line. 2—That the Corporation gives this consent on condition that,—by means of the £500,000 of preferential bonds, and of the £287,500 of Municipal Loan Fund bonds which the Corporation has engaged to pay the Company in satisfaction of the balance due on the shares taken by the Corporation to the amount of £300,000,—the Mayor of the city of Quebec, appointed a delegate to England by this Corporation, raises an amount sufficient, with that already subscribed in Canada, to ensure the completion of the railroad. 3—That these Resolutions be transmitted to the Board of Directors of the Company, and that they be requested to state whether they accept or decline the propositions therein contained. The Mayor's communication, of which we have endeavored to give an outline, having been laid before the Council, Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Eadon moved, "That a Committee of five members be now named, to whom all papers relative to the North Shore Railway be refered, and that such Committee do report thereon at the next meeting of the Council" Mr. Rheaume moved in amendment and it was resolved, on a division of 14 to 9, that a special meeting of the Council be held on Monday evening, to take into consideration the proposition submitted by the Mayor. In the course of the discussion, it was contended by Mr. Pope that the approval of the citizens is essential to legalize the scheme suggested by the Mayor, but Mr. Langevin differed in opinion from that gentleman; and from what took place, we have little doubt His Honor's proposition will be adopted by a majority of the Council on Monday evening.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE LIQUID FIRE GUN.—At Chatham a series of experiments has been tried with a gun made on the new principle, and with the terrific form of missile invented by Captain Norton, and charged with his "liquid fire." The result left but one impression on the miuds of the spectators, and that was that naval warfare as hitherto conducted must be deemed at an end. What, indeed, is the state of things brought about by the ingenious application of science to increase the destroying power of instruments of war? At the trials a short time ago, on Shoeburyness flat, it was found that the solid iron casing of the Trusty (floating battery) afforded at 400 yards no protection to the steel-pointed Armstrong bolt fired from a 32-pounder of the new kind, and with the small charge of 6lbs of powder. We make use advisedly of the term "bolt," for these missiles, from their shape, resemble much more a rocket than any description of bullet hitherto used for heavy guns. So much at variance with professional opinion as to the impregnability of these massive batteries was the result above described, that Captain Halsted, of the Cressy, who had fearlessly stationed himself on board the Trusty, in the first instance, confident in the impermeability of the casing around him, was glad to retire to safer quarters when be found not only plate-bolts, decks and knees starting in all directions, but the five-inch metal plates themselves being driven in, the Armstrong bolts passing completely through, and subsequently tearing away decks and beams of the most ponderous character. Wood-work, indeed, of any kind, seems incapable of arresting the flight of these missiles, for at a range of 800 yards they are found capable of traversing a solid mass composed of heart of oak, bolted together, even to the thickness of nine feet. So much for an elongated and steel-pointed variety of the

missile already in use. Let us next consider what Captain Norton's leaden-shell, charged with "liquid fire," can acomplish. It has been demonstrated that a single rifleman, by the help of this extrordinary projectile, can at any distance up to 1,800 or even 2,000 yards, infallibly set fire, if not to the hull at least to the sails and spars of any vessel. If then, we imagine in case of actual hostilities, one of Warry's guns, pouring from an embrasure in comparitive security, at the rate of 20 per minute, shells of a few inches diameter, with an absolute certainty, too, that each shall hit its mark, what other conclusion can we adopt than that war, upon the principles by which it has hitherto been regulated, will become nearly, if not wholly, impracticable? The country will learn with satisfaction that a committee of experienced officers has already been appointed to consider what effect the late improvements in artillery will have upon the modern system of fortifications.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID

THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1859.

☞ SEE First and Fourth Pages for General News, &c., and Supplementary Sheet for advertisements.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. F. HILL.
Household Furniture, &c., at Residence of Mr. Jas. Bayley, 65 St. Urbain Street. Sale at Ten o'clock.

BY GRAHAM & SHAW.
Household Furniture, &c., at their Stores. Sale at Ten o'clock.
Bankrupt Stock of Jewellery, &c., at 24 Little St. Joseph Street, five doors from Notre Dame Street. Sale at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BROWN.
Jewellery, &c., at his Store. Sale at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Household Furniture, &c., at Residence of G. F. Prowse, Esq., Great St. James Street. Sale at Eleven o'clock.
Delightful Residence at Chambly Village, at their Stores. Sale at Twelve o'clock.
Estate of Barrett & Hagar, at their Stores. Sale at Twelve o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, April 11,

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

The Bill for the amendment of the Independence of Parliament was read a third time.

Mr. Morris moved the second reading of the Bill to relieve Registrars, in Upper Canada, from their existing disability to practice as Attornies.

Mr. Campbell opposed the Bill, and argued that there was danger in permitting the Registrars of titles to practice as Attornies.

Messrs. Murney and Prince supported the Bill—the latter insisting that any such disqualification implied an insult to the profession to which he belonged.

Mr. Simpson opposed and Messrs. Crawford and Ferguson supported the Bill, which was read a second time without a division.

An address to Her Majesty, from the Legislative Assembly, praying that half pay might be granted to the surving officers of the militia who served during the late war with the United States, having been read by the Clerk, Sir E. Taché addressed the House in support of the address. The gallanl Knight warmly expatiated upon the bravery and self-devotion of the Militia of both sections of the Province, as displayed in 50 engagements, the names of which he read. He also bitterly condemned what he called a calumny, on the part of the Historian James, in saying, in his narrative of the Battle of Plattsburg, that certain troops, who spoke the French language, alone ran away on that disastrous occasion. He utterly denied the truth of the statement, and quoted Sir George Provost's General Order in proof of its falsehood.

Mr. Mathieson, in an eloquent speech, seconded the motion of the gallant Knight that the address should be adopted by the Council.

Mr. Morris eulogized the heroes of 1812, and feelingly supported the motion, as did Messrs. DeBlaquiere and Laterniere.

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, while he would support the address, expressed a doubt as to the propriety of addressing Her Mjesty at so late a day on the subject of service performed in 1812-14.

Address carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Leslie was moving the second reading of the Corse Iron Gallery, Montreal Bill, when the report left.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Toronto, April 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a.m.

Returns were ordered of the number of letters and newspapers carried by the Red River Route &c.,and of the Books published and copyrighted in Canada since 1839, with the names of the authors and publishers, number of pages of the books, &c.

Mr. R. W. Scott moved that the petition of J. Prennerville and others complaining of certain obstructions in the Navigation of the Ottawa, from the erection of Bridges. The Government did not oppose the motion, but it was objected to by J. S. MacDonald and Dorion, and a division was taken, when it was carried by 53 to 30.

The Committee was then struck by the house as follows:

R. Scott, Cook, McGee, Dunkin, and Labelle.

The following bills were then read a second time and passed.

To incorporate the Canada Slate Company.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

To change the limits of the municipality of Lake St. John, and to divide the same into two.

To alter the limits of the township of Halifax North County of Megantic.

To incorporate the Wesleyan Female College.

To incorporate the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Montreal.

To enable certain municipalities to render aid to Railroads and Gravel Roads in certain cases.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

On reassembling again at 3 o'clock, a return was ordered on the motion of M. Dorion for a settlement of all applications made to the Government from the 1st January 1857, to this date for loans out of the municipal loan fund of Lower Canada, indicating the name of the municipality applying for such loan, amount, demanded date of application, and of the bye-law under which the application was made, and whether such application has been granted or not.

