Debates on the Seat of Government

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1859. NUMBER 37

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.

☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.

JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE who are desirous, in these hard times of Saving Money, should visit the

STORE 183 Notre Dame Street.

To Persons having large Families and heavy expenses, one shilling, or even sixpence saved in a yard of goods, makes a very important economical item at the end of the year, particularly in the following articles:—

Black Cloth, for Ladies' Cloaks and Gent's Dress Suits
Black Doeskin
Fancy Doeskin
VELVETS of all colours, suitable for Millinery and other purposes
Petershams, Mohairs, Witneys, Pilots } All first rate material for warm Overcoats.
Sealskin, Deerskin, &c.
Together with a large assortment of SILK VESTINGS, each article being marked in plain figures, and at prices unequalled in Montreal.

The main object which induces the Proprietors to sell at these very low rates is, simply, to carry out a large business, and give full and ample satisfaction to those who, once having purchased, may not only repeat their visit, but have the satisfaction of knowing that they obtain articles worth their money, which at once proves that this is no common puff got up for the purpose of enticing the public to lay out their money on worthless articles.

To get all you can out of the purses of the public is bad policy—because it not only causes them to purchase rarely, but actually deprives them of making purchases as often as they would wish; consequently the goods herein advertised are open to the inspection of all, who, without purchasing, are invited to visit he establishment and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statements.

183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

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

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

REDUCED PRICES:

	Fiddle or plain Pattern.			Thread Pat'rn.	Kings Pattern.		
	1st Qlty $	2nd Qlty $	3rd Qlty $	1st Qlty $	1st Qlty $	2nd Qlty $	3rd Qly $
12 Table Forks....	10,00	7.50	4.80	10.50	13,00	10.50	7,00
12 Do. Spoons...	10,00	8,00	4.80	12.00	15,00	12,00	7,00
12 Desert Forks...	6.50	5,00	3,50	8,00	9,00	8,00	5,00
12 Do. Spoons ..	6.50	5,50	3.50	8,50	10,50	8,50	5,50
12 Tea Spoons.....	3,50	2,50	1,75	4,50	6,50	4,50	3,50
2 Egg Spoons [Gilt Bowl]........	2,40	1,50	1.50	3.00	4,50	3,30	
2 Sauce Ladles ..	1.80	1,10	1.10	2,00	2,50	2,00	
1 Gravy Spoon....	2,50	2,00	1,25	2,50	3,00	2,50	
2 Salt Spoons [Gilt Bowl]	0.80	0,50	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,10	
1 Mustard do. [Gilt Bowl]	0,40	0,25	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,55	
1 pair Sugar Tongs	0,75	0,60	0,50	1,25	1,25	1,00	
1 pair Fish Carvers [in Case]	7.00	6,00	5.00	6,00	7,00	6,50	
1 Butter Knife	0.90	0,75	0.50	1,00	1,50	1,25	
1 Soup Ladle	[illegible]	2,50	1.25	4 00	5,00	4,00	
Sugar Sifter	0,90	....	....	0,90	1,25	1,00	
5 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65,65	82,25	66,70	
	55,53	41,52	28,69	62,37	78,14	63,37	

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.

R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality:

LONDON PRICES:
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg
MONTREAL PRICES:
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.

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

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from HAVANA, the undermentioned favourite BRANDS of CIGARS:

ACIERTO LONDRES,
J. M. VICHOT LONDRES,
JENNY LIND REGALIAS,
LUZ. DE AMERICA COQUETAS,
ACIERTO CONCHAS,
ANTIGUIDAD PANATELLAS,
NAPOLEON LONDRES,
WOODVILLE LONDRES,
CABANA LONDRES,
PERLA CUBANA REGALIAS,
MIMDO NUEVO COQUETAS,
ACIERTO OPERAS,
ANTIGUIDAD GALENAS,
NAPOLEON CONCHAS.

—ALSO,—
50,000 of FINE FLAVOURED CIGARS, of different brands and superior quality.

—ALSO,—
Just received ex Steamer "NORTH BRITON," A fresh supply of the CELEBRATED CRYSTAL TUBE and the MAGIC or WASHED MEERSCHAUM pipe, to colour in one smoking; CIGAR CASES, FUZEE BOXES, MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted; and numerous other articles suitable for presents for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS,

At
G. LEVEY'S,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 7. 290

CHAS. ROBERTSON
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.

Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.

His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.

Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street.
November 19. 27

W. DOUGLAS,
FIRST PRIZE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
NO. 81 M'GILL STREET,

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his present assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of every kind. They are manufactured from the best of material and made by the best of workmen that can be had in Canada; for utility, finish and style, he is justified in saying his work cannot be equalled in this city.

N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to all work made to order on the shortest notice.—Good fits on reasonable terms.

First Prize for best display of Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Boots
Do do Gent's Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Shoes
First Prize for Ladies' Dress Shoes
Do do Ladies' Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Strong Working Boots.
November 30. 3m-284

STORAGE.

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

GRAND ORATORIO.

IN order to increase the Public taste for the sublime works of HANDEL, HAYDN and MOZART, the subscriber will in future supply all the popular

ORATORIOS,
[Both NOVELLO'S and COCKS' Editions,]
AT COST PRICE.

N.B.—A large supply of the MESSIAH and CREATION just received.

HENRY PRINCE,
145 Notre Dame Street.
January 18. 14

PIANOS.

COTTAGE PIANO-FORTES, from Allison's, London.

ALSO,
A complete Assortment of the celebrated Instruments manufactured by Nunns & Clark, New York.

At
S. T. PEARCE'S,
19 Great St. James Street.

N.B.—Orders for TUNING, &c., attended to in the city and country.
Jan. 20. 20

CARD.
CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS.
MR. ANTHONY,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Would direct the attention of the Public to his present stock of
Cakes, Fancy Confectionery and Holiday Presents,
now an exhibition at his Store.
Dec. 21. 302

CLARK, WINKS & CO.
Wholesale Importers
OF
Rich Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 70, 71, 72, & 73 Boyer's Buildings,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE,

INVITE the attention of Buyers to the very attractive display they are now making having received and opened up the contents of

600 Cases and Bales of
FALL GOODS.

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, selected with care in the French, English and Scotch Markets by our Mr. Clark, who remains in Britain this winter for the purpose of selecting and for forwarding by each steamer the various Novelties as they are produced, for the Fall-Winter Trade.

Our Stock is now complete, in all the Departments.

TERMS LIBERAL.
December 1. 309

PER
STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON."
J. BLANCKENSEE

BEGS to inform the Public that he has received, per above Steamer, a

NEW & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
RINGS, STUDS.
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
214, NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 5. 157

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
First Prize Exhibition for Cakes and Confectionery.
J. ANTONY,
33 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

RETURNS his thanks to the Montreal Public for their patronage since he has opened business, and now begs to inform them that he is receiving daily from New York

An Endless variety of every Article in his Line.

comprising Confectionery of every description, CORNUCOPIAS, FANCY JOUJOUX, &c., suitable for presents for the coming Holidays.

The public will please take notice that Mr. Antony will give his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him, and will be executed carefully, promptly and on the shortest possible notice.

Particular attention will be given to all orders for Balls and Private Parties.

The public are politely requested to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 27. 282

PROSSER'S PATENT
ORIGINAL LAP-WELDED IRON and STEEL BOILER TUBES,
Safe from end to end.
A full supply in Bond and Afloat.
Paris Patent Enamelled Iron Pipes and Pumps, for water supply, acids, &c.—Sole Importers.

PROSSER'S PATENT
Surface Condensers, for High-Pressure Steam, with Sea or other Bad Boiler Water. Gauges, 3-Cutter Drills, Countersinks, Tube-end Cutting Bars, Expanders, Tube Scalers, Steel Wire and Whalebone Brushes, Pall Lever Wrenches, Tubes, Plain or Enamelled, Screwed together for Artesian Wells, Steel for Rollers.

THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
January 7. 5

NEW STATIONERY.

THE Subscribers are receiving per Steamship NOVA-SCOTIAN, CITY OF QUEBEC, and other Ships now in port, a Choice and Extensive Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, bought in the best Markets of Europe and priced low.

Wrapping Papers of an improved quality, and a large Stock of Canadian Manufactured Writing Papers at reduced prices.

Printing Paper, of any size and weight, made to order on the shortest notice.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.
October 7. 238

TO FLORISTS.

JUST OPENED at the NEW WEST END FANCY STORE,
One Case Terra-Cotta Flower Pots
Of all Sizes.
July 8. 160

M. BESSUNGER,
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Over the Store of Mr. Thomas Jenking,

BEGS to call the attention of parties, desirous of purchasing

OIL PAINTINGS,
to visit his Gallery, where there will be found an
EXCELLENT COLLECTION
OF
WORKS,
By Artists of merit and celebrity.

M. BESSUNGER would also intimate that he is prepared to

FRAME PICTURES
in a very superior style, and on moderate terms.
Dec. 30. 309

COAL FOR SALE.

AMERICAN, WELSH, and SMITHS COALS.

Apply to the Richelieu Company, Office corner Commissioners and St. Joseph Streets.
January 14. du-mwf-11

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

The House was opened at 3 o'clock.

GENERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were appointed, by the warrant of the Speaker the General Election Committee for the present session, viz:—Hon. Mr. Merritt, Messrs. Chapais, R. Bell, Gill, Benjamin and Bureau. The Committee to meet on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. GALT said he thought the House must have been struck with the altered tone in which the hon. member for Toronto last night addressed the House. It must have been satisfactory to the House to have listened for so long a period—and to find the hon. member abstain from those spersonal attacks which have been the cause of so much bitterness on this side of the House. He had hoped that the whole of the hon. gentleman's speech would have been delivered in the same strain—and that he would have closed his remarks without having made charges against others which he must have been well aware at the time that he would not have wished them made against himself. At the close, or near the close of his speech he charged hon. gentlemen on this side of the House with having falsified the report of the proceedings of the House, in which one of His Excellency's despatches was founded—thus giving to His Excellency a false report of what actually taken place. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. BROWN—I stated the moment the Attorney General made the remarks in reference to that report that I accepted of it.

Hon. Mr. GALT was glad that he had done so, because it was a very grave charge to bring against the Ministers of the Crown, that they had falsified to His Excellency the report of their proceedings. He thought it must have been manifest to every hon. member that nearly the whole of the speech of the hon. gentleman was an apology for his past conduct. (Hear, hear.) A very small part of it, indeed, was addressed against the policy of the present Government. He seemed, however, to have found it necessary, once and again, to express his regret at having assailed hon. members on his own side of the House. He regretted that he should ever have spoken harshly of these hon. gentlemen, and he regretted that they should ever have spoken harshly of him, and he denied that he had ever made himself obnoxious to one section of the country. One would have supposed that all the speeches that hon. gentlemen have listened to in this House, and all the articles in the journal which, if not written by the hon. member for Toronto, is at least under his control—they must have supposed that the hon. gentleman was the most ill-used man in the country—that his opinions had been misrepresented—that he was regarded as a bugbear in Lower Canada—while, if he had not been misrepresented he should have been looked upon as the saviour of their institutions. (Hear, hear.) The hon. junior member for Montreal must have erred in characterising him as the most violent member of the House.

Mr. McGEE—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon, I did not say anything of the kind.

