Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
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(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

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183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

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12 Table Forks....	10,00	7.50	4.80	10.50	13,00	10.50	7,00
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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	[illegible]	
1 Butter Knife	0.90	0,75	0.50	1.00	1,50	[illegible]	
1 Soup Ladle	4,50	2,50	1,25	4 00	5,00	[illegible]	
1 Sugar Sifter	0,90	....	....	0,90	1,25	1,00	
	58,45	43,70	30,20	65,65	82,25	66,70	
Discount for Cash 5 per cent	2,92	2,18	1,51	3,28	4,11	3,33	
	55,53	41,52	28,69	62,37	78,14	63,37	

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.

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December 7. 290

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from HAVANA, the undermentioned favourite Brands of CIGARS :
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MIMDO NUEVO COQUETAS,
ACIERTO OPERAS,
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—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,
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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

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

REMOVAL TO QUEBEC.

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE said that the Attorney General having announced in another place that it was the intention of the Executive Government to remove for a period the Government offices to Quebec, he was induced by a deep sense of the duty and respect which he owed to this House, to give notice of the following inquiry for Friday next:—"To enquire if it is the intention of the Executive Government to remove the Seat of Government to Quebec in the present year, notwithstanding the decision against such removal given by the Legislative Council and communicated in an address to his Excellency in reply to his speech from the throne; and if so, to enquire in what manner the funds necessary for the purpose, and for the other great expenditure connected therewith, are to be supplied; and whether the consent of the Legislative Council to these appropriations will be required previous to the expenditure of the same. Also, to enquire if the Executive Government will take the necessary steps for carrying out her Majesty's decision in favor of Ottawa by proceeding immediately with the erection of the requisite buildings." The hon. gentleman hoped that the Administration would consider well the subject of the enquiry, as the answer involved the rights and privileges of this House as well as the constitutional rights of the people of Canada.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to restrain municipalities issuing debentures beyond a certain amount. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was read a first time.

AN ELECTIVE SPEAKER.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS enquired of the Government at what date the address of this House to her Majesty for power to elect its own Speaker was transmitted to her Majesty, in compliance with the prayer of this House to his Excellency, on the 16th April last; and whether any answer to the said address has been received by his Excellency?

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET, in reply, laid the following despatches before the House:

[No. 121.]

Quebec, September 18th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne, an address to her Most Gracious Majesty from the Legislative Council of Canada, praying for permission to have the option of electing their own Speaker. Under the existing state of things, this functionary is nominated by the Crown.

The address was carried unanimously by the House, the Government offering no opposition, but, on the contrary, thinking it was right that the House should have the power of dealing with the question of electing their own Speaker, or leaving it to the nomination of the Crown.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) Edmund Head.

The Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, &c.

Downing Street, 9th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 121, of the 18th ult., enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of Canada, praying for permission to have the option of electing their own Speaker.

I have to request that you will state to the Council that I have laid their address before her Majesty, and that her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. B. Lytton.

Governor Sir E. Head, &c.

The hon. gentleman [Mr. V.] said he felt it necessary to apologize to the House for the delay which had occurred in forwarding the address to her Majesty. It was carried somewhat early in the session, in April, and the document was transmitted as usual under cover to himself at the Executive Council office. It was placed on the table together with some other papers, getting mixed with which, it was put in a drawer. The usual plan was to send such papers as the address to his [Mr. V's.] room, and from thence to his Excellency's apartment.—This course had not, in this case, been taken, and it was not until after the House had risen that, having occasion to look into the drawer, he discovered the address. He was astonished and surprised at finding it there, but took the whole responsibility, such as it was, upon himself. On thus finding the papers, he immediately proceeded to his Excellency, who was then in Quebec, and requested that it should be sent to England by the next steamer, which had consequently been done.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.

Hon. Mr. DUCHESNAY gave notice of the following motion for Monday next:—"That taking into consideration the present state of the finances of the Province, this House considers it to be its duty to give an example of economy in the public expenditure, and that in consequence the indemnity granted to each member of this House be limited to three dollars per day."

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 14.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

MR. BROWN AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S DESPATCH.

Mr. BROWN rose and said—Sir, I observe in the *Colonist and Atlas* of this morning an article in reference to myself and his Excellency's despatch of the 1st of August. There is no misunderstanding as to facts. The Attorney General [Mr. Macdonald] alluded, in the debate on Friday evening, to a conversation between his Excellency and myself on the Saturday with regard to a dissolution. I merely said the words referred to here were expressed on Thursday and not on Saturday. But whether the conversation took place on Thursday or Saturday is not of the slightest consequence. As I stated on Friday evening, the words were coupled with other explanations which might not probably convey to my mind the impression which they did to his Excellency's; and I was not desirous of raising any issue on that point. As to the words not having been communicated to my colleagues, I have to say that they were fully communicated, accompanied, of course, with my impression of those words.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT presented a petition from the Council of the Township of East Whitby, praying for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILWAY.