An attempt was made by Mr. Morrison to have his Bill for the relief of McDean made the first order of the day, for Wednesday, but on a division his motion was rejected 57 to 36.

Mr. Foley is moving for a Committee to enquire into the claims of John Montgomery, for compensation for losses sustained during the rebellion.

GOLD, COTTON AND SUGAR.—Mr. Michel Chevallier, the celebrated French political economist, has written a treatise, which Mr. Cobden of Corn law fame has translated. The object of this essay is to show what will be the effect of the large addition made by recent discoveries to the stock of the worlds gold. These two gentlemen think that the great accumulation of the precious metal will greatly reduce its value, and that strange changes will be the result. For instance suppose that gold becomes relatively worth only half its present value—that is suppose a golden sovereign will purchase only half of the commodities which it purchases at present—in that case a man with a thousand a year of fixed revenue, becomes practically reduced to £500 a year. How many rich men will thus be made comparatively poor! And how many small annuitants, widows, and so forth, will be deprived of their means of living! But that is not all. The change will have a remarkable effect on all debtors and creditors. The former will in fact get their obligation virtually reduced one half! and for the Micawber family, who are always expecting something to turn up, there will be a show of trumps in earnest.—What a blessed thing, too, for Chancellors of the Exchequer! There is that miracle of the financial world the eight hundred millions or nine hundred millions of the British national debt, which will be potentially settled for half the labour and commodities which must now be sacrificed, if it were necessary, to get the uncountable sovereigns required for its discharge. Spain will, again, perhaps become a solvent power; and the Mexican, Pensylvanian and other repudiates may pay their debts in full, though their creditors will only get 50 per cent of the present value of their credit.—We hope our present Inspector General may live to see the day, for he is sadly in want of some such lift up. Then there are other practical results to be expected from the supposed decrease in the value of gold. While every kind of property held in the name of money will be deteriorated, as we have seen will be the case with debts, all other property will be proportionately enhanced in nominal value, though not necessarily in real value. A proprietor of Bank Stock, or of an annuity will hold the same number of pounds as at present; producing, perhaps, the same yearly revenue, for it must be understood that the value of money in exchange is not the same thing as its yearly value when let out at interest; but this revenue will purchase only half the commodities for which it may now be given.—But the proprietor of houses, ships, farms, in short, of anything but money, will get double the present rent, or freight, or whatever may be the form in which payment accrues for the use of their property. If one were sure that the theory of these gentlemen is well founded, and that the effects they foresee would be at all proximate, the rule for profitable speculation should be to get into debt as deeply as possible, say for real property. The thing bought would then be rapidly increasing in price, while the difficulty of making the payment in return would be as constantly and rapidly diminishing. But there is another side to the argument; and, if the facts on that side are not so clearly ascertainable, as the quantities of gold recently added to the world's stock, they are not the less real. If we knew, not only that the quantity of gold was now greater than hitherto and increasing in a much more rapid proportion; but that the demand for it was *not* increasing at the same time, the conclusion of Mr. Chevallier could be irrefragable. But we are very sure that the demand must be increasing—that if there be more gold there is also more wanted; and that the true question is whether this augmented demand is not as unlimited as the supply.—A very few considerations will prove that, if we cannot measure this increase of demand with accuracy, we must not, therefore, allot to it any insignificant proportions. In the first place, we must reflect upon the rapid extension of that part of the population of the *Globe*, which uses gold or its substitutes. This extension is going constantly on, both on this Continent and in Australia, while, at the same time, the population of Europe is not lessened. But it is not merely the increase in numbers of civilized, and, therefore, gold-using men, which must be regarded—we have also to take into account the much greater quantity of specie per head, which is now required, than was wanted not long ago. European emigrants to this country and Australia certainly require a much more considerable quantity of the precious metal, both for personal decoration and for circulation, than the same number required in Europe, where a few shillings a week were, a few years ago, the amount of their earnings. And, for those who remain behind, a similar improvement of circumstances within a short period has made their capacity for purchasing commodities greater, and has given rise to the necessity for a larger volume of coin and ornament. The enormous enterprises of the world in the shape of railroads and other works, likewise require a quantity of the circulating medium, to which that of former days was but as a drop in a bucket. When it is remembered that, in this country alone, poor as it is, compared with other lands, no less a sum than from £14,000,000 to £15,000,000 must have been spent for railroad and cognate purposes within five years, it will be hard to overestimate this source of demand for gold. But the world is apparently on the eve of a revolution in the labour market, almost or quite as considerable as that produced by the gold discoveries of California and Australia. The mines of labourers anxiously waiting the call to earn money, which are to be found all over the most populous parts of the Old World, are only beginning to be worked; and, so soon a the millions of starving and miserable Hindoos Chinese, Kroomen, and other Asiatics and Africans, are brought into contact as free workmen, with the guiding intelligence of the European mind, on those fields of inexhaustible fertility to be found in the tropics, so soon will the demand for the conveniences of life, the trade of the world, and the consequent demand for specie, meet with an incalculable expansion. A friend of ours, recently, in Virginia, saw free blacks there, on a wheat farm, earning 10s per diem. In cotton, and sugar and indigo planting, the value of labour is, of course, much greater in proportion to the value of the produce, and the land fit for the production of these articles, on this continent alone, is practically unlimited in quantity. Into this field free Coolie labour is being rapidly introduced, and the success of the plan in the West Indies is such as to lead to the hope that what humanity has failed to achieve will be brought about by interest—that when the prejudices on one side of those who feared the employment of Coolies would be only another name for slavery, and the brutality of men used to slaves, who could not at first deal with free labour, shall be at an end, the free labour will be found even more profitable than slave culture. Interest is already beginning to secure to the Coolie immigrants in the West Indies that good treatment which is found most effectual in obtaining a constant supply of labourers. The emigrants are beginning to return home with their earnings. Soon women will form part of the cargoes, and thus in tropical countries there will be created a commerce such as has hitherto been unknown. A correspondent of the London *Times* recently gave very full details of the cost of living among the agricultural classes in Hindostan. From the farmer employing labourers down to the labourers themselves, they lived upon a few halfpence daily or weekly. What will be the effect when the teeming millions of those Eastern countries learn the way, like the free blacks of Virginia, to earn their $2 per diem? No one can calculate it. Yet, without doing so, we have only half the materials for the great gold problem.

ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR ARMAND'S SEAT CONTESTED BY ASHLEY HIBBARD, ESQ.—The inquiry for the contestation of this election began yesterday, in Campeau Street, Quebec Suburbs. Mr. Laparre has been appointed Commissioner by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly. T. J. J. Loranger, Esq., is engaged for Mr. Armand. H. Dorion and Joseph Duhamel, Esquires, Advocates, are retained for Mr. Ashley Hibbard. We shall endeavour to give the proceedings in our next.

THE REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.—Judging from statements made yesterday, by some of the prisoners, the discipline at this Prison is pretty severe, and, though called by a different name, it seems to be quite as disagreeable a place as the Penitentiary. The prisoners were accused of robbery, and one of them stated that he had stolen to get back to the Penitentiary, on account of the severity of discipline. One talked of floggings of six dozen lashes, and of imprisonment in the black-hole in the month of February, with nothing but a blanket, and with chains on the feet. We are not disposed to comment harshly on severities which may be necessary to enforce discipline on such hardened offenders, as one of these evidently was; but we remember the frightful tortures of the Penitentiary previous to the enquiry of the Commissioners, and the reduction of the punishments to a nominal rate, with no loss but gain to the cause of good order; and we are inclined to ask whether excessive severity is necessary. Mr. Dixon is we believe a very worthy man and a good public officer, and we should be sorry to see the institution over which he presides acquire a bad character.

POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The State of Rhode Island has been carried by the Republican anti-Slavery party; the Democratic party being beaten throughout. At present, the whole of the representatives in Congress from New England, are anti-slavery. The New England States are all those East of New York, viz.—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The good blood of that noble English Stock of Puritans and Republicans, who brought the best part of Old English character to New England, still shows among their descendants. But throughout the North-Western States, at scattering elections, the same sentiment for freedom makes itself manifest, and the prospects of the opposition to the Slave power, which has so long ruled at Washington and demoralized the country, are growing more and more bright.

THE WEATHER.—So far the weather we have experienced since the beginning of this month, has been extremely unfavourable for the season, and the consequence has been that vegetation in the vicinity is in a very backward condition. Yesterday, about noon a snow storm began, and continued without abating, till four o'clock in the afternoon. The snow on the streets is several inches deep, and it is likely will be augmented, as there are indications of a recommencement of the storm. The day seems to resemble one which would be expected in the month of December, rather than in the month of April.

NEW RACE COURSE.—Our sporting friends will be glad to learn that there is now in progress, at Cote des Neiges, a Race Course which promises to be all that could be wished, and the want of which has been long felt by the community.

We understand that Messrs. Prendergast and Lemieux, and a number of other gentlemen, are exerting themselves to have the Course open to the public by the 1st of June next.—We wish them all success, and hope it will be patronized extensively by all classes of sportsmen, to which it has many attractions, not the least of which is the beautiful situation of the ground and the extensive view of the surrounding country, including a fine prospect of the noble Ottawa.

LA CROSSE.—The "Hochelaga La Crosse Club" are in the field again. At a meeting of the members held on Saturday last, the following officers were re-elected to serve for the ensuing season:—

G. H. Kernick, Esq.,—President.
A. Cherrier, Esq.,—Vice-President.
H. Walker, Esq.,—Sec. and Treasurer.

The members of the Club will meet for practice on the Parade Ground on Craig Street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at half-past five o'clock.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We are glad to see that the Postmaster-General proposes to reduce his newspaper tax to half-a-cent instead of one cent, as at first announced.

EMIGRANT AGENT AT THIS PORT.—We learn that Mr. Joseph H. Daley has received the appointment of Emigrant Agent, vacant by the death of Mr. Schmidt. We believe Mr. Daley is a very fit man for the place.

DEATH OF MR. ROY, OF GALARNEAU & ROY.—We regret exceedingly to observe, among our obituary notices, an account of the death of Mr. Roy, late of the firm of Galarneau & Roy. The deceased was a highly respected merchant in this city, and one whose death will be much regretted by a very large circle of friends.

Proprietors of Lots in the Mount Royal Cemetery Company are entitled to vote for Trustees for the ensuing year. Election takes place at the Montreal Assurance Co.'s office.—See Advertisement.

The sale of Household Furniture, Piano, &c., at the residence of G. F. Prowse, Esq., Great St. James Street, takes place this morning at Eleven o'clock. The Horse will be sold at one o'clock.

The various Properties and Book Debts, advertised for account of the Estate Barrett & Hagar, will be sold this day, at Messrs. Leeming & Co.'s office, St. Nicholas Street, at twelve o'clock, and immediately after, that delightful Residence and grounds situated in the Village of Chambly, belonging to Benj. Draper, and now occupied by him.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

TORONTO, 7th April, 1859.

Although not a copy of the Resolutions, containing the Government scheme for the Commutation of the Seigniorial Tenure, [to be moved to-day by Mr. Cartier] could be procured last night, they appear this morning in the columns of the *Colonist*.

The Municipal Loan Fund, as I understand the Resolutions, will continue in full operation—that is, the Upper Canada Municipalities, which have already absorbed the whole million and a-half of that fund appropriated to Western Canada, will remain liable to the full amount borrowed by them under its provisions; and the Lower Canada Municipalities will be permitted to borrow whatever balance of their million and a half of the same fund remains unappropriated. Until, however, the money borrowed, and to be borrowed, from the Municipal Loan Fund has been repaid, the defaulting municipalities shall have no share in the distribution of the Upper and Lower Canada Municipal Funds, arising from the Clergy Reserves and increased by the payment of £750,000, from the Provincial Funds, as an offset for £500,000 paid to the Seigniors. The "total of the whole," to use old Joseph Hume's oft-quoted phrase, will be, that to provide for the payment of £500,000, as a cure for the acknowledged evils incident to the feudal tenure, as it has hitherto prevailed in a limited portion of the country, the direct debt of the Province will be increased by about £1,250,000; while its indirect liabilities, under the Municipal Loan Fund, will be increased about £1,000,000—the Lower Canada Municipalities having still a claim upon the Fund to that amount. A more monstrous scheme for the liquidation of a debt of £50,000 it is impossible to conceive; and yet, there cannot be a doubt that, whatever may be its fate in Council it will be carried by triumphant majorities through the House of Assembly. It is, in fact, in all its features, a perfect master-piece in that peculiar branch of financial science, so successfully practiced by that ex-railroad potentate, the honorable member for Sunderland. It makes things so pleasant all round—pleasant to the Seigniors and censitaires, whose mutual obligations to each other it will relieve them of; pleasant to the people of the Townships, who will, by it, obtain a million of dollars, or thereabouts, for their local improvements; very pleasant to the Upper Canadian Municipalities, on whom it will bestow some two millions of dollars; exceedingly pleasant to the Lower Canadian Municipalities, who will still be enabled to obtain their four millions of dollars from the Municipal Loan Fund; and, surely, not unpleasant even to the Upper Canadian debtors to that fund, for, although it gives them no positive release from their obligations, it clearly intimates that they may postpone the day of payment just as long as suits their own convenience. To use Mr. John A. Macdonald's forcible figure, the scheme is "steeped to the lips" in pleasantness, at least to all the various class interests I have just enumerated. As to the people at large—the public, the tax-payers, the commonwealth of "this Canada,"—who knows, and who cares, what they may think of the scheme—let them settle the matter with their representatives, at the next elections, and if they find they have been sold and betrayed by them, why, let them elect better men. Their burdens, it is true, will, in the meantime, have been increased to the tune of $480,000 a-year—interest on $8,000,000—but will not the Seigniors, the censitaires, and the Municipalities, East and West, have *fructified* upon all this expenditure?

The only little drawback to this Hudsonian system of financial pleasantness is its short-lived and transitory character. *Facilis est descensus*—nothing is easier and few things pleasanter than getting into debt; but to get out of debt—*hic labor hoc opus est*,—is the most toilsome and heart-breaking task which can fall to the lot of man.

You will observe that I have viewed the commutation scheme as it would have stood under the Seigniorial Tenures Act of 1854. The application of the principles of that Act to the St. Sulpician Seigniories—while utterly uncalled for and intended for the exclusive benefit of a few individuals, besides the powerful ecclesiastic Corporation of St. Sulpice—will greatly increase the cost of the commutation and aggravate the evils, which cannot fail to result to the county, from so unscrupulous and almost wanton a waste of the public funds, in the interest, first of the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet—for the purchase of parliamentary support—and secondly only, in that of the Seigniors and censitaires of Lower Canada.