Hon. Mr. GALT—The hon. member said he selected Mr. Brown, in order with his assistance to heal the religious differences that divided the country. The hon. member also stated that his security against Mr. Brown's acting contrary to the way in which he (Mr. McGee) wished him to act was the other hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada who were associated with Mr. Brown in his Administration. But it was strange thing to find these two gentlemen representing the most extreme views of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, standing up in this House and laydown principles for the healing of those differences which had prevailed. If the hon. member for Toronto had not written, or caused to be written, the strongest appeal upon Protestantism that could be made to the feelings of Upper Canada, he [Mr. Galt] was bound to say that religious feeling and hostility would not [illegible] religion in their politics? Had it been the hon. Attorney General West? Had they ever mixed up religion in their speeches in this House? Had it not been made a reproach against the hon. Attorney General East that he had abandoned his religious faith in his desire to promote harmony and good feeling amongst the different classes of the community? He—Mr. Galt—had said the whole House must have been satisfied that the speech of the hon. gentleman was really an apology for his past conduct. He occupied at least the greater part of it in giving a history of the politics and policy of the country for the past few years. He took about two hours to this part of his speech, and when he did come to the policy of the Brown-Dorion Administration he thought the hon. gentleman failed to convey to the House what that policy was. He had had one entire day's conversation with the hon. member for Montreal, and the difficulties which existed between them had been presented with tolerable plainness. But it did not appear that the other members of the Cabinet were consulted at all in regard to the difficulties.—Hear, hear.—He—Mr. Galt—took it for granted that they were, and that they all intended to grapple, but what was to be the result of the grapple between the hon. member for Toronto and the hon. member for Cornwall he did not know. In the history which the hon. gentleman gave of the past politics of the country, he adverted to the past coalition. He—Mr. Galt—opposed that coalition as well as the hon. member for Toronto. But it was perfectly well understood that certain gentlemen of the Conservative party went into that Government with the perfect understanding that the policy of the Government would not be changed. He would like to ask if that was the case with a coalition that that hon. gentleman had formed, because he considered that it was the coalition between the hon. member for Toronto and the hon. member for Cornwall, representing totally different opinions upon the question of Representation by Population. The House was told that they had no difference upon this question, and that they intended to make such mutual concessions as would enable them to bring such a measure as would satisfy the country, and also on the subject of Separate Schools. He would not detain the House on that question which had been so frequently alluded to already during the debate. But it was evident the Brown-Dorion policy on the Separate Schools was a *waiting policy*; it was a do-nothing policy. The hon. gentleman commenced his speech as usual with a violent—he was not prepared to say an offensive—attack upon the present Government, and upon himself (Mr. Galt) particularly as occupying the position of Financial Minister of the country. He commenced by stating that the policy of the present Government was not that of *grappling* with the present difficulties before the country—in fact that we had no policy on that subject. He stated that the Government held office only by a system of bribery and corruption. He characterized the speech which his Excellency had made as a bribe—and yet it was a strange thing to consider that in that speech the Ministry had staked their existence upon what appeared to that hon. gentlemen as the most unpopular question in the country. [Hear, hear.] He said the speech said nothing about the great questions of the day. But he (Mr. Galt) thought there was the usual notice of these matters in the speech. The hon. gentleman said there was not a word about the mission to England, but he [Mr. Galt] thought there had been laid on the table already certain papers in connexion with that subject. That had been done to meet the wishes of hon. members—and yet after having brought down these papers to meet their wishes, they were reproached because they had not sent down more. The hon. gentleman, in making the *amende honorable* to those of his colleagues with whom he had formerly had differences, thought it necessary to take the present Governor of Barbadoes under his wing. He desired to exonerate that hon. gentleman from the heavy charge brought upon the country by his policy. He said if the policy of that hon. gentlemen had been carried out in reference to the Grand Trunk Railway, the burden in connection with that work would not have been brought upon the country. Was he not aware that the act giving aid to the Grand Trunk was passed by Mr. Hincks? He was not going to say anything about the present Government, as being an entirely new one, and not therefore responsible for any of these matters. He was willing to accept the charge as if the present Government had been that which took office at the time of the coalition. The policy which the Provinces originally adopted with reference to railways was to guarantee half the cost of their construction if over 75 miles in length. That policy was afterwards altered and the guarantee limited to the Main Trunk Line. That policy was again altered and a grant of £3,000 a mile made to the Grand Trunk, and the whole of the subsequent aid guaranteed by the Government was £900,000. Hon. gentlemen will remember the change which took place in the money market owing to the Russian war, which rendered that assistance necessary—and it is well known that but for that assistance the Company would have been obliged to suspend their operations, as every railway company in England and the United States had done, and the assistance given them by this country proved to be not more than necessary to carry them through. He would contend that it was a matter for which the Government were entitled to credit for the way in which they carried this work through. The Province was previously liable for the whole amount except the £900,000 which was granted in 1854.

Mr. BROWN—No, no. When the present Government came into office $11,500,000 had not been expended.

Hon. Mr. GALT—The hon gentleman knows that the pledge of the Province was given for the sum he had named, and the whole additional liabilities has been £900,000; and it cannot be shown that there was a sixpence additional given to the Grand Trunk. And what had that Company carried out? Look at the Victoria Bridge, that work was not contemplated in the original work to which the Provincial assistance was given. And was it nothing that the line should be carried through the Province. He thought the hon. gentleman's constituents would gain by the line being carried from Toronto to Sarnia. He thought the public at large believed that it was of the greatest importance to all sections of the country that they should have an uncontrolled line from Detroit to the Ocean at Quebec, and also to the ocean at Portland. The hon. gentlemen said if the expenditure had been confined to the Grand Trunk proper the Province would not have been subjected to so heavy a charge. If the hon. gentlemen would look into the matter he would find that it had been confined to the Grand Trunk proper. Under the act giving the guarantee of the Province the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company were entitled to get half the cost of their road,—and he would affirm that they never got the whole amount to which they were entitled. £460,000 was the whole amount they had received. He (Mr. Galt) did not intend to take up the time of the House at present with this subject. He was, however, prepared to show that the policy which has so much increased the debt of the country, had its origin before 1854—both in regard to railroads and to the Municipal Loan Fund. The hon. member for Toronto charges the Government with the present distress of the country, and certainly it was the most remarkable charge ever made against any Government in this world. He seemed to think that the Government was responsible for the agricultural distress, and for the commercial depression which unfortunately existed at the present time. Does any hon. member suppose that the Government ought to be charged with the distressed state of the agricultural districts? It is a matter certainly which the Government feel as deeply for as the hon. member for Toronto can do. The state of the country occupies quite as much of their attention as it does that of the hon. member for Toronto. But they would not admit that the acts of Providence could be charged upon man. All they could do was to bring forward such remedies as they thought would meet the case, and they would do so at the first opportunity. The hon. gentleman charged the Government with the increased expenses of living in the country. This was a remarkable charge, and one which the hon. gentleman himself had no faith in—because he said in the same breath that it was the large expenditure of money in the country which had superinduced that expensive style of living.—It would have been much more correct to have said—That the Government, unable to control that spirit of speculation which had unfortunately been so rife in Toronto and in Western Canada, a great amount of distress had resulted therefrom. He never expected that the Government would be charged with a matter so entirely beyond their control. Then, they were told that the enormous taxation of the country has brought it into its present depressed state. [Hear, hear.] He was surprised that the hon. gentleman should have ventured to make such a statement. He [Mr. Galt] would presently show how far the hon. gentleman's statements upon this subject are correct. The hon. gentleman, when he indulged in those finely rounded periods to which their attention was directed, had spoken without reference to the means of information within his reach. It is high time the country should be made aware that its industry and energies have not been wasted and squandered in the way in which the hon. gentleman would have people to believe. He says the country had been swept of its grain to pay the taxes. He [Mr. Galt] thought the case was entirely different. The the country had been swept of every bushel of grain to pay its taxes.

Mr. BROWN—Of every bushel of grain—Oh! oh!

The hon. gentleman said that the policy of the Government was a system of borrowing—that the Government had gone on recklessly, using the resources of the country and squandering the means of the industrious inhabitants, and that when they failed to obtain these from the inhabitants they went to the London market to borrow. He [Mr. Galt] agreed with the hon. gentleman, that it was time the system of borrowing should stop, but he could by no means agree with him in the opinion that the country could, without it, have passed through such an unexpected crisis as it had done from failures and other causes, and at once have brought down its expenditure. It was impossible, and there was not an instance of any other Government having done so, not even England. He asserted, however, that it would no longer be necessary, if the House assented to the measures which it was the intention of the Government to bring before them. The hon. gentleman adverted in his speech to the deficit in the year 1857, which he represented as three million and a half of dollars. This statement corresponded exactly with one which he made at a public dinner in Montreal, and which there was reason to believe, formed the basis of an article which appeared in the London *Economist*. As statements made by the hon. gentleman received so much attention by certain newspapers, he [Mr. Galt] thought he ought to be very careful that the figures which he made use of were correct. He could at all times have access to the records of the true state of the finances of the country, and although their publication might at some time be inopportune, the injury resulting from the inopportune publication would not be so great as the publication of statements which were materially incorrect, especially at a time when the country is suffering from financial pressure. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. Galt) would not trouble the House with a detailed statement of the finances of the Province, and he would take the hon. gentleman's statement that the deficiency did amount to three millions and a-half of dollars. But it must be borne in mind that in that deficit was included three half years' interest of loans to railways, the £160,000 to the Grand Trunk, and payments for special funds for which the Province was only trustee. This reduced the actual deficiency to £500,000—certainly a large one, but materially less than represented by the hon. gentleman. In the article in the *Economist*, a comparison was made between the years 1853 and 1857. The expenditure in the former year had been set down by the hon. gentleman at less than £1,040,000, and in the latter at £2,350,000.—Now, in giving these figures, the hon. gentleman should, in common fairness, have shown whether the expenditure of 1853 was on the same basis with 1857—

Mr. BROWN—It was.

Mr. GALT—The hon. gentleman was incorrect. He (Mr. Galt) held in his hand an analysis of the expenditure of the two years There were a number of exceptional expenses in 1857. For example, the Legislation expenses in that year amounted to £129,000, while in 1853 they only footed up to £69,000, there being thus an increase in that item alone of £60,000. This was caused partly by the increase in the numbers of members and partly by payment to the members of the Upper House, and was made by the Legislature itself. There had been an advance of £40,000 to municipalities in 1857, on obligations for which the Province was not strictly liable. He (Mr. Galt) came now to the most important part of the hon. gentleman's [Mr. Brown's] statement—one on which they had heard the changes rung during session after session and year after year—namely, the enormous increase in the taxation, and the desire had been expressed to go back to the happy, happy times of 1852 or 1853, when the taxes were light and the country prosperous. A statement which he had himself prepared from the trade and navigation returns would set at rest the complaint of increasing taxation. It was well understood that the measure of taxation was in proportion to the value of the imports upon which Customs duties were levied. Now, the value of the importations of the country in 1850 was £4,245,517, and the total amount of duty thereon was £615,645. The taxation for that year, consequently, was 14½ per cent. In 1851 the value of the imports was £5,358,697; the amount of duty £737,439; and per centage of taxation 13¾. In 1852 the value of the imports was £5,071,623; the amount of duty £739,263; and the per centage of taxation 14½. In 1853 the value of the imports was £7,995,359; the amount of duty £1,028,676; and the per centage of taxation 13. In 1854 the value of the imports was £10,132,391; the amount of duty was £1,224,751; and the per centage of taxation was 12. In 1855 the value of imports amounted to £9,021,542; the duty to £881,445; and the per centage to 10. In 1856 the value of imports was £10,896,096; the amount of duty £1,127,220; and the per centage was 10¼. In 1857 the value of imports was £9,857,649; the amount of duty £981,262; and the per centage 10. Thus, the taxation had been reduced from 14½ per cent. to 10 per cent. [Hear, hear.] While referring to this gradual reduction in the amount which was levied upon the importations of the country, he might not inappropriately ask whether the country had not benefitted very largely by the outlay which had taken place on the various public works in the country. Most assuredly it had. If therefore at this moment, the obligations which were contracted years ago had matured, and we had now to meet them, we could not with any justice complain. Mr. Brown then went on to say that if he had been advising his Excellency, he would have advised that the speech should commence by stating that the finances of the country are in a most impoverished condition, and that bankruptcy was staring us in the face. He [Mr. Galt] must confess that such a policy would certainly not have met with his approval. He was quite prepared to admit that there were financial difficulties, but he could not consent to advise his Excellency to use such remaks. We had our difficulties, and it became us to meet them like men. [Hear.] We were not to set to work to decry the credit of the country, to injure and damage it, and make it impossible for this or any other Government to go on. [Hear.] Whatever might be the state of the country the Government ought never to indicate or to say to the public "we have lost all hope in ourselves." (Hear, hear.) At the same time that the hon. gentleman said the finances should have formed the whole burden of the speech, he accused the Government for not having enunciated an extensive policy on other points. These two remarks, he would observe, were contradictions. (Hear, hear.) He [Mr. Brown] had even read over a whole list of Mr. Gowan's bills, and asked why the Government had not spoken of any of those.

Mr. GOWAN—And he spoke of them as bills, while the fact was there was not a single bill among them.

Mr. GALT thought he could safely leave that point of the subject in the hands of the hon. member for North Leeds.—Hear, hear.—There was no doubt that the state of the country had received, and had merited, the serious consideration of the Government, and he was prepared to say that it would have been proper whenever an opportunity offered, to make such statements as he could, for the information of the House. But it would not have been expedient, after any of the violent speeches they had heard, to introduce the finances of the country, and so complicate a very difficulty and important debate on the question of the Seat of Government. Perhaps explanations on the subject would more properly have been called for on that paragraph in the speech in reference to the necessity of retrenchment. He did not propose now to introduce the budget, and the hon. member for Toronto had been rather exacting, in asking at this period of the session for the whole financial policy of the Government. But he would make such general references to the policy the Government had adopted as seemed to be called for.—Hear, hear.—There was no doubt, and it was much to be regretted that the expenditure for last year had been considerably in excess of income. The House and the country could hardly have expected any other result. The trade of the country had been embarrassed and limited, and the harvest had been bad, so that no hopes of a surplus could have been entertained.

Hon. Mr. BROWN.—Yet hopes were entertained by the Government.