The SPEAKER laid on the table a statement of the affairs of the Montreal and Champlain Railway Company for the year 1858.

MR. ROBINSON AND THE "GLOBE."

Mr. J. B. ROBINSON said—Before the orders of the day are called, I wish to take this opportunity of explaining a matter of a nature personal to myself. I see it is stated in the column of the *Globe*, of which paper the hon. member for Toronto is the editor and proprietor, that I left the House on Friday evening for the purpose of "shirking" the vote on the question of the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, previous to its permanent settlement at Ottawa. I rise to say that that statement is wholly incorrect—that there is no foundation for it whatever. As the House will remember, I was one of those who spoke against the removal to Quebec, and I intended to back up my speech by my vote. Unfortunately for me however, owing to a case of sickness in my family, I had to leave the House, and it was impossible for me to get back in time to record my vote. Not having a newspaper at my command like the member for Toronto, I may be excused for taking this the next best means of making known to my constituents the true facts and the unfounded nature of the charge contained in the paper to which I have aulluded. (Hear, hear.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ADRESS.

The order of the day for the further consideration of his Excellency's speech at the opening of the seseion, and of the address in answer thereto, proposed by Mr. Dufresne, and of Mr. Bureau's motion in amendment to the said address, was then taken up. The discussion was then renewed by

Mr. BUREAU, who said the speech mentioned the Federal Union question, and he was, therefore, warranted in speaking of that subject. For his part he would say at once that he saw with fear, with regret, with apprehension, that the Government took the initiative in preparing a change in our constitution. The people had not pronounced on the subject, and the Lower Canadians had indeed found fault with that less extensive union—the union of Canada East and West. The disposition, the passionate desire of Upper Canadians to rule Lower Canada had existed since the union. He could prove it not only by the speeches in the House, but by historical documents. He then traced the history of the union, and said that it would now be the aim of the Anglo Saxon race to bring about a Confederation of the Provinces, for the purpose of subjugating the French race of Lower Canada. Lord Durham had advised the union of the provinces first, and that of all the colonies afterwards, in order that this end might be accomplished. What was the object of fixing the Seat of Government of Upper Canada—a policy which had been that of the Imperial Government since the time of the union, and which has been stipulated forby the Imperial Parliament at the time? It was to allow Anglo Saxon influence to predominate. (Hear.) He must, however, say that if it did, Lower Canadians were responsible, as they had voted for the proposition to have the buildings erected. He admired the honesty of the member for Ottawa [Papineau] who could not sacrifice the interests of his constituency, but he thought the members from the districts of Quebec and Montreal who had voted for the Government would regret their conduct. (Hear, hear, and oh, oh.) He then asked what would become of Representation by Population? A majority of the Upper Canadians were in favour of it; the Lower Canadians were unanimously opposed. Even the majority of the ministers were in favor of it. The Post-Master General was in favor of it. The Inspector General had spoken last session of the "legitimate rights of Upper Canada." He had menacingly told the Lower Candians that the Protestants were in a majority, as well as a majority of English speaking members.

Mr. GALT—That's no menance, it is a mere statement of facts.

Mr. BUREAU—It is a menace.

Mr. GALT—It is not true?

Mr. BUREAU admitted it was true, and said it indicated a desire on the part of one race to rule over another.

Mr. GALT—No, oh no.