I shall consider the St. Sulpician branch of the subject in my next—when I shall have had the advantage of Mr. Cartier's explanations in introducing his Resolutions to the House, which he will do night.

Toronto, April 8.

Mr. Cartier did not, as was expected, bring forward his Seigniorial Tenure Resolutions last night—Mr. Galt's measure for the Consolidation of the public debt, and Mr. Sidney Smith's postal resolutions and Superannuation Fund scheme having occupied the house, until it adjourned at one o'clock this morning. I have already stated my opinion that, however advantageous to the present holders of Municipal Debentures to have them, as Mr. Galt proposes converted into Provincial Debentures, such conversion can be of no appreciable advantage to the Province, and I heard nothing last night to change my opinion. As to the Postmaster General's reimposition of newspaper postage, like Mr. Galt's tax upon books, while it will impede the circulation of knowledge and the education of the people, the revenue which Mr. Smith calculates it will yield, will I am satisfied never be realized from it. The same great statesman's Superannuation Fund is merely a system for pensioning the public employees, when from age or sickness, incapacitated to perform the duties of their offices. Such a system is the opposite of what the immortal playwright says of mercy, which is twice blessed, for, while its inflicting a serious burden on the people, it can scarcely fail to lead to imprudence and extravagance among the public officials, inasmuch as it will be seen that wholesome forethought for the future, which should be the leading characteristic of every member of society will be no longer necessary.

Mr. Galt's resolutions in reference to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, which were only distributed to members last night, you will observe, to a certain, but not very important extent, modify the outrageous squandering of the public funds involved in Mr. Cartier's Seigniorial Tenure Commutation scheme. According to these resolutions, the Lower Canada Municipalities will, excepting to a limited amount, be deprived of the dangerous facilities of borrowing money, which that Fund afforded them, and which have been so shamelessly abused in this section of the Province. Upper Canada, it is true, has already secured her full share of this Fund, and it might be argued that the bad use she has made of the money so obtained is but a one-sided reason for denying ing to her sister, Lower Canada, the right of drawing her full share of it. Under the circumstances, however, I think the people of Lower Canada may well rejoice that, by Mr. Galt's measure. they will be relieved from the temptation of borrowing money, which, as has been shown by the Sherbrooke Municipality, they have no legitimate means of employing.—It is, at the same time, scarcely fair in Mr. Galt to pretend to base his well-judged suppression of the Municipal Loan Fund in Lower Canada, upon the ground of the funds required for the Seigniorial Tenure Commutation. This would have been fair enough had Mr. Cartier's scheme been limited to compensating the Seigniors for the loss of their property, but it is, manifestly, unjust, and only calculated to deceive, to affect to base the payment to the Seigniories upon the Lower Canada share of the Municipal Loan Fund, when Upper Canada, not contented with her equal share of that fund, is to receive, besides an equal amount to whatever may be required for the commutation of the Casual Rights of the Seigniors in Lower Canada. Mr. Galt's suppression of the Fund in Lower Canada is, all will admit, a good and wise measure in itself, but it has no legitimate connection with Mr. Cartier's commutation scheme, and in no respect lessens the preposterous extravagance of that scheme, by which, instead of £500,000, the public debt will be increased some £1,000,000—£700,000 of this sum being paid as a bribe to secure the votes of the Upper Canada and Township members! A more monstrous attempt at wholesale corruption it is impossible to conceive; as to the suspicious feature of Mr. Cartier's scheme, it will, undoubtedly, greatly add to the cost of the commutation but to what extent it is impossible to gather from the terms of Mr. Cartter's Resolutions. Conceived in sin—for it is well known it originated as a *quid pro quo* to three Montreal District voters in favor of the "Queen's decision"—it has been brought forth in iniquity. What, for example, can be more unjust than the exclusion of the people of the City and parish of Montreal from the benefits of the proposed scheme? Why should they be excluded? and above all, when thus expressly excluded from any benefits under the act, why should they be compelled to do, or not to do, as it may suit their interest,—why should they be compelled to commute with the Seminary, and only on acquiring uncommuted property by purchase, but even on succeeding to it as heirs of their fathers or other relations? This last provison of Mr. Cartier's proposed law is objectionable in every point of view. If it be the interest of any one obtaining property, within the limits excluded from the operation of the Act, by succession to commute with the Seminary, he will, undoubtedly, avail himself of the existing law, and secure a commutation; but if this, it is not his interest to commute, why, in the name of justice, should he be compelled to do so, for the benefit of the Seminary? There is another provison in Mr. Cartier's scheme which appears to me not only unjust to the Seigniors, but immoral of any honest Government. It is that provision, by which, while admitting the justice of the Seignior's claims upon the State, it is proposed to pay them at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar! This is actually offering a premium to the creditors of any unfortunate Seignior to force him to sell his property at 25 per cent. below its value. The wealthy Seignior will, of course, take his 6 per cent. per annum on the debt which the Government acknowledges it owes him, rather than make any such usurious deduction to secure the principal, but the indebted Seignior will have no option in the matter and his creditors may avail themselves of the offer of the Government to force him to make the sacrifice of one-quarter of his means of supporting his family. No; if the Government owes any man a dollar, let it either pay the dollar, or give him an acknowledgment of the debt in full—to offer him a composition of 75 cents on the dollar is either to acknowledge its insolvency or to take a mean and dishonest advantage of its creditors' position.

Mr. Cartier will, probably, introduce his Resolutions to-night, and, as I have said, there can be no doubt of his measure passing the Assembly. Its fate in the Council is considered doubtful, nay, it is even whispered that its parents will not be disconsolate should their Honors' treatment of it enable them to postpone the settlement of the claims of the Seigniors and censitaires until next session—*nous verrons*, but I shall not be surprised should the whispered insinuation prove well founded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Present: Hon. Justice AYLWIN.

[*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*]

Monday, April 11, 1859.

The Court opened at ten o'clock this morning.

ROBBERY IN THE REFORMATORY PRISON.

A Jury was sworn in the case of a boy, named Felix Guilbeault, who was accused of having on the 11th February last, stolen from William Cameron, a guard in the Reformatory Prison, Isle aux Noix, the sum of $22.

It appeared, from the evidence for the prosecution, that the prisoner, who had been previously in the Penitentiary, was, when the money was stolen, serving a term of imprisonment in the Reformatory Prison, Isle aux Noix. The prisoner had broken open the door of the complainant's room and forced open a chest with a piece of iron, and by these means succeeded in abstracting the money; which he hid in a drawer close by the altar of the Catholic chapel attached to the institution. The prisoner admitted the offence. Since that time he had endeavoured to make his escape from the prison, by taking advantage of a snow storm, and crossing the river on the ice.

The prisoner was found "Guilty."

A young man, named George Pollette, was placed at the bar charged with receiving a sum of money, the property of William Cameron, knowing the same to be stolen. This prisoner was also an inmate of the Reformatory Prison; and the complainant was the same who had prosecuted in the previous case. The boys in the prison having been searched, part of the money was found in Pollette's mouth. He afterwards admitted that he had received the money knowing it to be stolen.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."