Hon. Mr. GALT—The hon. member for Renfrew had expressed a belief that there would be a revival, and he should shortly show that the statement had been borne out. [Hear, hear.] The causes of the heavy expenditure were tolerably well known to the House. Among them were the maturing of the indirect obligations which the Province had assumed towards railways and municipalities. (Hear.) These amounted to a sum in the neighborhood of £500,000. It was not an uncommon thing in the case of individuals that obligations matured at the most inconvenient time, and these obligations had been greater in 1858 than in 1857. At the same time he would say that any Government having proper information of the state of the country, would [illegible] existed in certain [illegible] the municipalities whenever possible. It was not best that the public creditor should remain unpaid and proceedings be taken from one end of the country to the other, even though the Government had to make temporary advances to prevent it.—Hear, hear.—With regard now to the income, he need say but little. Being dependent mainly on the duties on imports, there must have been a falling off. The decrease in the early part of 1858 was most serious, and it might be both important and interesting to the House to have such information on this point as he could give.—Hear, hear.—He held in his hand a comparative statement of articles imported and entered for consumption in Canada during the years 1857 and 1858. It was as follows:—

Imports in 1857	$39,430,598
Do. 1858	29,078,527
Deficiency in 1858	$10,252,071

Duty in 1857	$ 3,925,051
Do. 1858	3,381,389
Deficiency	$ 543,662

The comparisons he now instituted were as follows:—

Total imports of 1857	$39,430,598
Imports first seven months 1857	24,039,956
Leaving as imports last five months 1857	$15,390,942
Total imports in 1858	$29,078,527
Imports first seven months 1858	13,195,775
Leaving as imports last five months 1858	$15,882,752
There were thus less imports in the first seven months of 1858 than 1857	8,157,204
But in the last five months of 1858 there was a less importation than in the last five months of 1857 of only	2,194,867

Duty first seven months 1857	$ 2,401,328
Do. Do. 1858	1,758,573
Deficiency	$ 642,755
Duty last five months 1857	$ 1,523,723
Do. Do. 1858	1,622,816
Surplus	$ 99,093

This showed that the decrease in the imports of the last five months of 1858 was but slightly unfavorable as compared with the corresponding period of 1857, while, as regards revenue, it was favorable.—Hear, hear.—There was consequently ground for hope that we had passed the period when our revenue would continue to decrease, and, as His Excellency had said, if we were blessed with a bountiful harvest, we might look forward at an early day to the revival of trade.—Hear, hear.—The statement for the first month of this year, January—made up to within nine days of the present time—was as follows:—

Duties collected for Jan., 1858	$69,420
Do. do. 1856	115,049

There was a very large increase; the amount was nearly double. [Hear, hear.] He hoped the House would pay attention to these statements, they should be generally known. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Will the hon. gentleman also give a statement of other items of revenue for the year?

Hon. Mr. GALT had not got them—the public accounts were nearly ready, and he hoped to be able to lay them on the table within a week. [Hear, hear.] The policy of the Government every one would admit to be simple. It was to reduce the expenditure of the country to the lowest possible point, and at the same time develop as far as possible every branch of income, so as to bring the expenditure within the revenue, and be no longer at the mercy of the money market for means to meet our necessities. [Hear, hear.] His hon. friend the Premier had explained that it was the intention of the Government to institute thorough departmental reform. He begged to state that the policy was not one of words alone; it had been carried into action. [Hear.] The Government had kept it steadily in their thoughts. [Hear.] All possible retrenchment had been effected. No new work had been proceeded with whenever it had been practicable to reduce outlay. It is impossible in four or five months to arrest everything going forward. Neither would it be wise. [Hear.] He might say, in reference to the department over which he had the honor to preside, that only one additional employee had been appointed in any of the Custom houses throughout the country. [Hear, hear.] Vacancies had occurred, but they had been filled up from the department. [Hear.] The same was the case with the department of Crown Lands and Public Works.

With regard to the public expenditure generally it is difficult at once to reduce it, but it was the intention of the Government to bring down a bill regarding the Militia, to make it self-supporting so far as it could be done consistently with efficiency. He would also say it was his purpose to bring the estimates at as early a day as possible, and he hoped they would be before the House shortly after the Public Accounts. He also hoped that the expense of Legislation would be reduced. The cost last year was over £160,000, and he thought the House would agree with him in the propriety of shortening the session as much as possible. The great item of the expenditure was after all the interest on the public debt, which amounted to over $3,000,000 exclusive of the engagements on behalf of the Municipalities.

Hon. Mr. BROWN asked if any debentures had been sold to meet the deficiency.

Hon. Mr. GALT had not sold one single debenture. The public debt had been chiefly incurred with the view of obtaining the great trade of the West, yet to this moment we had not obtained it. Either our expenditure had been thrown away or we should take a further step in the matter. He did not say we should commence other large public works at present, but the opinion of reliable commercial and professional men was that the extension of our present works was quite necessary. At present he was not, however, prepared to say to what extent this should be done. But whatever the policy of the country on this subject might be a deficit would still appear, and provision would have to be made to meet it. In his new tariff he would endeavour to do so. While he did not believe in borrowing money, he thought that the present depression would not last long, for there were signs of improvement, and he would therefore have respect to them. The Government would leave certain duties on tea and sugar, but it was his intention to do so on a decreasing scale until they came down to a statistical point. He would now remark that while it was said the taxation was raised from 12½ to 20 per cent., it was a fact that on several articles the taxes had been much reduced or altogether removed. He proposed to so arrange the tariff as to stimulate the industry of the country on articles which could be manufactured in it. He would probably not be asked to go into details, nor would it be proper, for until the address was passed, the Government was not assured of having to deal with these things at all. At any rate, now with our railway improvements, he would take care that the trade of the country would not be subject to greater burdens than pressed upon it in 1852-53. He had indicated in general terms the commercial policy of the country, and he would now reply to some remarks made by his hon. friend [Mr. Brown] last night. He had said the Government had avowed no policy on Federation. Now that same gentleman had said they had done wrong in acting on the subject—then they must have had a policy. The course pursued had already been explained; but when the House was told that the policy of the Brown-Dorion Government was to meet the difficulties on certain great questions, he had not told the House how they proposed to deal with them. He [Mr. Galt] was asked the details of his policy on Federation. But was Canada alone interested?

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Surely the Government have had a scheme of their own on the subject.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Well, what would the Government have done with their scheme, if they had said we must have such and such things, for instance an elective Governor, and the other parties had objected, what then?

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Suppose that there was a meeting of delegates, what would you propose?

Hon. Mr. GALT—If your object were to put difficulties in our own way and to stave off the question, they would of course have a very positive policy, and immediately an opposition would be commenced to it. He believed that wisdom would suggest that the question should be held in such a position as to make conference possible, and agreement probable.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—Did the Government wish to carry Federation by a dodge?

Hon. Mr. GALT—The extensive experience of the hon. gentlemen in the matter of dodges, as shown in his going into the Brown-Dorion Administrations, would better qualify him for such achievements. The House might desire to have the subject discussed, if not let them move an amendment.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—On the contrary, they wished to understand it.

Hon. Mr. GALT—There was no other means of approaching the question but through the Imperial Government, as he and his friends had done, and if the Home Authorities had no objections then they might open communications with the other Colonies. As to the Inter-Colonial Railway the despatches on the subject would soon be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—What had the delegates to England proposed to the Imperial Government?

Hon. Mr. GALT hardly thought that without the consent of the Imperial authorities, the private conversation on the subject should be published.

Mr. DUNBAR ROSS wished the hon. gentleman to say on what right they proceeded to initiate such a subject

Hon. Mr. GALT—That question had already been answered, and the Government held they were quite authorised to proceed. They had at all events assumed the responsibility, and it would be for the House to say whether they had done wrong. With reference to the Hudson's Bay Territory, it would be found that owing to the Mission to England, Canada occupied a most favorable position. So far from having to encounter the opposition as well of the Hudson's Bay Company as of the British Government, it would be found that the Hudson's Bay Company which might, by standing out upon its charter, have caused the greatest difficulties to this country, had taken up such a position as had produced unity of action between this country and the home Government, and enabled us to recommend such a course of proceeding as would meet the hearty approval of the British Government. (Cheers.) He might state the Government had reason to infer that the exclusive right of trade possessed by the Hudson's Bay Company would be chancelled on the first of May next. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Galt) would not detain the House but for a few minutes, while he referred to the question immediately under discussion. It had been asserted by members on the other side of the House, that the Government had no policy on this question until now, and that their policy was one that would not be beneficial to the country. It had been said that we should endanger our right of self-government by pursuing that policy, and should again place ourselves under the shackles of Downing street. He (Mr. Galt) however, entertained no such opinion. The despatch of Sir E. B. Lytton, from which he quoted, showed very plainly that no fear need be entertained on that head, and the Colonial Secretary's despatch, on the subject of the Federal Union was in the same strain. To say that because this House may chose to reconsider the vote of last year, our right of self government was in danger, was to say that our liberties were held by so slight a thread that the were in danger. Putting aside all question of loyalty, and all the feelings of attachment to the throne, that were excited by the question upon the low ground—that of mere self interest—the decision of Her Majesty should not be parted from. At a time like this, when the country is obliged to depend upon its credit abroad to prevent fall into a state of the utmost embarrassment, whatever may be the loss of going to Ottawa or to Quebec it would be better to incur it four times over, than that any blot should be placed upon our credit. (Cheers.) Assuming that the Imperial Government cared nothing whether the Queen's decision is rejected or not, when the people of England and the people all over the world, where the English language is spoken, learn that the Legislature of Canada have so little stability as year after year to change their votes upon a quertion like this, aud to reject an award upon a reference deliberately made, they may well doubt wheher they will abide by their other obligations. (Hear, hear) We have to deal with the sensitiveness of others, no matter what our own sense of honor may be, and every one knows that credit does not consist in the ability to pay so much as in the disposition to pay. (Hear, hear.) That it is which has made English securities the best in the world, and it is that which makes Canadian securities at this moment second only to them. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. HARWOOD thought that in giving the decision, her Majesty had been ill-advised.—He could scarcely believe that in expressing that opinion, he could be accused of disloyalty. To think that the credit of the country could be impaired by the action of the regresentatives of the people, in the direcrion they thought advisable for their interests, was quite untenable. He contended that Montreal was the place where the trade of the West would centre, and not Ottawa as had been contended. He did not think that the argument in favor of Ottawa, in a military point of view, was of any value, as the Canals would allow the passage of steamers from England to pass to the upper lakes. He contended that the establishment of a Federal Union would bring back the troubles of the time that preceded the Union, with regard to the position of the Seat of Government. He thought it should be in the most convenient situation for the general interest, and for these reasons he should vote as he did last year.

Mr. BUCHANAN congratulated the House on the statement made by the Inspector General, who had conclusively shown that the deficiency in the revenue was only £500,000. He had satisfactorily explained the position of the finances, and shown that the statements published of our difficulties were incorrect. Then, as to his policy on the Tariff, he considered it the right one. As to the vote on the Queen's decision, he said the vote of confidence in the Ministry after the adverse vote, had affirmed in part the Queen's decision, and the vote of want of confidence in the new Ministry had atoned for the vote against Ottawa. It had often enough been shown that the House could not agree on a place, and a recent vote had shown we were not able to do it even now. The effect of repudiating our own acts could be looked at abroad divested of all explanations, and would do us inculculable harm. The amendment of his hon. friend (Sicotte,) for whom he had the highest respect, was unworthy of him, for thought it was almost harmless it was only calculated to create confusion. We had referred the puestion to the Queen by a good majority, and that vote was binding. We always depended on majorities, and in fact each member was here as the representative of a majority. The Opposition offered to that vote was merely in the interest of party—he would almost say of faction, and he did not know but that he would have been right. Grave accusations had been charged against our public men, and he (Buchanan) had endeavoured to examined them but he had found them destitute of foundation. He did not know a single Minister who had not come out poorer than when he went into office. In the despatch of the Colonial Secretary before the House, on the subject of the Queen's award, that high functionary expressed his surprise, but said he did not know what reason might have led to so strange decision. There was much delicacy in this language, but he (Buchanan) thought the Governor might have answered that there was no reason. For his part, he did not know of one. It appeared to him that a resolution that men had heads would be as necessary as the principle stated in the amendment before the House, that the majority must rule—a principle which no one assumed to deny. He had tried to see whether the interests of the country justified the rejection of the Queen's decision—but if facts had transpired to show that they did, it would have been easy to pass a resolution naming a better place, but no such course had been attempted, and he believe, therefore, that the interests of the country did not warrant the course that had been pursued.

Mr. MORIN—In 1857, when he (Mr. Morin) was sent to parliament, he did not expect he would find all the institutions of the country in the most perfect working order; he expected some difficulties, but he did not expect such difficulties as were now agitating the House. He did not expect, however, to be called upon to assert so plain a principle as that of the amendment now proposed, which amendment, however, concealed a design other than that it enunciated. He regretted, with all who had the good of the country at heart, that such a system as the alternating system of the Seat of Government should prevail, and he had hoped to see it abrogated. He had assisted to discuss the propriety of fixing a permanent seat, and he had been glad to see the subject treated, because he felt it was quite necessary to bring the removals to a close. He had also aided in referring the question to an august arbiter, when it was found impossible to settle it in the Province. And he was bound to say that the whole country had full faith that the royal umpire chosen would act in good faith. The reference was sent and her Majesty had graciously accepted it. He believed that the Legislature had done so in good faith. There had been warm discussions as if the question was of the utmost importance, and that all the members who took part in them believed the vote would be a finality. There was a perfect understanding that the public honor was engaged, and to make the matter more sure, a sum of £225,000 was voted to give the decision effect. Yet some members who had opposed the reference had seen it expedient to change their minds after it had passed, and assented to the money vote. It was, of course, understood at the time that only one city could be chosen, and of course those who voted yea felt that the vote bound them honorably to abide by it. Her Majesty chose Ottawa, and her choice was announced to the country; yet soon after some persons who had aided to send the question home turned round and objected to the Queen's decision. The sequel is known,—a vote to reject Ottawa was carried, and the Ministry resigned or retired, thereby registering their solemn protest against the action of the House. A new government was formed, and its fate was soon sealed. Then the Cartier Ministry was formed, and the subjedt again comes up, when it is attempted to confirm the vote of rejection. It is now alleged that the choice was not made by the Queen, but by the Colonial Minister. This the Ministry deny. The vote of last session was a mere negative vote, but that he would look at by and by. In view of the vote of last session the new Ministry were bound to have a positive policy on the subject of the Seat of Government. Had they promulgated one? They had not. The present Ministry have announced such a policy, and it is to maintain the Queen's award. They maintain that the simple vote of the House of Assembly cannot set aside the actual law of the land confirmed by the Sovereign's own act,—and hence the present condition of the question. The member for St. Hyacinthe would not, however, assent to this, but in effect mentioned that the simple resolution of the House should override the law. True, he admitted that it was a most difficult subject, and everybody was of the same opinion. The Government, however, had a solemn duty to discharge, and that was to put an end to the alternating system, and they resolved to do so at all costs. They did so, not only because it was the Queen's decision, but because the alternating system was a most disastrous one to the interests of the country, and he believed these very opinions were once held by the member for Laparirie himself. There was, to be sure, a great difficulty to be met. An answer was to be sent to her Majesty as to whether her decision would be maintained. If we did not uphold it, we should make both ourselves and her Majesty ridiculous in the eyes of all the world. The position of the Government was courageous, at least both sides of the House admitted it, and the Hon. Mr. Papineau, although in retirement, had caused it to be expressed in his opinion. (Hear.) The Upper House, too, had given their position the support of their sanction. (Hear.) In face of the despatches received from Home, and the action of all parts received from home, and the action of all parties here, it was evident that if the House gave a vote in opposition to the desire of Her Majesty, there would be a disolution ordered by his Excellency. (Hear.) How could members then justify themselves—the House would place itself in opposition to their authorities, and even to its own acts. The member for Laprarie might argue the reverse, but he thought his Excellency would certainly grant a dissolution for the sake of maintaining the law! (Hear, hear.) If we throw on one side the decision of her Majesty, we should find ourselves in the same position we had occupied for ten long years.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—Does the hon. member say that in the event of a defeat of the Ministry his Excellency could not call to his councils any men who would not maintain the award?

Mr. MORIN was not in the confidence of his Excellency. (Laughter.) But he must say that was his opinion, decidedly. (Hear, hear.) He then said that, if the choice of Ottawa were rejected, Quebec would lose immediately every chance of having the Seat of Government transferred thither. For, there was merely a promise of the Government to that effect. And the moving thither would require a vote of money which must be proposed, first, by the Government. (Hear, hear.) So by voting against Ottawa they were, in reality, determined to stay at Toronto for an indefinite time. How would the members for Quebec like that? It was necessary to have strong places in the interior, and to have the Seat of Government in a place that could be protected. (Hear.)

Mr. PICHE rose to a point of order. He wanted to know why the hon. member, who had voted against Ottawa last year, was going to vote for it this time? (Hear.)

Mr. MORIN would tell the hon. member, perhaps, sooner than he would like. (Hear.) He would say he regretted to see the member for St. Hyacinthe occupy a position of hostility to the Administration. He did not think that the hon. member, in placing himself in opposition, had taken all the strength, energy and reason there was in the party. (Hear.) It was not the regular Opposition which led the man to attack the Government. The member for Berthier who had proposed a motion, had withdrawn it. The Opposition party dared not of themselves attack the fortress. They left that task to those who disdained and despised them, and refused to cooperate with them on any former occasion. The member for St. Hyacinthe had resigned with the Macdonald Administration and had returned to power with the Cartier Administration after giving a flat refusal to Mr. Dorion to form part of the Brown-Dorion Ministry. Well, he (Morin) thought that if that hon. member could not abide by the Queen's decision he should have refused to go back to office with those who did. But what action did that hon. member now propose to do? Why again to leave the matter of the Seat of Government in suspense, for that was in fact the direct intention of his amendment. The explanation given by that member was that he reserved to himself the right to resign in case his colleagues resolved to maintain the Queen's decision. Well, this was a strange conrse, for it was reserving the right to leave them at the most critical time. But did he mean by asserting the right of the majority that there was any attempt to set aside that right? He thought that it might mean this, but it was true, nevertheless, that it was because the Ministry insisted upon being bound by the majority that the question of the Seat of Government was now on debate. The Government was, in fact, now asking the House whether they would persist in refusing as they had done last winter of honoring the law passed by the majority. Was the Ministry less consistent than the Opposition who neglected a law when they asked them to reconsider their vote. If the Oppostion thought they might ask the Queen to reconsider her choice surely there was no lack of courtesy to ask them to reconsider their vote against our actual law. He hoped the member for St. Hyacinthe would reconsider his position and at any rate he trusted that the majority of the House would shew him that it was not acceptable. As to the position of the member for Dorchester, who had simply objected to Ottawa as an injudicious choice, he would say that that was not the question before the House. That hon. member had denied that the reference was not in the nature of an arbitration but that in choosing a place her Majesty had simply exercised her prerogative. To this he (Mr. Morin) would answer that if we had asked her Majesty simply to exercise her prerogative, we would have been guilty of a forgetfulness of her undoubted right to do so without our intervention. But he did not assent that the Queen had retired into a closet, and there, by herself, examined the subject, and come to a decision without advice. On the contrary, he believed she had taken the best counsel, and after that had decided in accordance with our prayer. The member for Montreal had satisfied himself with dealing with what he called "the shuffle," and in doing so had ignored the judgments of the Courts, which he (Mr. Morin) believed to be deserving of perfect confidence. He would have done much better if he had informed us of his opinions respecting the relevancy of the amendment, and of other matters of much more importance to the House to know than the shuffle, which everybody knew was no shuffle, but a strict compliance with the law. The hon. member for Laprairie, he contended, had not taken a proper course in giving even a glimpse of what had occurred in the Cabinet. He had said the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry was formed on the principle of leaving the Seat of Government an open question.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER explained that he had only quoted the declaration of policy made at the formation of the Ministry.

Mr. MORIN continued to say he wondered the Hon. Mr. Sicotte had ventured to say the Seat of Government question had been disposed of. [*Morte.*] It was not so, or why would there have been any need for the agreement that he should resign if it took a given direction?

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE explained that the expression was that the question should "lie over."

Mr. MORIN said it was only to "lie over" for future consideration. It was evident that the question was not abandoned. [*Morte.*] The declaration of the hon. member himself proved that against him. He had no right to complain, nor had the hon. member for Laprairie any right to assert that the Government had changed their policy. The assertion pushed to its consequences, of course led to false impressions and conclusions. The hon. member for Laprairie had asserted lately, in a sentimental manner, that the French race would be in danger, its institutions liable to be overthrown, if Ottawa were chosen. If that were so, why had he not opposed that decision when he was in the Government. He, as well as the member for St. Hyacinthe, had kept their positions in a Government which supported the decision of the Queen, although they thought it would bring ruin to Lower Canada. (Hear.) The resignation of the Government, as he understood it, was not an act of obedience to the will of the majority; it was a protest against their decision. (Hear.) If he was right in thinking so, the member for Laprairie was wrong, and misunderstood the position he had taken. (Hear.) It was, at any rate, a curious position, for he had three times changed his opinions about it. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. LORANGER said he had never changed his opinions. He was now submitting to the will of the majority. But why had the hon. member changed his? He had voted against Ottawa last session, and had told him (Mr. Loranger) in the office of Mr. Duvernay, at Montreal, and again in the cars, coming up, that he would vote against Ottawa. (Hear.)

Mr. MORIN said Mr. Loranger was in error. He had never expressed such an opinion. But the member for Laprairie had curiously altered, and, were it known, it would be found that other reasons than submission to the call of the majority had influenced him. He worshipped the rising sun, and had his hopes excited by what might happen if the Government were defeated. The vote he was about to give was one for which he would not have cause hereafter to blush, although it had been intimated to him by the member for Laprairie that it might lead to his defeat in his county in the event of a general election; but he could tell that hon. member that even if that were the result he would not regret having done what he considered a solemn duty. So far as he could see, the vote which would be given against the Government would be dictated simply by a desire to expel them from power, not by any good objection to their principles or their acts. And he would warn hon. members how they aided in expelling a government for such reasons, for they might get another that would, perhaps, be no great improvement upon their predecessors. As to the vote he had given against the Queen's decision, he would say that it was a sudden and unexpected vote, and that he had not had the time to consider the merits of the case as his hon. friends from St. Hyacinthe and Laprairie, who, as members, had proposed the reference. Since then, he (Morin) had reconsidered the subject, and frankly admitted he regretted his vote of the 28th July, as he believed others did. The hon. member then commented upon the influence of the rejection of Her Majesty's decision in England. The despatch of the Colonial Secretary evidently showed that this act was regarded as a serious slight. He would now say that he did not regard the Ministry, as compared with the rights of the French Canadians; not because he did not think three Englishmen as competent as three French Canadians, but it was a matter of honest pride to the race to be properly represented. However, he would not, for that reason, rush against the ministry to defeat them, as he believed the present composition of the Cabinet was rather a matter of accident than design. He believed it was the desire of the Ministry to alter this as soon as it could be done with propriety, and he would leave it to them to choose the time and the means. He would now allude to the members of the Brown-Dorion ex-Ministry, who, he believed, were only desirous of beating the present holders, never mind by what means, hence they did not scrutinize the amendment of the member for St. Hyacinthe. They were not now enunciating a policy, but in a compact body they were watching their opportunity. With the exception of Mr. Holton, the whole of them were here ready to resume their position, and he was surprised they had not found a seat for him. But Mr. Hincks nevertheless, was to have a Seat in the Cabinet without a seat in the House, awaiting the chance of election. Why had they not provided a seat for him in the interval? He supposed that would be rectified as soon as possible. The member for Waterloo was very urgent last winter in beseeching the French Canadians not to leave the majority of his western friends under the yoke of a minority, but so soon as he and his friends had the opportunity they had actually made up a Government, supported by a much smaller number from Lower Canada than the McDonald-Cartier Ministry had of Upper Canada members on their side. (The hon. member then went on to remark upon the principles of the Brown-Dorion Ministry so far as they could be known, which he asserted could not fail to be ruinous to the best interests of Lower Canada.) His hon. friend from Berthier had offered an exposition to the House last year of the Brown-Dorion Ministry, which he at the same time admitted was not full enough and he added that if in another month it was not more fully explained, he would withdraw his confidence from them. Well had they satisfied him since? Had they given full explanations? He thought not, and yet that member was still found giving them his support. How had that coalition explained the extraordinary melange they had made. How had Mr. Lemieux been whitewashed and Mr. Brown reliable? How had Mr. Brown, the mortal enemy of the Roman Catholics, so soon become deserving of their confidence? He asserted that those who had accepted this Ministry had done so at the expense of their personal dignity. Then as to national dignity how did the concern look? Never had such an amalgamation taken place in this world. He could understand that political adversaries might manage to come together, but where there had been such infamous insults as Mr. Brown had heaped upon the most sacred things of those who from Lower Canada had taken office with him he could not but regard the association as in the last degree discreditable to them. The member for Montreal had said he had never expected that Englishmen, Canadians and Scotchmen could assault absent men, yet at the very moment he himself was assaulting the Governor General and also the Premier of the Government, whom he represented as a false Catholic. Had not Mr. Brown devoted his life to procure for Upper Canada a coercive power over the lower sections of the province? He had more than once said so, but the member for Montreal had made an errror when he supposed Lower Canada would accept his endorsations of Mr. Brown's new-found toleration. He would conclude by giving his approbation to the position the Government had assumed, which he said was highly honorable to themselves. He knew that things could not be stationary in Cnnada and that events were transpiring every day which tended to bring about great changes. Ottawa, he believed was an excellent place for the Seat of Government. The Seat of Government could be fixed there for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, but he did not think it the best place for the Federal capital. No, the Parliament House for that great union which all men foresaw must rise on Cape Diamond. (Hear, hear.) However, while waiting for that time he was not disposed to remain at Toronto, he wished to be in a place where there was not an extreme outside pressure, and where both nationalities were within bail. (Hear, hear.) Instead of spending vast sums in moving the Seat of Government from one place to another, let fine buildings be erected at Ottawa, let that central region be settled, and a strongly fortified and beautifully ornamented city be formed, of which we might all be proud. (Hear, hear.) They might be sure that, unless they fixed the Seat of Government now at Ottawa, it would not be fixed anywhere. Perhaps the buildings might not be built at once; then, after accepting the decision from the Queen, she might be asked to reconsider it and choose another place for the Seat of Government. This would be the course for those to pursue who were in favor of Montreal, but the decision must be accepted first, and a petition laid at the foot of the throne afterwards. (Cheers and cries of "question.")