The prisoner, being asked if he had anything to say in his defence, addressed the Jury at considerable length. He stated that he had procured the money honestly from one of his fellow prisoners; he also complained bitterly of the conduct of the Warden of the Reformatory Prison, Mr. Andrew Dixon. After the money had been found in his mouth, the Warden put him into the black hole for three days and three nights; giving him nothing but bread and water; and, although the weather was extremely cold, allowing him nothing but a blanket. The prisoner also alleged that the Warden treated the other prisoners in a very cruel manner; that, on one occasion, he ordered some of them to receive, on the bare back, six dozen of lashes; and, in this condition, sent them to the black hole and there attached irons to their feet; allowing them, at the same time, no medical man.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and, in an impressive address, the Court sentenced him and Guilbault to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for the space of FOURTEEN YEARS, and there kept at hard labor.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

A boy, about 17 years of age, named John Kelly, *alias* Gray, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. He had pleaded guilty to the charge of being concerned in stealing the money of Cameron, the guard in the Reformatory Prison.

Clerk of the Crown—Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you.

Prisoner—I stole the money because I was treated like a dog in the Reformatory Prison.

Judge Aylwin—John Kelly, you were imprisoned in the United States, but you managed to make your escape; great care, however, will be taken that you do not escape from us—that you will be kept as wild beasts are kept, chained and locked up, and that you will not go free for a moment. It was a great mistake to send you to the Reformatory Prison. What you require is the strictest and most severe punishment the Penitentiary can afford. No punishment can be too severe or too strict for such a desperate character as you. For the benefit of society as well as for your own, the Court will proceed to rid the country of you for a certain number of years. You are unworthy of the protection the Reformatory Prison afforded you. So you will be sent back to the Provincial Penitentiary from whence you came, and great care will be taken to show you that Canadian vigilance is better than American vigilance, and that you will not escape from Kingston as you did from Rochester. The sentence of the Court is, for the felony whereof you stand convicted, you will be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary and there kept at hard labour for the space and term of FOURTEEN YEARS.

The prisoner, on hearing his sentence, uttered a desperate imprecation against the Court; but he was instantly removed.

RIOTOUSLY DEMOLISHING A HOUSE.

Jean Bte. Deschambeault was charged with having, along with others unknown, at the parish of St. Cecil, on the 3rd November last, begun to demolish a house the property of Nazaire Laflamme.

Mr. Monk, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Carter and Mr. Denis defended the prisoner.

The case broke down before the defence began, whereupon the Court directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I observe in a city paper of Friday last, a complaint from business men in the West Ward of their having been put to serious inconvenience by the non-delivery of letters by the present Letter-Carrier, and some of them not unreasonably object to have their late Letter-Carrier removed to another portion of the city. The parties aggrieved reside in Notre Dame Street, West, and the inconvenience complained of must be attributed to the changes recently made in the routes of the Letter-Carriers, with a view to facilitate the street delivery, and therefore some allowance should be made for the difficulty of their position.—However injuriously these changes may affect parties in Notre Dame Street for a while, it gives me pleasure to say that the residents of McGill Street—which is partly in the same Ward—are very much benefitted by them, *contra spem*, as their letters and papers are now distributed at an early hour; evidence of which was had on the very day the complaint appeared, in the fact that the mails per steamship "Indian" were delivered as soon as sorted, instead of being held over till the following day as was heretofore the practice. It is unjust in complaining of the delay in the street delivery, to make charges involving the entire body of the Letter-Carriers, and it is only right to the McGill Street Letter-Carrier to say, that the residents of that street are satisfied with the way in which he serves them, he delivers their letters promptly twice a day—morning and afternoon—and is smart and obliging as well; and it is to be hoped that whatever other changes it may be deemed necessary to make, that they will not be deprived of his services. I cannot conceive that the authorities will be willing to do so, contrary to their wishes.

Yours, &c.
J. S.

McGill Street, April 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I am requested by Alderman Marchand to correct an error into which your reporter has fallen, in the proceedings of the City Council of Saturday last. Mr. Marchand, instead of arguing that the meeting was legally called, said quite the contrary, and cited the opinions of Messrs. Rose and Pelletier in support of the view taken by him.

Please correct in to-morrow's issue.

Yours truly,
CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
Assist. City Clerk.

11th April, 1859.

BIRTHS,

In this city, on the 9th instant, at 17 Bellevue Terrace, Mrs. Strachan Bethune, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 10th instant, at Southwell Place, St. Catharine Street, Mrs. Alex. Clerk, of a son.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. John Kerry, of a son.

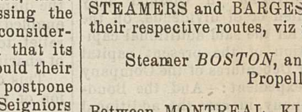
DIED,

On the 10th instant, Charles D. Roy, Esq., aged 43 years.

☞The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, at half-past 8 o'clock, a.m., from his late residence, 26 Beaver Hall, to the Parish Church, thence to the place of interment, to which friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

On Sunday morning, 10th instant, at No. 1 Little St. James Street, Mary Margaret Mathilda, youngest daughter of L. Beaudry, Esq., aged 26 months.

FORWARDING NOTICE.



1859.

Free Trade and no Amalgamation.

ON OPENING of the ST. LAWRENCE and OTTAWA CANALS, the following STEAMERS and BARGES, will be placed on their respective routes, viz:—

Steamer *BOSTON*, and Propeller *BANSHEE*,
Between MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHARINES.

Steamer *ST. LAWRENCE*,
Between MONTREAL, PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, PICTON, BELLEVILLE and TRENTON.

Steamer *ALLAN*, and *TWO NEW BARGES*,
Between MONTREAL and OTTAWA CITY, Calling at Intermediate Ports.

☞ *THROUGH TARIFF* with Great Western, Buffalo and Huron, Sarnia and Goderich Railroad Companies.

☞ "*All Canal Tolls Included*" in Through Rate, *via* Great Western, from Hamilton.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
CAPT. MAXWELL, AGENT,
19 St. Francois Xavier Street;
Or, 59 Canal Basin.
April 12. 1m 59

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By Auction.

AT GANANOQUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April next, will be offered, over

1000 Acres of Arable and Wood Land,

in Blocks of about 100 Acres each. Also, several Blocks containing TEN TOWN LOTS each, on the West side of the Gananoque River. These last will be Sold Without Reserve.

Terms and conditions liberal; may be learned on application to Messrs. COURT & MACKINTOSH, Montreal; or at Gananoque to W. J. MACDONALD, or A. AUCHINOOLE,
Gananoque, April 8, 1859. r-86

CLOVER SEED.

60 Barrels PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT
25 Barrels LONG VERMONT.
For sale by
MILLS, MATTICE & CO.
April 12. du-86

FOR SALE by the subscribers—
Mess, Thin Mess, Prime Mess and Prime } PORK.
LESLIE & CO.
Montreal, 12th April, 1859. r-86

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

GIBB & CO.,

HAVE just received, per steamer *Nova-Scotian*, a large portion of their Spring supply of CLOTHS, WAISTCOATINGS, and TROWSERINGS; comprising all the NOVELTIES of the Season, together with the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED assortment of GENTLEMEN'S UNDER CLOTHING, SOCKS, &c., ever imported into Montreal.

—Also,—

Several cases of BLACK SILK HATS, FANCY FELT, LOUNGING, and CRINOLINE do., in great variety, from the most celebrated London Manufacturers.
April 9. 85

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND BREEDERS.

FOR SALE,

A THOROUGH BRED IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, Five Years old. This Bull was imported from Ayrshire, in Scotland, in the year 1856, by the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society, is a beautiful Animal, perfectly quiet, and healthy, and of choice Blood.

Apply to
MR. HUGH BRODIE, Village of St. Henry,
Or to
JAMES SMITH, N.P., Montreal.
April 8. 83

WANTED,—A LAD to assist in a Grocery who understands the business. Apply at this office.
April 12. r-86

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, April 11.