Hon. Mr. LABERGE thought members need not be so impatient. After a ministerial speech of three hours and a half, he might at least be allowed to say something. He did not design to speak on the address. (Laughter.) He had followed the hon. member for Terrebonne closely, but had been unable to find any argument in his speech. (Hear.) He should not give any explanation of his reasons for joining the late Brown-Dorion administration, nor any declaration of their policy, which had already been sufficiently explained. (Hear, and oh! oh!) The debate had turned almost entirely on subjects foreign to the speech; for he saw nothing in the speech about the Brown-Dorion ministry. (Laughter.) He had several times been on the point of raising a question of order on this account. (Hear, and laughter.) He would inform the House that the Brown-Dorion party had resigned, more was the pity for themselves and the country. (Laughter.) Yet all the government people attacked it. They ran a tilt at a ghost. (Hear, hear.) The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry occupied the treasury benches. It had been the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry yesterday, and might be the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry again to-morrow. (Hear, hear.) He then ridiculed the speech of the member for Terrebonne. He had succeeded in making a three hours speech, but that was all; he had only said over again the arguments which had been so admirably discussed and disposed of by the member for Laprairie. As for his calling the decision an award, that was absurd, for the reference to England had the will of the minority, and, for an award the majority and minority must agree. (Hear, hear.) Passing thence to the recent occurrences, he asked how it was that Mr. Sicotte had an opinion one way—Messrs. Macdonald and Vankoughnet the other—and the other member of the Government none at all? When the Ministry agreed to write that declaration which had become so famous, they must have thought that the question of Federation would have a great deal to do with the Seat of Government question. Yet, now they were proposing to have Ottawa voted upon without ceremony, while they said the negotiations about confederation were going on. Even the ministers admitted that Ottawa was not the best place for the Seat of the Federal Government. (Hear, hear.) It would be best say to her Majesty that we knew we had made a grave mistake in referring the question to her; that we were embarassed because she had chosen the worst place in Canada; and that we therefore prayed her, in the name of all the saints and of sacred charity, to change her mind. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The hon. Attorney General West had been in England. Nay, more, he had been to Windsor. He had no policy when he went away. He sought it, perhaps, at Windsor; or, perhaps, in the office of the Colonial Secretary when he came back he had certainly found a policy. (Laughter.) His private opinion, he knew, was against Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER begged to explain. He had never voted against Ottawa; he had always voted for either Montreal or Ottawa; for Montreal in preference to Ottawa. But for many reasons he preferred Ottawa.

Mr. LABERGE said this was rather contradictory, he, however, knew that the first of this pair of opinions was really that of the hon. Attorney General. (Hear, hear.) Why could not he have named Montreal when he "declared his policy?" He would have met with less opposition. Ottawa was picturesque, poetic, and possessed all the qualities which enabled it to charm and excite the mind of the Attorney General East. It would be a great city some day. But this was not what he had to consider. He did not care very much, personally, where the Seat of Government was. It might be at Trois Pistoles or at Sarnia for aught he personally cared. But the proper mixture of races and religions to prevent either people's having too much influence ought to be looked at. (Hear, hear.) The English people knew little of this. Even the London *Times* said "Bytown, a place on Lake Ontario." (Laughter.) We had made a great error when we abdicated the right of governing ourselves. He hoped it would teach us a salutary lesson. (Hear.) He hoped to see a new administration formed, he did not care from which side of the House, with another definite policy on the Seat of Government. And he might close by saying that he hoped the next Government would have more than one French Canadian in it, and that one only French Canadian by name. Especially if confederation were to be the policy, and French Canadians were to be absorbed in the Union, was it necessary that there should be at least a proper proportion of members of that race in the Government to watch efficiently over the terms on which their grand measure was to be based? (Hear, hear, and cries of question.)

Mr. PICHE then took the floor. He attacked Mr. Dubord for going against the interests of his constituents. He then turned to Mr. Morin. He said he had once regretted that the French language was not understood within these walls. He regretted it no longer, for he would have been ashamed if people could have understood the expressions of servility used by the member for Terrebonne. (Hear.)

(The hon. member spoke against time for about an hour.)

Major CAMPBELL said before the vote was taken, he wished to make a remark in reference to what had been said by the member for Iberbille, (Mr. Laberge.) He had the highest opinion of that gentleman, and he only hoped that if the present Ministry should fall in consequence of the vote of this night, that the hon. gentleman would be able to form a strong Administration. He was not actuated in the vote he was to give by a desire to keep in the present Ministry. But he had stated before that he would not vote to disturb the Queen's award—that was the only reason for his supporting the address.

oh! no!

Mr. BUREAU said the Inspector General had made a famous speech last session, in behalf of Federation. Yet, now he seemed to say little about it. And he also wished to say that the present Government had betrayed Lower Canada, and that the Brown-Dorion ministry had been willing to do justice to that part of the province. (Hear.) They had not granted Representation by Population.

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Sicotte.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1859.

The debate continued till 1.30 a.m.

Mr. McDougall's amendment, which was telegraphed yesterday, was lost on the following division.

YEAS.—Aikens, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dorion, Dorland, Fergusson, Finlayson, Foley, Gould, Harcourt, Hogan, Holmes, Jobin, Laberge, D. A. McDonald, J. S. McDonald. Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau. Patrick, W. Powell, Rymall, W. Scott, Short, Somerville, Stirton, White and Wright,—38.

NAYS.—Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, M. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Feris, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Herbert, Labelle, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General McDonald, McLeod, A. P. McDonald, McMicken, Meagher, Morin, Ouimet, Panet, Piché, Playfair, Pope, Price, Roblin, Rose, Ross, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney, Smith, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Webb, Whitney.—75.

Mr. Bureau, seconded by Mr. McGee, moved the following amendment—That all after the word "thus" be struck out in the third paragraph, and the following inserted :—"That this House feels duly grateful for the interest Her Majesty has shown in the affairs of her Canadian people by acting on the Address relative to the Seat of Government question, bowing with due respect to Her Majesty this House will consider it their duty to approach Her Majesty at an early opportunity to represent that the circumstances under which the Address was voted no longer exists; that in the present state of the finances Her Majesty would best promote the interests of the Provinces by summoning her Canadian Parliament to meet at Toronto until arrangements are completed to meet at Montreal."

The House then adjourned at 1:30 A.M., and the debate was postponed till Monday.

THE FINANCES. MR. GALTS EXPOSITION OF THEM—AND ITS FALLACY.—There are two qualities which greatly advance all men in all stations. One is boldness, another is ingenuity, and financiers like other mortals are most likely to succeed when they have fertility of invention, especially if that be conjoined with fearlessness in prosecution. Yet these qualities, valuable as they are, are far from completing a character fit for great things. Without their complement, of laborious investigation, and an honest loyalty both to the natural laws, which control our affairs, and to our fellow men with whom we carry on those affairs a suggestive brain and an audacious heart only furnish forth a charlatan. Cagliostro had them ; and Morrison of the Pills ; and old Dr. Townsend of the Sarsaparilla. Dr. Tumblety has got them. And Watt the inventor of the Steam Engine, and Sir Robert Peel had them but they had someting besides. Mr. Galt certainly has them too. His accounts of our taxation approaches perfection in both branches but whether his speech shows that he posesses the other injredients, which would make these useful to his fellow citizens will be best understood after a little consideration.

It has been said that figugies may be made to prove anything, and Mr. Galt must have had this facile method of demonstration in his mind rather than the more difficult ones described by Bacon and other great masters of the art, when he attempted to convince Parliament and the country, that ourtaxation had not been increased within a few years. We shall come to these figures presently, which are illustrative of our financiers ingenuity. At present we look at facts known to every one, as a proof of the boldness of this pretension. All the world knows them as a matter of history, that Mr. Cayley taking up the *role* of Mr. Hincks, after the defeat of the latter, found a full treasury, and a promise made in the speech from the throne of a reduced tariff; that he carried out this promise after his own fashion; but that since that slight reduction, which tookplace in 1854, he has twice raised the rates of duty. On the first occasion the circumstances must be fresh in the minds of all who take any interest in public affairs. In the early part of the session, being interrogated, Mr. Cayley replied that he would make no change ; but after many weeks, he came down one fine night, and told the House that a thunderbolt had fallen upon him in the shape of the necessity anticipated by every one but himself, but utterly unexpected by him, of paying the Grand Trunk interest out of the Provincial Chest. He, therefore, again raised the duties to meet this new call. Even this increase, however, did not meet the requirements of the constantly increasing expenditure, especially considering the falling off in the importations of 1857. Mr. Cayley, therefore, appealed to Parliament once again to help him to more money, and once again raised the tariff. Mr. Galt ignores all this history, and he coolly tells us, in the face of it, that Mr. Cayley not only did not augment our burdens, but positively lightened them. He thinks Mr. Cayley was lowering the tariff all the time that that gentleman and the rest of of the world, including the framers of the statute-book, where the Act of 1856 is entitled an Act to increase the Duties of Customs, were of opinion that he was raising it. Were we wrong in saying that a financial Minister, who can get rid of the most notorious history of the three last years, including his own opinions, when he spoke on the tariff of 1856, is a very bold man indeed ? Let us now consider and applaud his ingenuity. Here is the way he proves the paradox, that an increasing rate of taxation makes lighter taxes : —

"The importations in 1850 amounted to " £4,245,517, and the duty to £615,645. Consequently, the duty was 14½ per cent. on the " total imports. The imports in 1851 were " £5,358,697 ; duty, £737,439 ; per centage of " taxation, 14¾. Imports in 1852, £5,071,623 ; " duty, £739,263 ; per centage, 14¾. Imports in " 1853, £7,995,359 ; duty, £1,028,676 ; per centage, 13. Imports in 1854, £10,132,331 ; duty, " £1,224,751 ; per centage, 12. Imports in 1855, " £9,021,542 ; duty, £881,445 ; per centage, " 10. Imports in 1856, £10,896,096 ; duty, " £1,127,220 ; per centage, 10¼. Imports in " 1857, £9,857,694 ; duty, £981,262 ; per centage, 10."

A very pretty exhibition indeed, but for the lack of just one element, which completely destroys its whole force, and the omission of which being stated, shows that, after all, the world was tolerably correct in its views, including Mr. Galt himself, up to the time when he took his place between the Opposition and the Ministerial side of the House, and when that shifting position produced the dizziness from which he has not yet recovered. The omission we speak of is that of any mention of the effects of the reciprocity treaty. Previously to the passage of that treaty, a very inconsiderable quantity of the raw produce of the United States appeared in our statistical returns of trade and commerce. What did come into the Province passed through in bond and did not appear in the tables of imports. The rest which paid duty and was required for the consumption of our own people amounted to only a small value. But since the Reciprocity Treaty, an immense quantity of raw produce has thus come in, and appears in our lists as part of the importations, though no portion of it, or a very small one, is required for our own consumption. If it does not all pass out of the country as it comes into it, it takes the place of similar articles of our own growth, which are re-exported. No fallacy, then, can be more absurd, than one which includes these articles in a statement of the percentage which the people pay in taxes on the goods they consume. Formerly, this large bulk of merchandize passed down on the South side of Lake Ontario, or in similar directions, without coming near us. Now, it passes through our territory, or performs a function in the economy of trade equivalent to doing so. Before the Reciprocity Treaty our people had nothing to with it, and they have as little now. Let us put this matter in a form which will be understood by all. We will suppose that, during the year 1860, our imports of goods for the consumption of the people amounted to £10,000,000, and the duty collected to £1,000,000. The duty would be ten per cent. Now, suppose the international railway from Quebec to Fraser River established, and £10,000,000 of goods finding their way across the continent to the Pacific, we should only have to enter the last £10,000,000 in the books of our Custom House, and, according to this theory, our taxes would fall to 5 per cent., or just one-half, by virtue of a little account keeping. Mr. Galt will find that before he calculates his per centage on importations, which the people paid in Customs duties—last year for example—he will have to deduct about twenty per cent. from the Custom returns of importations, to clear it from goods coming in under the Reciprocity Act, and will thus have to raise his rate of taxation from 10 to 12 per cent. at one fell swoop —that is 20 per cent. of increase over his statement of the rate of 1855, under Mr. Cayley's first tariff, based on Mr. Hincks' policy. If Mr. Galt will farther take into consideration that, simultaneously with the operation of the Reciprocity Act, there has occurred an immense importation of railway iron, of materials for the Victoria Bridge, and other railway stock, all charged with the lowest rate of duty, he will easily find another cause for the apparently lower rates of taxation upon the same quantity of imports than formerly prevailed. Yet, this in no way reduced the taxes upon necessaries, for they were largely enhanced during the same period, But, in truth, Mr. Galt's subsequent statements form the best refutation of his own theory, for he shows, later in his speech, that during the last five months of 1858,—the period during which the last tariff has been in operation—the duty collected has considerably increased, while the importations have fallen off—a state of things directly contrary to his first assertions.

We believe these are not the only fallacies in the statement of our Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we may hereafter advert to some others ; but this specimen is sufficient for the present, and certainly fills us with surprise, when we reflect that it should have come from the Treasury Benches. We believe that Mr. Galt possesses talents of an order very superior to those of the previous incumbent of his office ; but such a commencement as this by no means "fulfils the promise of his spring."

THE MAYORALTY.—We find that we were mistaken yesterday in the opinion that Mr. Rodier was to go into the Mayoralty without opposition. It will be seen by our report of the proceedings at the City Hall yesterday, that one of our most respectable citizens, Mr. Cherrier, has been put into nomination as an opponent to the present incumbent of the Mayor's office, and though he declines to consent to be considered as a candidate, there is nothing to prevent the citizens from choosing him if they see fit. He is a gentleman universally respected, and one who would certainly be an honour to the city. Those who have been for some time attempting to bring out an opponent to the late Mayor will now, therefore, have the opportunity of recording their votes for a candidate every way worthy of them. It is usual among us for honours of this sort to be sought with avidity. It will be a remarkable event for a gentlemen to be chosen merely because his fellow-citizens respect him and require his services, without any solicitation on his part. It is for every citizen to act according to his best judgment on this as on all other public occasions ; but, we would suggest to all that the exercise of their franchise is a duty as well as a privilege, and that they ought not to neglect it, for which ever candidate their opinion preponderates. Mr. Cherrier's name was hardly mentioned before the day of nomination, but whatever greater chances Mr. Rodier may thus have had, the proposers of his opponent are very confident of success and say that their candidate can and will be elected if those who desire that event will but exert themselves.—In the Wards we see that Mr. Bristow is returned without opposition for St. Lawrence, and that Mr. Weaver is the opponent of Mr. McCambrigde in St. Annes.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—It will be seen that the iniquitous scheme for spending £200,000 in bribes to the District of Quebec, by uselessly transporting the Seat of Government to that city for four years, was carried on Thursday night by a large majority. One more nail in the coffin of the public credit.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor took place at the City Concert Hall. The crowd at first was inconsiderable, but before the proceedings terminated, the number increased until a large body had assembled.

Alderman Marchand, the presiding officer, announced from the balcony, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, it was his duty to inform the assembly that the nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor would now take place.

D. Torrance, Esq., then came forward and proposed as a candidate for the office of Mayor C. S. Cherrier, Esq. ; the nomination was seconded by S. Valois, Esq.

John Molson, Esq., then proposed C. S. Rodier, Esq., as candidate for the office of Mayor ; the nomination was seconded by O. Frochette, Esq.

Mr. Rodier then came forward. He said :—Gentlemen, I return my thanks to you and the electors of this city, for having, last year, elected me by a great majority. I also return my thanks to the inhabitants generally, for the manner in which they have treated me during the past year ; but in saying this I must except a small fraction who have done their best to injure me, but of whom I shall speak presently. When first called upon to take the office of Mayor, I had no intention of complying, but when I found that it was the desire and the request of the whole population I could no longer refuse ; this year, also, it is the wish of 6 000 electors that I should become Mayor. (Applause.) Gentlemen,—A circular has been issued having my name mixed up in it, and on these grounds it stated that I am a party man and that I am endeavoring to create party feelings in this community ; but I am no party man, nd here I say so, and here I deny the truth of the assertion *in toto*. How can I be a party man and be requested by all the citizens —by Scotch, English, Americans, Irish and Canadians to become Mayor? Has not my past conduct proved that I am no party man ? The 50 years which I have passed in this city prove that I am not ; and though I am proud to be the Mayor of Montreal, I am prouder of the friendship, esteem and respect of my fellow-citizens.—Applause.—During the past year I believe I have done my best to promote the interests of all the inhabitants of this city ; the poor as well as the rich : because it is right that we should all pull together, and act in harmony, without any distinction of nationality or origin or religion. I have already alluded to a small fraction who wish to opposeme and also the desire of the citizens. They have come forward with the name of one who is a friend of mine, a gentleman, and a scholar—Mr. Cherrier—but they do not want to present him before you, so much as they desire to forward their own interests. — Hear.—This small fraction want to have their own way ; oh, gentlemen, they had too much of their own way ; but I say to you all, to the poorest as well as the richest citizen, if you want to know how your money has been spent, come to my room from nine till two o'clock, and I will give you explanations ; and then you will understand how you are indebted in the sum of £800,000. I tell you now, gentlemen, that you ought to choose an honest Mayor as well as honest councillors ; for every thing depends upon the men you choose, upon men who will not deceive you. [Hear.] The small faction I have spoken of have been the cause of the increasing debt of the city, without you perceiving it ; this I tell you, and I shall prove it; I make no allusion to this council, but be on your guard. You see the dodge this morning ; they bring forward an honest, upright man like Mr. Cherrier, but they know he would not accept the office—I have it from his partner, yesterday that he would not take the office of Mayor, and I know myself that he is too honest a man to come forward to create division among his compatriots—no gentlemen, he would not do such a mean action | Applause. | But the reason that Mr. Cherrier is brought forward is this—there is at present in the council one, or perhaps, there are two individuals who aspire to the office of Mayor : they wish to bring Mr. Cherrier forward, knowing that, even if elected he would not act, and in that event, it is provided by law that the council can elect who ever they wish, and the individual who is interested could then use his influence, with the members and be created Mayor. But gentlemen, this would be destroying your liberties as well as insulting yourselves,—Groans.—Gentlemen, some time ago, a person who is interested in opposing me, induced the city Council to take stock in the Bytown Railroad to the amount of £125,000. We are now sued for that sum, and perhaps will have to pay it ; if some other person was Mayor, the indivi duals concerned in this matter might succeed, but they cannot buy me.—Applause.—I have been accused of being too kind to the poor, because I relieved some of them, and because I paid the fines of some widows and orphans ; my enemies in the Council brought up a motion, accusing me of being too lenient, but I proved that the fines I remitted came out of my own pocket, and not out of the funds of the corporation. Again thanking the citizens for the confidence they placed in him last year, and acknowledging his obligations to the ladies, for the manner in which they had assisted the poor, [Hear, hear,] Mr. Rodier retired.

Mr. W. Dorion then came forward and stated on behalf of Mr. Cherrier that that gentleman had no desire to become Mayor, nor would he act if elected.

Mr. Cusson having addressed the crowd on behalf of Mr. Rodier, the assemblage separated.

NOMINATION OF CITY COUNCILLORS.—The following is the result of the nomination in the different wards for City Councillors.

EAST WARD.

Councillor Bernard presided.

H. Brazeau, Esq., seconded by P. P. Martin, Esq., proposed F. Leclaire, Esq., for Member.

Edward Bowie, Esq., seconded by George Balchin, Esq., proposed J. H. Daly, Esq., for Member.

CENTRE WARD.

Councillor Grenier presided.

Louis Beaudry, Esq., seconded by Thomas Mussen, Esq., proposed Daniel Gorrie, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

WEST WARD.

Councillor Rodden presided.

R. P. Isaacson, Esq., seconded by D. Mair, Esq, proposed Henry Lyman, Esq, for Member, who was declared duly elected.

ST. ANNE'S WARD.

Councillor Penn presided.

Alderman M'Cambridge, the retiring member, was again nominated for this Ward.

Mr. Geo. W. Weaver was nominated in opposition.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Councillor Bronsdon presided.

H. Mulholland, Esq., seconded by Joseph Cadorette, Esq., proposed Henry Bulmer, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Councillor Leprohon presided.

Alexis Laframboise, Esq., seconded by James Dougall, Esq., proposed Wm. Bristow, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

ST. LEWIS WARD.

Councillor Mullins presided.

William Henderson, Esq., seconded by Andre Auclaire, Esq, proposed J. B. Homier, Esq., for member.

F. X. Tessier, Esq., seconded by E. B. Dufort, Esq., proposed Raphael Bellemare, Esq., for member.

R. Racette, Esq., seconded by Leon Larue, Esq., proposed F. Cassidy, Esq., for member.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Councillor Jodoin presided.

Thomas O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Abraham Lariviere, Esq., proposed Joseph Simard, Esq.

Louis St. Charles, Esq., seconded by Peter Devins, Esq., proposed F. Contant, Esq.

A. McNaughton, Esq., seconded by Leandre Prevost, proposed John Greaves, Esq.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Councillor Terroux presided.

J. Bte. Goyette, Esq., seconded by A. D. Joubert, Esq., proposed J. Duhamel, Esq.

M. Dumond, Esq., seconded by Joseph Lee, Esq., proposed A. Adams, Esq.

Mr. Greaves was also proposed for this Ward by Jno. Wilkinson, Esq., seconded by William Miller, Esq.

(The following is a translation of the circular, mentioned by Mr. Rodier in his speech, in terms of repudiation.)

HURRAH FOR MR. RODIER!

Such is the rallying cry which the French Canadians caused to be heard, when, for the first time they showed themselves united as one man. Such is the cry which prevailed last year with the citizens of this city at the period of the municipal elections. Let it be heard to-day that it may again become a bond of union, and a sign of victory. Yes, hurrah for Mr. Rodier! Hurrah for the existing Mayor! Hurrah for a man of our race to fill the office of first Magistrate! Our city has been founded by Frenchmen, the majority of the population is French, is it right then that we should have a Mayor of our origin. It is desirable that he be a countryman who shall do the honours of the city, to the prince who is to arrive here next summer. Ah! where is the Canadian more worthy to be Mayor than Mr. Rodier, he has already proved himself to the satisfaction of of all.

Every one is aware of his assiduity to business, his firmness, his talents, and his impartiality ; every one, no matter to what party he belongs mustacknowledge that we never had a man more qualified to occupy the chair of the city Council. We have now nothing left, but to re-elect Mr. Rodier. In doing this we shall be sure to act in conformity with our own interests. In pursuing any other line of conduct shall we obtain so satisfactory a result ? We are not aware of it nor it is probable ; on the contrary we have reason to believe that it would be a dangerous step especially if we should prefer to Mr. Rodier an advocate of the establishment of the docks at Point St. Charles. It is necessary not to forget that the Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Now, in Mr. Rodier we have, assuredly, a gentleman who has a regard for the interests of the East end (*partie Est*) as well as those of the North-end (*partie Nord*) of our city. Let us elect then, Mr. Rodier and show to him that the people understand how to remember and reward his merit. To-morrow morning, on the 12th instant, let all the citizens assemble at the Bonsecour Market, the place of nomination, to proclaim Mr Rodier the elected of the largest city in Canada, and to manifest by their unanimity and support that all idea of opposition will be ridiculous. For us, French Canadians above all it is an imperative duty, which involves not only our interests as citizens, but also the honour of our nationality. With zeal and union let our watchword be—

HURRAH FOR MR. RODIER.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.—We understand that on Friday the Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank concluded their arrangements with the Contractors for the erection of their new building at the corner of Great St. James' Street and Place d'Armes. The building will be a very handsome one, and a great ornament to the neighborhood. It will comprise, besides the offices of the Savings Bank, those of the London and Liverpool Insurance, and the Agency of the Ontario Bank. The whole cost will amount to about £10,000. Messrs. Maxwell & Co. have the contract for the whole work ; but it is understood that the masonry will be confided to Messrs. Perrault and Perrault.

MR. RANGE'S CONCERT.—We would direct attention to the advertisement in another column, which announces that Mr. Range, Band Master of the 17th Regiment, will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening.

MME. BISCACCIANTI'S CONCERT.—We would remind our readers that the Concert of this eminent vocalist will take place in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday night. From the satisfaction she has given in other places a rich musical treat may be expected.

REMOVAL OF THE REV. DR. FRASER.—At a meeting of a number of citizens held yesterday a Committee was named for the purpose of inviting this gentleman to a Public Breakfast, to be given to him as a testimonial of respect, on his departure for a new sphere of usefulness.

We deem it our duty to remind the public that the Church of England Association have obtained the consent of Mr. J. D. King to lecture this evening in the Bonaventure Hall. "Shakspeare and his moral influence" is the selected subject. It is unnecessary for us to do more than offer a reminder. We anticipate an instructive and pleasing lecture as well as a crowded house.

ACCIDENT AT THE BURN'S CELEBRATION, CHICAGO.—During the military procession in Chicago, Joseph Mitchell, a well-known resident of the sixth ward, narrowly escaped losing his life. He was riding on one of the Light Artillery's gun carriages, when, by some accident, he was thrown off, and one of the wheels, sustaining half the weight of the gun and truck, passed over him. His injuries, though severe, are not regarded as dangerous.

DEATH OF MR. BENEDICT.—R. G. Benedict, Esq., C. E., died in New York on Saturday morning. Mr. Benedict was Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railway during the earlier period of its construction. The deceased gentleman had been in a weak state of health for some months previous to his decease.

ANOTHER CANADIAN PROMOTED.—We learn with much pleasure from the *London Gazette* of the 11th ult., says a Quebec paper, that Lieutenant and Staff-Adjutant James Pope, now stationed at Chatham, (brother to the Messrs. Pope, advocates of Quebec) has been promoted to a Staff-Captaincy.

Trade and Commerce.

HERALD OFFICE,
Saturday, 12th Feb., 1859.

The markets are generally quiet, and on correcting the Wholesale Prices Current List with a view to publishing it in our Monday's issue, find many of the leading articles only nominal. Business continues dull.