Yesterday, P.M., about 4 o'clock, a piece of curtain, covering a portion of the altar of the Roman Catholic Church in 42d street, took fire from one of the candles during mass, causing an alarm. Although the fire was immediately extinguished, many of the congregation, particularly the women and children, were instantly panic stricken, and rushed for the door. The narrow passage way from the gallery was in a moment so densely packed, that people were trampling upon each other, and before they could be extricated upwards of 30, most of them woman and children, were severely injured. Two children were found with legs and arms broken, and other injuries from which they cannot possibly recover.

Leavenworth, April 11.

Mr. Brookfield, formerly Mayor of Nebraska city writes from Boulder city, March 6, of the discovery of coarse gold in the mountains, which pays $5 with rockers and much more with sluices. The tenor of his statement is eminently satisfactory, and the authority conclusive.

New Orleans, April 11.

The "Tennessee" has arrived here with Vera Cruz advices of the 6th inst. Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 4th inst.

On the 2nd, Gen. Degollado attacked the Capital, but unsuccessfully. 500 were killed on each side. Miramon was at Orizaba.

St. Louis, April 11.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 18th ult., arrived here last night. Business generally brisk, and miners doing well. Advices from Vancouver's Island and British Columbia were cheering. The British Government ware making improvements and encouraging emigration.

Elmira, N.Y., April 11.

Jos. M. Corwin, a resident of this place, formerly of Ithaca, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself in a barn attached to his house.

Washington, April 11.

Mr. Graham concluded his remarks at half past twelve o'clock. Mr. Brady offered to prove friendly relations existing between Sickles and Key in March, 1858, and submitted a note from Key to Sickles and copies of others. Counsel for prosecution objected. Argument followed.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—April 11.

Flour—Receipts moderate; State and western without material change; sales of Western 5,500 bbls; Superfine State $5@$5,50; extra State $5,80 @ $6,30; Round Hoop Ohio $5,40 @$5,55; common to good extra Western $5,90@$6,50.

Southern flour dull; sales 500 bbls; $5,90 @$6,50 for mixed to good, and $6,60@$8,25 for fancy and extra.

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

Wheat very dull without sales.

Corn heavy; sales 6,000 bushels; mixed Western; nominal 86c@87c; Yellow 85c@87.

Oats quiet, sales of Southern and Jersey at 47@53c; Northern and Western 53@60c.

Pork dull, sales trifling; Mess; $17,76 for new and for old $17,37 for prime $12,50@$12,62.

Lard dull, sales small; at 11@11½c. per lb.

Stocks better and more active.

Money and Exchange rates continue as before, and the demand is not very active.

Groceries are quiet, and we hear of sales this morning.

Montreal Pedestrian Club.

THE above CLUB will meet at the head of Union Avenue and Sherbrooke Street, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING of each week, at half-past Seven o'clock.
By order,
ARTHUR M. DAVID,
Sec. and Tres.
April 11. u 85

Montreal Pedestrian Club.

THE Members of the above Club are requested to attend the MEETING on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half-past Seven o'clock, at the head of Union Avenue and Sherbrooke Street.
By order,
ARTHUR M. DAVID,
Sec. & Tres.
April 11. u 85

Montreal Lacrosse Club.

THE MEMBERS of this CLUB will MEET for PLAY, on the usual ground, EVERY MORNING during the week, at SIX o'clock, precisely, except Saturday, and on SATURDAY at FOUR o'clock, P.M., commencing on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant.
By Order,
J. BRUNEAU, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
April 11. u 85

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD of GOVERNORS of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, for the purpose of EXAMINATION, will be held in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Candidates are required to deposit their Credentials, with either of the Secretaries, at least ten days before the meeting, and to fill up a Schedule of their Education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit, at the same time, the amount of Fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,
J. E. J. LANDRY, M.D.,
Secretaries.
April 9. 1m-trs 84

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALLAN, BROTHERS & CO., of Liverpool, who are Agents of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, will undertake the Forwarding of any Goods committed to their charge; and the undersigned are prepared to make Liberal Advances on Produce shipped to their consignment.
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
April 5. r-trs-80

HEWLETT & TORRANCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 BOWLING GREEN,

J. A. HEWLET, } HENRY TORRANCE, } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.

Daniel Torrance, Esq., New York.
Hon. John Young, Montreal.
Messrs. D. Torrance, "
" Lane, Gibb & Co., Quebec.
" Wm. Ross & Co., Toronto.
" Thomson, Abbott & Co., Halifax.
" Kenneth, Dowie & Co., Liverpool.
April 12. r-86

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, HALF HOSE, &C.

W. W. Campbell, Scott & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND

Gentlemen's Haberdashers

HAVE opened a splendid ASSORTMENT of the above goods. of every material and the very latest styles, at low prices.
Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
April 2. 83

COAL OR WOOD YARD TO LET.

A YARD conveniently situated and easily accessible from the Wharf, on King and Grey Nun Street, near Wellington Street, St. Ann's Ward. Rent moderate.
Apply to
HENRY LYMAN,
226 St. Paul Street.
April 2. trs-78

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL be Sold to the last and highest bidder, before the DOOR of the CHURCH of NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, of Stanbridge, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of MAY next, at the hour of TEN of the clock in the Forenoon, the property or Real Estate hereafter described, depending of the community which existed between the late THOMAS LARUE and ELMIRE MESSIER, to wit:

A LOT OF LAND situated in the said Township of Stanbridge, containing one arpent by eighteen arpents, more or less, bounded in front by the King's road, on the rear by George Ware, on one side by Alexis Dagneau, and on the other by the lands of the Seventh Range of the said Township, with a house and stable thereon erected.

The conditions of Sale will be given on the day of Sale, and may be known by applying to the undersigned, in his Office, in the Parish of St. Alexander of Iberville.
A. A. L. BRIEN, N.P.
St. Alexander April 8, 1859. r-ts-86

PUBLIC BONDED WAREHOUSE. NO. 87.

BONDED GOODS of all descriptions solicited on STORAGE in YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, M'Gill Street or Canal.

An Officer always in the Stores to receive and deliver Property without delay or expense.

☞ Entries made at Customs—Goods Carted —all trouble and responsibility assumed by the Subscriber.

Large Storage-Room for all kinds of Produce and Free Goods.

Jno. Campbell,
Warehouseman,
Or
D. Allan Poe,
14 St. Sacrament Street.
April 11. m 85

Great Success of the Diorama!!

FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

THE SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF

SCENES IN INDIA AND The Sepoy Rebellion,

WILL be continued EVERY EVENING, at the MECHANICS' HALL.

All who have not seen these magnificent Views and Battle Scenes, should do so without delay; they give a better idea of India and the terrible Rebellion (says the London *Times*) than can be got by months of reading.

Introductory Lecture and description by Mr. W. J. Patterson.

Price of Admission—Front Seats, 50 cents; Back Seats, 25 cents; Children, half-price.

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
April 11. r-85

MONTREAL Royal Mail Ocean Steamship Company Weekly Line,

In Connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following first-class Powerful Steamers:—

	Capts.		Capts.
Bohemian	McMaster.	*Hungarian*	Jones.
North Briton	Grange.	*Nova-Scotian*	Borland.
Anglo Saxon	Ballantine	*North-American*	Aiton.
Indian	Smith.	*Canadian* (now building.)	