SUGARS are fully ½@1c per lb higher within the past fortnight, for all grades, and the market is very bare of Bright to Prime Muscovado.

In TEAS there is little that is interesting to note.

COFFEE has been scarce and Extra Maracaibo has been sold readily at 15 cents per lb.

OILS have varied but little in price. Cod however has been enquired for, and small lots have brought 60c per gallon during the week.

For Produce, Stocks, &c., see Broker's Circular.

CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR JANUARY.—We have received the monthly return of imports at this port for the month of January, 1858 and 1859, the totals of which are as follows :—

January, 1858—Total imports,......$173,784
January, 1859— do, do,.......... 356,479

Increase this year,................$172,715

The total amount of duty for the month of January, 1858, was.............$35,750
For the same period this year,........ 68,902

Increase in 1859,...................$33,152

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Arranged by a Committee of Brokers expressly for the "Montreal Herald"—John G. Dinning, Secretary.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1859.

PRODUCE.

		$		$
ASHES—Pot	⅌ cwt.	6 00	@	6 15
Pearl		6 40	@	6 50
FLOUR—Canada Fine	⅌ bbl. 196 lbs.	4 50	@	5 10
Superfine No. 2		5 50	@	6 00
Superfine No. 1 United States		6 00	@	6 25
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		6 00	@	6 25
Fancy		6 50	@	6 75
Extra Super		7 00	@	7 25
Double Extra		7 25	@	8 00
Rye Flour		4 50	@	5 00
INDIAN MEAL	⅌ 196 lbs.	None.		
WHEAT—	⅌ 60 lb.			
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		0 00	@	0 00
U. C. Spring		0 00	@	0 00
Red Winter		0 00	@	0 00
Milwaukie Club		0 00	@	0 00
Chicago Spring		0 00	@	0 00
BARLEY	⅌ minot	0 85	@	0 90
OATS	⅌ minot	0 57½	@	0 60
PEAS—White	⅌ minot	0 85	@	0 90
INDIAN CORN	⅌ 56 lbs.	None.		
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess	⅌ bbl.	00 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess		10 00	@	10 50
Prime		8 00	@	00 00
Cargo		0 00	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	⅌ bbl.	20 00	@	20 50
Prime Mess		14 00	@	14 50
Prime		12 50	@	13 00
Cargo		None.		
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	⅌ lb.	None.		
Inspected No. 2		None.		
Unninspected		0 14½	@	0 20

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London...... 9¾ 10½ per cent. prem
Private, 60 days on London..... 9 @ 9½ do
Bank, on demand, New York.... ½ @ ½ do
Private on demand N. York... ½ dis. to par.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Montreal, New Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank, New Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Upper Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molsons' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Mining Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Western of Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal Telegraph Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal City Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government Debentures, 20 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. M. L. F. Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal Harbor Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Water Works Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

[Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the MONTREAL HERALD.]

BOARD OF EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1859.

FLOUR—With continued liberal receipts, the market is less active, and to make sales in quantity, not over $6,00 can be got for good Superfine. Little doing in either Fancy or Extra. Sales of Fancy have been made at $6,75 for spring delivery, which rate is not now procurable. No sales of Superfine for delivery to quote.

WHEAT AND CORN—None in market.

BARLEY—In demand at our quotations.

OATS—Are in less active demand ; no sales of large lots to quote.

RYE—None.

PEAS—Nothing doing in shipping lots ; in good demand, at quotations, for small lots.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is in good demand ; holders ask $20,00 ; the other kinds are scarce, and tendency upwards.

ASHES—Are in good demand, at previous quotations.

STOCKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL—None in market. Buyers have advanced their price to 117.

BANK OF MONTREAL NEW STOCK.—None offering.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—None offering.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—Steady, with very little in market.

CITY BANK—None in market.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Latest transactions at 91½ ; sellers ask 92.

PEOPLE'S BANK—No late transactions : asked for.

MOLSONS' BANK.—In demand, but no stock offering.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY'S CONSOLS.—Sales during the week at $3,75@4,00.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Has suddenly advanced from 12½@16, a considerable amount of stock having been taken at the advance ; holders generally demanding still higher rates.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—Nothing whatever doing.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—Nothing doing.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—Sellers at 116.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY—In active demand, holders refusing to name a rate.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Buyers at 104 ; sellers, but only to a limited amount, at 104½.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—Very heavy at 95.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.—As quoted.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The prices quoted below are almost nominal, there being little or no business doing :—

MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1859.

		$ c.		$ c.
ASHES—				
Pot	⅌ cwt.	6 00	@	6 15
Pearl		6 40	@	6 50
BLUE—				
Fig or Button	⅌ lb.	0 08	@	0 00
BUTTER—				
Keg	⅌ lb.	0 17	@	0 20
COFFEE—				
Laguayra, Green	⅌ lb.	0 14	@	0 15
Cuba		0 13½	@	0 14
Jamaica		0 15	@	0 00
St. Domingo		0 12	@	0 12½
Java		0 18	@	0 20
Porto Rico		0 13	@	0 14
Rio		0 13	@	0 15
Roasted		0 16	@	0 18
CANDLES—				
Adamantine	⅌ lb.	0 20	@	0 28
Belmont		None.		
Belmont Sperm		0 35	@	0 37
Sperm		0 55	@	0 00
Mould, Montreal		0 00	@	0 12½
COAL—				
Steam	⅌ chaldron.	5 50	@	6 00
Newcastle, Grate		7 00	@	8 00
Smiths'		5 50	@	6 50
Anthracite	⅌ 2000 lb.	6 00	@	7 00
Sidney		None.		
Pictou		do.		
Lehigh	per 2240 lb.	8 00	@	9 00
Lakawana	per 2240 lb.	6 00	@	6 50
CORKS—				
1sts	⅌ gross.	2 00	@	0 —
2nds		0 70	@	1 50
3rds, or Beer		0 02	@	0 30

DRUGS— [illegible]

FISH— [illegible]

FRUIT— [illegible]

GLASS— [illegible]

INDIGO— [illegible]

LIQUORS— [illegible]

LEATHER— [illegible]

MOLASSES— [illegible]

MUSTARD— [illegible]

NAVAL STORES— [illegible]

OILS— [illegible]

PAINTS— [illegible]

PORTER AND ALE— [illegible]

RICE— [illegible]

ROPE— [illegible]

SALT— [illegible]

SALTPETRE— [illegible]

SPICES— [illegible]

SOAP— [illegible]

SEEDS— [illegible]

SUGAR— [illegible]

TEAS— [illegible]

TALLOW— [illegible]

TOBACCO— [illegible]

TOBACCO PIPES— [illegible]

VINEGAR— [illegible]

WINES— [illegible]

Wholesale Prices Current of Iron and Hardware.

HERALD OFFICE.
MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1859.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.— [illegible]

BOGLE'S PREMIUM ELECTRIC HAIR DYE is now universally acknowledged to be the only safe and effective hair dye in use. One trial ensures its superiority. It is magical in its operation, —it does not stain the skin,—all the old annoyances are done away with, and black or brown hair of the most natural color and shade is immediately produced by its use. May be had of all Druggists.
Feb. 15. c-DW-37

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This remedy for Dyspepsia, which astonishes all who have used it, by its instantaneous and almost miraculous effect, has obtained a distinction and popularity beyond any medicine we have ever known.
c-DC-37

PAIN KILLER.—We are willing to vouch for the efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, notices of which have appeared in this paper for nearly a year past. We have bought it for our own use, and having been benefitted by it, take pleasure in this voluntary testimony to it.—Bellows Fall Times. c-DC-37

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, Feb. 12.

The Kangaroo, for Liverpool, took out nearly 200 passengers and upwards of $200,000.

Last night a man, named Martin O'Hearn, living in Peckslip, made a murderous attack upon his wife, when the latter seeing her babe rushed to the roof of the house and leaped from the parapet to the pavement, a height of three stories. Her leg was broken and she was otherwise injured, but the child was unhurt.

We have additional news from Jamaica received by the Schooner Flying Dragon, which arrived on Wednesday, at Lewis de Lawra, with Kingston dates to January 22.

General Geffard entered Port au Prince on the morning of the 14th, when the city surrendered without firing a gun, and the republic was proclaimed. Soulouque immediately abdicated, when a guard was detained to escort him on board the British steamer *Melbourne*, but the mob was so excited against him that he was forced to take refuge at the French Consulate—he finally got safe on board and arrived at Kingston. The people at Port au Prince were rejoicing over the downfall of the Emperor. Geffard had been declared President of the Republic by acclamation.

From Washington.

The Senate Post-Office Committee have agreed to report in favor of a line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 12.

Flour—Receipts light. State and Western active ; and 10 cents higher ; sales of Western 1100 bbls ; Superfine State $5,15@5,35 ; Extra State $5,70@6 ; Round Hoop Ohio $6,20@6,35 ; common to good extra Western $5,75@6,25. Southern better ; sales 500 bbls ; $5,60@605 for common to good ; and $6,10 @7,75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour—Superfine nominal ; Extra $6,35@7,25.

Wheat held firmer with a moderate demand ; sales 3500 bushels ; Southern Red $1,43c ; White $1,57½c.

Corn dull ; sales small ; Mixed western, 83@86 ; nominal White 80@85.

Oats dull ; sales Southern and Jersey 50@54 ; Northern and Western 55@64.

Pork dull ; sales small ; Mess ; $18,12 for old and $18,15 for new.

Lard heavy and drooping, sales small ; at 12 @12¼c.

Stocks quiet, but firm.

Money—Sales remain steady.

Exchange firm at 109¾.

Teas—Sales well attended, and spirited. Greens brought full prices. Blacks were very desirable, and the best offering this season. Hysons 30¼ ; Young Hyson 1954 ; Gunpowder 27¼ x 60 ; imperial 25¼ ; Twankay 2331 ; Hyson Skin 1925.

Groceries inactive.

DIED,

At his residence, Clonmel, Ireland, on the 19th January, after a protracted bronchial illness, Captain John Inman, Staff Officer of Pensioners, aged 61 years. Captain Inman was a native of Leeds, England. He was father-in-law of the Rev. John Gemley, Wesleyan Minister of this city. He formerly held a commission in the 74th Regiment. The Clonmel *Chronicle* says of him :—"The deceased gentleman is deeply mourned, for during his lengthened stay in this town, extending to upwards of 15 years, he was ever regarded with the highest esteem, as an honorable man, and a Christian soldier. He leaves a large family (amongst whom is his son, Capt. John Inman, of the 18th Royal Irish,) to mourn the irreparable loss their social circle has sustained."

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager.......MR. BUCKLAND.

Madame ELISA BISCACCIANTI,

PRIMA DONNA ASOLUTA,

From London, Paris, Milan, Lascala, Florence and lately from St. Petersburg,

HAS the honor to announce to the citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that she will give one

GRAND CONCERT,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 16,

AT THE

[illegible] ROYAL.

On which occasion she will be assisted by several eminent Artists. Particulars on Tuesday.

Seats may be secured at Herbert's Music Store.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $6 ; Dress Circle, $1 ; Family Circle, 50c. ; Pit, 25c.
February 12. 36

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S HOME,

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, 15th February

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. "St. Andrew's March"—[Carey]—Prince's Band.
2. Song—"Bonnie Dundee"—MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
3. Song—"Hame cam our gudi man at e'en" —MR. MUIR.
4. "Ye Banks and Braes"—Prince's Band.
5. Song—"Hearts and Homes"—MRS. BEWS.
6. Song—"Cherry Ripe"—MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
7. "Scotia"—Downing—Prince's Band.

PART II.

8. "Annie Laurie"—Downing—Prince's Band.
9. Song—"I'm a Simple Peasant Maid"—MRS. BEWS.
10. Song—"March of the Cameron Men"—MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
11. "Departed Days"—Lewis—Prince's Band.
12. Song—"Mirk and Rainy is the Night"—MR. MUIR.
13. Song—"Callor Herrin"—MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
14. "Anvil Chorus"—Verdi—Prince's Band.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CHAIR to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

TICKETS, 25 cts. each. To be had at A. McGibbon's, Chas. Alexander's, B. Dawson & Son's, and from Members of Committee and at the Door.
Feb. 14. 37

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE *Materially Lessened.*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND [FOUNDED 1838]
9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Under a Policy of £500 Sterling or upwards, payment of only One-half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of £500 Stg.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
$31.94	$41.63	$56.53	$83.68

The Annual Income of the Association is now $671,000.

☞ *CLOSE OF SCHEME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.*

THIS YEAR'S List of Policy-holders will remain open to new Entrants only until Tuesday, the 5th April next, 1859. All included therein will rank as of ONE YEAR'S LONGER STANDING than later Entrants, and will consequently participate ONE YEAR EARLIER at the Division of Profits. Intending Assurers should not lose this favourable opportunity of joining the Association. On that day the 20th ANNUAL BALANCE and 15th DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made.

APPLICATIONS must be lodged at the Offices or Agencies on or before the 5th day of April next, 1859.

JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 14, 1859. b-37

NOTICE.