Scheme of Sailings by way of the River St. Lawrence for the Season of 1859, unless altered by accidental circumstances:—

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL:

North-Briton,	Saturday, May 14, at 9 A.M.
Anglo-Saxon,	Saturday, May 21, at 9 A.M.
Nova-Scotian,	Saturday, May 28, at 9 A.M.
North-American,	Saturday, June 4, at 9 A.M.
Hungarian,	Saturday, June 11, at 9 A.M.
Indian,	Saturday, June 18, at 9 A.M.

And every Saturday thereafter during the Season of Open Navigation.

RATES OF SEA PASSAGE—FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL:

Cabin, according to accommodation .... $66 to $80
Third Class, including Cooked Provisions $30
Children in proportion.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon is carried in each vessel.

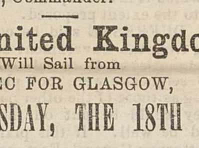
A Tender, with the Passengers for each Steamship, will leave the Napoleon Wharf at 9 o'clock, A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing, and the vessel will proceed to sea immediately thereafter.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO., Montreal;
Or, Messrs. G. B. SYMES & CO., Quebec;
JOHN WATKINS, Esq., Kingston;
JOHN GLASS, Esq., Toronto;
Messrs. FINLAND & FOLINGSBY, Hamilton;
GEORGE HEUBACH, Esq., Ottawa.
Montreal, April 7, 1859. 82

Direct Steam Communication with Glasgow.

ANCHOR Line of Steam & Packet Ships, Sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & GLASGOW.



Reg. tonnage. h. pow'r. Class.
UNITED KINGDOM, 1255 300 12 years A1, W. Meiklereid, Com.
JOHN BELL, 1102 250 12 years A1, Alex. Orkney, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"

Will Sail from QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH MAY,

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin, $60 00; Forward Cabin, $45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions) $25 00.
Children in proportion.

Births not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT SHAW & CO., Quebec,
Or G. & D. SHAW, 7 Common Street, Montreal.
April 11. 85

FIRST PRIZE TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

CLARKE, BENNETT & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LATE

ROBERT DEAN.

WILL REMOVE on the First Day of May next, to those large and commodious Premises, No. 245 Notre Dame Street, one door West of Mr. Alexander, Confectioner, and a few doors West of their present Stand, but on the opposite side of the Street, where they will be better prepared than ever to execute all orders,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

With which they may be entrusted, and at prices which defy competition.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, Valises, Hat Boxes, Tourists' Bags, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c.
Montreal, April, 1859. 1m-trs-83

MONTREAL PATNET BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.

CLARKE, BENNETT & CO. SUCCESSORS TO LATE

ROBERT DEAN,

WILL REMOVE, on the First Day of May next, the above Establishment to No. 245 Notre Dame Street, next door to Mr. Alexander, Confectioner, where they will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of BLACKSMITHS' PATENT BELLOWS of every size and pattern.

Portable Forges, &c., &c.
Price Lists sent on application.
Montreal, April, 1859. 1m-trs-83

J. B. PARDELLIAN,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general that he has leased that LARGE STORE in Notre Dame Street, No. 273, the property of H. Stevens, Esq., opposite the Recollet Church, for the SALE of all descriptions of

Goods by Auction or Private Sale,

After the 1st of May.

By strict attention and Liberal Charges, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ADVANCES made on all Goods left for Sale.
J. B. PARDELLIAN.
All OUT-DOOR SALES attended to on Liberal Terms.
April 9. 84

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate and succession of the late JACOB DEWITT, Senior, in his life time of the City of Montreal, Banker, are hereby notified to send in the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, at the Office of JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Notary Public, 24 St. Francois Xavier Street, and all persons indebted to the said Estate and succession, are also hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned, at the same place.

JACOB DEWITT,
For self and co-heirs, and as Atty. of Sophronia Frary Widow DeWitt.
April 1. 1m-mwf-77

For Sale,

NOW lying packed ready for Shipment at a British Port, a GALVANIZED TINNED IRON STORE HOUSE, made for Australia, and having a Storage area on two floors of upwards of 500 Square Yards. For price and further particulars, apply to "F. F." Box 549 Post Office, Montreal.
April 11. b-85

Wood Yard To Let.

THAT large VACANT PROPERTY situated on the Corner of SANGUINET and LAGAUCHETIERE STS., well adapted for a WOOD or LUMBER YARD. Rent low.
GEO. HORNE,
52 and 54 St. Francois Xavier St.
April 9. r-85

Auction Sales,

BY F. H. FISHER & CO.

The Subscribers have been instructed, by

Mr. Nelson Davis,

(Curator to the Estate of the late Mr. WM. HAMLETT,)

To Sell, at his Stores,

Corner of Port and Common Streets,

On Friday, the 15th of April,

ONE CASE,

Containing

73 Buff, Slate and Black Buckskins
13 Pairs Rubber-Soled Moccasins
75 Dozs Men's Buck and other Gloves and Gauntlets
3½ Dozs Ladies' Buck and other Gloves and Gauntlets
1 Col'd Kip Skin
1 Silver Hunting Watch

Sale at ELEVEN preisely.
86 F. H. FISHER & CO.

The Subscribers have been instructed, by

Mrs. J. G. SMITH,

TO SELL,

At her Residence, No. 15 St. Edward Street

On Tuesday, 19th of April,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

&c., &c.

Particulars in a future advertisement.
86 F. H. FISHER & CO.

SALE OF

Household & Bar-room Furniture,

AT THE DWELLING OF

Mr. Hugh Darraugh,

Corner of St. Francois Xavier and Commissioners' Streets,

On Wednesday, 20th of April.

86 F. H. FISHER & CO.

CARPET AND General Furnishing Warehouse,

CRYSTAL BLOCK,

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Henry Benjamin & Co.

BEG to inform their Patrons and the Public generally, they are now receiving, and hope, in a few days, to be able to show the whole of their

NEW SPRING GOODS,

together with a very LARGE STOCK, purchased before the late advance, the whole comprising the NEWEST, LARGEST and MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ever imported into this Province, and which will be offered at PRICES that will

Defy Competition.

These Goods being purchased from the most celebrated Manufacturers, H. B. & CO. are enabled to warrant them of the first quality and unsurpassed by any other, consisting of

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Medallion, 3-Ply Imperial, Scotch 2-Ply, Venetian and Union Carpets

Felt, Linen and Woollen Druggets.

English and American Floor Oil Cloths.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Cocoa, 3-4 and 4-4 Manilla, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 White and Col'd India Mattings.

3-4 and 4-4 Rush for Churches.

Velvet, Turkey and Mosaic Hearth Rugs.

Cocoa, Sheep-skin and other Mats.

Dried Goose Feathers, English Hair and Flock for Matresses.

The Stock of

DAMASK

Comprises the Newest Designs, from the *ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN LOOMS*,

In various qualities and every shade of color.

All-Wool Rips, Satin Brocatelles, Satin Delaine, Printed Mocats and Moreens.

More than usual attention has been devoted to the selection of

Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Drops, Buttons, Laces and other Borderings to match.

Our **BRASS GOODS** will be found equal to our usual variety.

The remaining Stock of ENGLISH IRON BEDS and other FURNITURE will be SOLD at a

Very Great Reduction.

H. B. & CO., in soliciting a continuance of the very liberal support hitherto accorded to them, assure their Patrons that they will endeavour to merit the same.
April 8. 83

A. HOFFNUNG

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has

RE-OPENED,

WITH AN

ENTIRELY NEW & MAGNIFICENT

STOCK

OF

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,

and FANCY GOODS of every description, the whole of which will be offered at prices never before attempted in Montreal.

The limits of an advertisement will not admit the smallest attempt to enumerate the extent and variety of the

New and Beautiful Stock,

the favour of a personal visit is therefore respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.

Every article marked in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, under any consideration.

Watches guaranteed or exchanged during one year.

Jewellery warranted to prove as good as represented, or the money at any time refunded.

A. HOFFNUNG,
Jewellery & Electro-Silver Plate Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street.

Gold, Silver or Precious Stones purchased or taken in exchange.

Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired by experienced workmen, on the premises.
April 9. 84

J. PARKIN

HAS REMOVED

To the Store Immediately Opposite,

168 NOTRE DAME STREET,

During the Alterations,

Where he respectfully solicits the continued patronage of his customers.
April 9. 84

COAL OIL.

THE Subscriber is now receiving CONSTANT and LIBERAL SUPPLIES of the

Columbian Oil Company's Refined COAL OIL.

Their NEW WORKS being in full operation, the Company hope, henceforth, to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand.

W. R. HIBBARD,
SOLE AGENT for Canada,
Lamp Store and Coal Oil Depot,
161 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
April 9. 84

18,000 "ANDOVER" TWO-BUSHEL SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.
For Sale, Cheap, by
REUTER BRO. & CO.,
12 Joseph's Buildings, Lemoine Street.
March 31. 1m 76

FRENCH CALFSKINS, "Crown Brand"
PATENT CALFSKINS, "Medal"
MOROCCO, LININGS, &c, &c
(Assorted weights and sundry dimensions)
For Sale by
REUTER BRO. & CO.
March 31. 1m 76

Auction Sales.

BY JAMES GORDON & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

THE 13TH APRIL,

WILL BE OFFERED,

AT THE

STORES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

37 Hhds Extra Bright Muscovado Sugars
50 Puncheons Muscovado Molasses
30 Tierces do do
30 Barrels do do
100 Barrels Refined Syrups

WITH OTHER GOODS.
Full particulars in Hand-Bills.
Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.
85 JAMES GORDON & CO.

HAYDN'S ORATORIO. THE CREATION.

MR. FOWLER begs to announce an AMATURE PERFORMANCE of the First and Second Parts of the above sublime work in the Lecture Room of the McGill College Normal School, Belmont Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th of APRIL.

Leader of the Orchestra—Mr. TORRINGTON
Pianist—Mr. SMITH.

The ORATORIO will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7:30.

Tickets of Admission $1. To be had at all the Music Stores.
April 2. 78

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BELLE OF KENTUCKY,

THE

LARGEST HEIFER

IN THE WORLD,

Weighing 3,500 lbs.,

IS NOW

ON EXHIBITION

AT

MR. VILLENEOUVE'S HOTEL,

St. Paul Street, opposite the Bonsecours Market, Purchased by D. SEXTON, Butcher, Montreal, from Messrs. P. Langrill & Reeve.

☞ ADMISSION ONLY FIVE CENTS.
DANIEL SEXTON.
March 22. 68

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the various RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, for the purpose of ELECTING, by a majority of votes, the number of TRUSTEES to which each Denomination is entitled, being Members of said Company, will be held in the BUILDING of the MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, as follows:—

Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, 6 Trustees, at 2, P.M.
Members of the Presbyterian Church, 9 Trustees, at 2:15, P.M.
Members of the Methodist Churches, 2 Trustees, at 2:30, P.M.
Members of the Congregational Church, 2 Trustees, at 2:45, P.M.
Members of the Baptist Churches. 1 Trustee, at 3, P.M.
Members of the Unitarian Church, 1 Trustee, at 3:15, P. M.

WM. MURRAY, President;
M. H. GAULT, Secretary.
Montreal, April 7. 84

Huron Copper Bay Company.

THE SHARES in the Capital Stock of this Company, forfeited for non-payment of Calls, will be Sold, AT AUCTION, at the OFFICE of the Company, Exchange Buildings, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL next, at ONE o'clock, P.M.
By order of the Board,
R. D. COLLIS, Secretary.
March 23. ddd-69

La Banque du Peuple.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the late JACOB DEWITT, ESQ., a member of the Corporation of La Banque du Peuple, died on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, instant.
By Order,
B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.
March 28. 1mb-73

REMOVAL.

O'MEARA'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY is REMOVED to St. GEORGE'S HALL, Great St. James Street, where Carriages of every description will be offered for Sale, and all orders received, as usual.
April 9. 1m 84

SALAMANDER SAFE FOR SALE.

HERRING'S largest size (original cost $270.)
Apply at the Office of
ALEXANDER MOLSON,
Exchange Court.
April 9. b 84

THE Subscriber has just received per S. S. INDIAN, and offers for Sale—

Full Dress Art. Pouches and Belts
Do do do Sword do
Gold Art. Trowser Lace
Do Vellum do
Do and Silver Cord
Do and Silver Figured Braid
Commissariat Cap Badges
Regulation Sword
Gilt Grenades for Busby's, &c., &c
Rifle and Regulation Swords.

—Also,—

A consignment of Silver Watches.
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
At Auld & Co.'s,
St. Paul Street Sale Rooms.
April 9. r-84

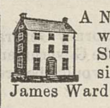
TO LET,

A Two Story Stone House in Mountain Street, adjoining Callander Place Rent £50 and Assessments.
Apply to
SNOWDEN & GAIRDNER,
Advocates,
29 Little St. James Street.
April 12. r-86

HOUSE TO LET,

A Two Story Brick House, No. 510 St. Catherine Street, containing 9 Rooms and Kitchen, with Coach House, Stable, &c.,— a Garden attached. Rent £60 per annum. Apply to No. 35 Sanguinet Street.
April 6. 81

CHATEAUGUAY PLACE.
TO LET,



THAT large and comfortable TWO STORY CUT STONE HOUSE, in Lagauchetiere Street, opposite St. Patrick's Church.

Its central situation renders it a most desirable residence for professional, or business men.
Apply to
DR. J. L. LEPROHON,
No. 6, St. Antoine Street.
April 8. 84

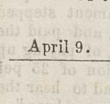
TO LET,

A New Cut Stone House, Two Stories, with Baths, and Water Closet, Stables, and Brick Coach-house, situated on St. Hubert Street, St. James Ward.

—Also,—

A Three Story Brick House, situated on St. Denis Street, No. 36.
Apply to
J. B. DUBUC,
No. 34 St. Denis Street
April 9. 84

TO LET,

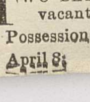


THOSE two desirable RESIDENCES, No. 2 and 3 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, thrown into one for Lieut. Gen. Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B., containing sixteen Rooms, Stabling for six horses, Coach House, &c., Ice House filled, Closets, Water and Gas, &c., with all modern improvements, suitable for a large family or boarding house.
Apply to
MR. ATKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.
April 9. 84

HOUSES TO LET.

NOS. 12 & 26 Union Avenue—
No. 3 Pres-de-Ville Place.
No. 182 St. Joseph Suburbs.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
April 9. mwf-84

TO LET,



A part of a Brick House, containing five apartments, No. 152 St. Constant Street.
Apply to
JOHN RAFTER,
No. 49 St. Lawrence Main Street.
March 15. trs-62

TWO BEDROOMS and a SITTING ROOM vacant at No. 238 Notre Dame Street. Possession on 1st May.
April 8. e-83