THE Partnership which has existed between DANIEL SHANNON and JOHN BURKE, under the name and Firm of SHANNON & BURKE, in the said City of Montreal, has been this day, 11th instant, Dissolved by mutual consent, and all Business connected with said Firm shall be settled by the said DANIEL SHANNON.

DANIEL SHANNON,
JOHN BURKE.
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1859. m 37

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Chemists.
February 4. 29

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

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

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

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

Business Notices.

PROGRESSING.

(*From the Boston Daily Mail.*)

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—This admirable preparation for the hair has rapidly attained an astonishing celebrity, and one that it deserves well by its superior qualities. If you notice "Hyperion curls" on male or female brow, or superior glossiness and softness, be sure that they owe their lustre to the skill of Wm. Bogle, 228 Washington street. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 15. c-DC-37

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—We learn that on the Southern plantations, as well as in the new settlements of the West, Holloway's balsamic Ointment is relied upon as a sovereign remedy for the bruises, cuts, sprains, and other external injuries so frequently occurring in farming operations. It is also indorsed by our agricultural population as an immediate cure for rheumatic swellings, boils, ulcers, sore leg, and all the diseases of the skin, glands, and tendons to [which] exposure to the elements, accident, and an undue proportion of salt food, render the farm-laborer especially liable. The Pills have an equal celebrity, as an adjunct of the Ointment, and as a remedy for all internal ailments.
Feb. 12 r-DC-37

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Fayetteville, N.C., March 2, 1850.

DR. SETH W. FOWLE, Dear Sir.—For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year I was taken with a severe pain on the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood, probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The Editor of the *North Carolinian* cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy ot the Balsam.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

For sale in Montreal at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes. m-mwf-DC 37

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

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

Sold by all respectable Druggists in city and country.

February 7. 1m-DC-31

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of Cholera, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, December 19, 1856, says :—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs :

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Feb. 7. DW-du-31

COD LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY

The recent improvement made by E. Queru in the preparation of a pleasant Jelly containing eighty five per cent of the best Oil, and approved by the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested and assimulated like any food. Penfold, Parker & Mower, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York, are the General Agents for Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
Feb. 7. du-DC-31

The Great American Hair Tonic.

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

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box. To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world.

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

NEW MUSIC

AT

S. T. PIERCE'S,

19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET :

Jamie, song by Linley.
Three Fishers.
New Caledonian Quadrilles.
Les Caledonians—Quadrille, with beautifully illustrated Title.

In Press, and will be published in a few days, Dolly's Quadrilles—on English airs—[with Portrait of Dolly], arranged by Smith.

☞ Orders for tuning from Town and Country promptly attended to.

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1858. 37

WANTED.—A Competent Person as SALESMAN in a Gentleman's Haberdashery and Outfitting Establishment.
Apply at this Office.
Feb. 11. 35.

WANTED,

A SERVANT BOY, aged from 16 to 18 years, to do the work of a Small Family. Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 11. 35

THE Advertiser, a thoroughly competent Book-keeper, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, as his present engagement shortly expires. Unexceptionable references can be given.
Address Box 562, Post Office.
Feb. 12. r 36

GRAND CONCERT

UNDER THE

IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE

OF

COLONEL COLE, C.B.,

AND THE

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON

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

CONCERT,

OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD INSTANT,

On which occasion he will be assisted by Miss A. SUTHERLAND, Messrs. C. S. Williams, Prince, Torrington, Fowler, Pyle, and the BAND of the 17TH REGIMENT.

Pianiste .. .. CHAS. D'ALBERT.

Programme in a future advertisement.

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

Doors opened at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8.
Feb. 14. r 37

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION FOR YOUNG MEN.

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

LIBRARY FUND,

TO BE HELD IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL,

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Lady Eyre
Mrs. Fulford
Mrs. T. B. Anderson
Mrs. Walter Jones
Mrs. Bethune
Mrs. Blackwell
Mrs. Geddes
Mrs. G. Mackenzie
Mrs. Moffatt
Mrs. H. Whitney
Mrs. John Lovell
Mrs. F. D. Fulford

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—Zauberflote—Mozart—Orchestra, Messrs. Torrington, Fowler, Maffre, and Amateurs.
2. Vocal Duett—We are Wandering—Wallace —Mrs. and Miss Elliott.
3. Piano-Forte Solo—"Norma"—Jaell—Amateur.
4. Cavatina,—"Ernani Involami,"—Verdi.—Mrs. Bews.
5. Solo Clarionette,—Jwan Muller.—Carl Thorbahn.
6. Song,—Blind Man's Bride,—Cowell.—Mrs. Elliott.
7. Solo Violin,—G. W. Herbet.
8. Chorus,—"Night's Shades no Longer,"—Rossini.—Amateurs.

PART II.

1. Haydn's Second Grand Symphony,—Orchestra—Messrs. Torrington, Fowler, Maffre and Amateurs.
2. Song,—Zauberflote,—Mozart.—Amateur.
3. Aria,—"Adelaide,"—Beethoven.—Amateur.
4. Quartette,—Clarionette, Violin, Viola and Violincello,—Cruesel.—Messrs. Maffre and Amateurs.
5. Ballad,—"There's a Path by the River,"—Loder.—Mrs. Bews.
6. Vocal Duett—"Trust her not—beware,"—Blockley.—Amateurs.
7. Vocal Trio,—"Ti Prego,"—Curschmann.—Mrs. Miss Elliott and Mr. Jenner.
8. Four Part Song,—"Departure,"—Mendelssohn,—Amateurs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

February 14. 38

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE INAUGURATION

OF THE

NEW BUILDING

OF THE SOCIETY,

Corner of University and Cathcart Streets,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON THE

Evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22nd,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

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

REFRESHMENTS will be provided.

The MUSEUM will be open during the Evening.

Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 6d. ; Lady's, 1s. 3d.
To be had at the usual places.

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.
Feb. 8. 32

GRAND MASONIC BALL.

UNDER the auspices of the MASONIC FRATERNITY OF CANADA, will take place at the

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

ON

Thursday, February 24th, 1859.

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

STEWARDS:

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

LISTON'S Celebrated QUADRILLE BAND is engaged.

Members of the Craft are expected to appear in Regalia.

DANCING to COMMENCE at NINE o'clock.

C. L. LEVEY,
Secretary.
Feb. 8. 32

BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES.

FREE LECTURES.

THE next LECTURES of the COURSE will be DELIVERED, at the

MECHANICS' HALL,

On Monday Evening, the 14th of February inst.,

BY

T. Sterry Hunt, Esq.,

On "THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA."

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.
Jan. 14. d fm 11

WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES

BEFORE THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Principal Dawson,

McGILL COLLEGE,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE,

ON

Wednesday Evening, 16th Feb.,

AT THE

MECHANICS' HALL.

SUBJECT.—*The Geology of Coal.*

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock ; Doors open at half-past seven.

Tickets for the Course, admitting Lady and Gentleman, $4 ; Single Tickets for the Course, $2,50, with Reserved Seats. Tickets for one Lecture, 25 cents each—to be had at Dawson's, Medical Hall, S. J. Lyman's and Prince's Music Stores. Members will obtain their Tickets from Mr. Reid, Superintendent.

J. L. MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.
Feb. 11. 35

Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1859.

THE Sixth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Mr. T. D. KING, on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at the BONAVENTURE HALL. Subject.—"Shakspeare and his moral influences"

Chair taken at 8 o'clock P.M. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock P.M. O. B. SANSUM,
Chairman, Lecture Committee.
February 8. 32

UNIVERSITAS COLLEGII McGILL. GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE. MONTE REGIO

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

OF

McGILL COLLEGE.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution opened on the 1st of February.

Applications for admittance may be made to the Rector, or the undersigned.

The Class Rooms are open to parents, friends and visitors during the whole session.

W. C. BAYNES,
Secretary.
Burnside Hall,
Montreal, Feb. 1, 1859. 26

Army Service.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until NOON, on THURSDAY, the 31st MARCH next, for such Transport by STEAMBOAT as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops during the navigation of the St. Lawrence, in the present year, between the undermentioned places :—

Montreal to Prescott or Brockville.
Do. to Kingston.
Prescott or Brockville, ditto and vice versa

The Tenders must include the Railway fare to and from Lachine, and bear the signatures of two responsible Sureties for the fulfilment of the contract. The rates to be stated in Currency.

Payment to be made monthly upon the production of the order for conveyance, with certificate that the Service has been performed.

Forms of Tender and further information, to be obtained at this Office.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, February 14, 1859. DC-ts-37

Army Service.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at this Office, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 31st March next, for the performance of such TRANSPORT by WAGGON, CART or SLEIGH, as may be required for the service of Her Majesty's Troops at Montreal and St. Helen's, and to distances in the country, for Twelve Months, from the 1st May, 1859.

The Tenders to state the rates in Currency; *the number of good serviceable Horses, Carts, Trucks, Sleighs and Waggons belonging to the parties tendering, and bona fide their own property*; and to bear the signatures of two responsible sureties, for the fulfilment of the contract; and no Tender will be noticed unless made on forms obtained from this office.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and any further information required, can be obtained at this office.

Payment will be made monthly, by cheque, on one of the chartered Banks.

The contractor to pay for the drawing up of the Contract by a Notary, who will be selected by, and receive his instructions from, the Senior Commissariat Officer, as well as for such notarial copies as may be required by the said officer.

Commissariat Canada,
Montreal, 14th February, 1859. mwf-DC 37

REMOVAL.

A. RAMSAY now intimates to his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has Removed from the old Stand, head of McGill Street, (where he has carried on business for the last fourteen years,) to his new and commodious premises, Nos. 23 and 25 RECOLLECT (near McGill) Street, where is prepared to supply Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentines, German and English Window Glass, &c., at the lowest prices as heretofore.

At present on hand, and for Sale cheap,
3000 gals Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
150 casks Dry Venetian Red
Patent Dryers in 7, 14, and 28 lb tins
Genuine Ground and Dry White Lead, and Red Lead
Ochres, Putty, Whiting and [illegible] White

[illegible] 7, 14, and 28 lbs tins ; Painters', Gilders' and Artists' Brushes and other Tools ; Gold, Silver and Composition Gold Leaf, Glaziers' Diamonds, Burnishers, &c.

Also, on hand, an assortment of 16, 21 and 26, — Smethwick Glass, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, Stained and Figured Obscured Glass, &c. &c.

A. R. would also mention that the HOUSE, SIGN and DECORATIVE PAINTING business will still be carried on by him in connection with his brother, ALLAN RAMSAY, lately from Glasgow, under the firm of A. & A. RAMSAY, at the old Stand, entry from Hay Market Square, where they are prepared to execute any orders they may be favoured with in the best styles and on moderate terms.

February 12. 36

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER have REMOVED (during the alterations to their Pianoforte Warerooms, at the Odd Fellows Hall,) to the Store lately occupied by Mr. C. F. HILL, Auctioneer, No. 37 Great St. James Street
February 9 1m-33

Victoria Stables,

COTE STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to the gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity who have kindly patronized him during the last twelve years. He takes this opportunity to inform his customers and the public generally that he has LEASED the VICTORIA STABLES in Cote Street, which are fitted up in the most comfortable manner, Ventilated and Lighted superior to any in this city, where, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him.

☞ Horses Bought and Sold to order.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

N.B.—The Stables in Fortification Lane will remain open until further notice.

Feb. 9. 1m-mwf 33

ROSE SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE object of this SOCIETY is to enable Youths of English Descent, until they are eligible for admission to the St. George's Society, to co-operate with that Society in its Charitable efforts.

A General Meeting of the Members, for the adoption of a Constitution and Bye-Laws, and appointment of Officers, will be held at MR. DREDGE'S, No. 66 McGill Street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of FEBRUARY instant, at Half-past SEVEN in the EVENING precisely.

Youths of English Parentage desirous of enrolling their names as Members, are requested to apply to

W. E. ISAACSON,
Sec. pro. tem.,
24 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Feb. 12. b 36

Sewing Machines.

AS it will become apparent to all who will give the subject their consideration, that with a moderate capital, a fortune may be realized in a few years, from the manufacture and sale in the Canadas of approved SEWING MACHINES, the advertiser, who is intimately acquainted with the various processes of Manufacture and use, would like to enter into Partnership with a Canadian who will advance the necessary working Capital. Any communication addressed to DANIEL BLACK, No. 428 Houston Street, New York, will receive prompt attention.

February 12. r-36

WANTED,

15,000 Feet run of Good, Clean, Sound RED PINE, free from Shakes and Sap, in 24, 31, 38, 45, 52, and 59 feet lengths—say 38 feet average—sawn to an uniform Scantling of 12 inches x 10 inches. One half to be delivered at the Victoria Bridge Tube Shop Works, and the other half at the Works at St. Lamberts. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of August next. Separate Tenders will be received for each side.

Tenders for the above will be received to the 28th February, to be addressed to

JAMES HODGES,
Point St. Charles.
February 12. 36

WANTED,

ON the 1st of May next, a SALESMAN for a Retail Grocery Establishment in Quebec. Must understand French and English, and be well recommended. Apply, by Letter, addressed to Mr. A. McGIBBON, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
February 11. 35