Mr. BUREAU proceeded to remark that the views of the Inspector General and his desire for a Federal Union, based on the principle of that of the States, would be repudiated by three fourths of the people of Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) He might talk of checks—we had had checks here—but we had lost them. There had been a two-thirds clause in the Act of Union relating to changes in the constitution. Yet it had mysteriously disappeared. It was said this was the work of the Imperial Parliament. He thought not, he knew too well the liberality of the English Houses. It is said by our Ministers there was no correspondence on the subject.—If there was no official correspondence there were private despatches. [Hear, hear.] He now wished to ask what advantages could be gained from the Union of the Provinces? The small provinces he supposed would be entitled to send as many senators as the large ones.—Even with Prince Edward Island, whose population was smaller than that of Montreal and Quebec, this would be the case. How would that satisfy the people who even now cried out for Representation by Population? How would the revenue be divided? He would not attempt to solve the problem he proposed, he would, however, say that Lower Canada would never consent to sign its own death warrant. [Hear, hear.] He regretted that there was only one representative of the French race on the Ministerial benches. Was that just, when people are talking of a change in the constitution?—[Hear, hear.] He wished to draw the attention of the House to another subject. Complaints had been made that of late years colonization in Lower Canada was neglected, so that Lower Canadians were compelled to emigrate. Mr. Chauveau had pointed out very clearly the causes of such emigration. Properties were in the hands of large proprietors, and they prevented their occupation. [Hear, hear.] He was glad to hear the member for Montcalm saying hear, hear, for he hoped that was an indication of his knowing the intention of the Government to treat the poor colonists with more justice. Another authority—the writer of the last report on education—said the concession of vast tracts of land to individuals or companies, was the cause of the emigration.—Now, in the very last *Gazette*, he saw an intimation that whole townships might be bought up, on certain conditions, at $0.50 per acre. Relative to the squatters, he read the regulations of the Government, and proceeded to express great commiseration for those unfortunate people, who, after having expended labor and money upon the lands they occupied, were liable to be summarily ejected. He went on to show that the system pursued towards these people had had the effect of compelling many of them to leave the country, and this would account for the large emigration into the United States. He quoted the report, and recommended that free grants of land should be made to persons willing to occupy them *bona fide*, as calculated to counteract the drain upon the population of Lower Canada. Referring to the figures of Mr. Galt, he contended that the taxes had not diminished, but increased. He would show that by comparing the money expended, and would remark that notwithstanding the enlarged revenue, the Government had not been able to do without borrowing, but had largely increased the Provincial debt. He believed that the system of commercial reciprocity with the United States had been a benefit to the Province, as he would show by the imports and exports between the two countries, and he would resist any attempt to change it. He then went on to quote copiously from Adam Smith relative to the prosperity of nations in spite sometimes of large imposts upon their importations, and went on to condemn high taxes as militating against the success of trade and imposing painful sacrifices upon the people.—He had heard of a proposed retrenchment in the public expenditure, and was much pleased at the prospect; but he had found that 1854 the Crown Lands employed thirty-four clerks, whereas now he found there were fifty-four, which was rather a novel mode of retrenchment. Now as to the Seat of Government, he thought his amendment would suit excellently the views of the Province. Three weeks would suffice to have the buildings got ready in Montreal. He thought that was the most advantageous place, and it would finish by triumphing. He hoped his amendment would be strongly supported and finally carried.

Col. PLAYFAIR said the hon. member for Cornwall said the other evening that he was not a prophet, but he would undertake to say that the Government would never go to Ottawa if it went down now to Quebec. It is evident that the hon. gentleman is not a prophet; and it is also evident that there was not a prophet in the Cabinet of which he was recently a member, or the prophet would have told them that there was a trap laid for them. But he [Col. Playfair] would put more faith in his Lower Canadian brethren than he would in the hon. gentleman's prophecy. He would say as General Lavalette said to General [Sir Robt] Wilson—"My name is Lavalette, and I throw myself upon your English honor." He [Col. Playfair] would throw himself upon French honor, and he was convinced they were willing to keep faith with us as we are to keep faith with them. The Government of which that hon. gentleman was a member seems to have been a secret society, and he really thought that, like Hamlet's ghost, every one of them was forbidden to tell the secrets to the present House, for they had never been able to get a hold of their policy, unless they were to have Representation by Population, with checks and something about grappling irons, or grappling with the great questions of the day. If they had a policy, they keep it secret for this reason, that if they explained it the Government would steal it. The Government was accused of stealing their measures last session. They must have been good—they must have been the quintessence of wisdom, having been prepared on that side of the House, for these gentlemen opposed every one of them. It was very likely their policy was secret, and would remain so, for they have very little chance of coming to the ministerial side of the House to carry it out. The hon. member for Toronto said last session that any member of Upper Canada that would vote for the Queen's decision would never be returned to the House, in the event of a dissolution. Was it at all likely that one-half of the members of Upper Canada would be thrown out of their seats because they voted for the Queen's decision? No. He had a far higher opinion of the loyalty, good feeling, and wisdom of the constituencies of Upper Canada, than to think that they would discharge one half of their members for doing their duty to the country, honour to the Queen, and to the moral standing of the country of their adoption. Again, the hon. member said the other evening that every member in Upper Canada would vote for Representation by Population. He [Col. Playfair] was astonished at such an assertion. The hon. gentleman might have known by the debates of last session that such would not be the case. That hon. gentleman told him [Col. Playfair] that he was a traitor because he voted against Representation by Population, that that was one of the planks of his platform, and that he had dropped it. He—Col. Playfair—would say that a deputation from Drummond waited upon him prior to his election wishing him to put that plank in his platform—but he replied, they might leave him at home, or they might return him, but he would not support that question.—Hear, hear.—Representation by Population would put his hon. friend opposite on a high horse, and he hoped that his Lower Canada friends would not hold the stirrup while that gentleman mounted a Pegasus, that would ride from Upper to Lower Canada. It would enable him to carry all before him, for he well knew the power of a majority. He could well remember the tender mercies of the Western peninsula to the Eastern part of the province before the Union. While they were expending large sums of money upon roads and whatever they thought proper, the people in the Eastern part could scarcely get an answer to their petitions. If he was against Representation by Population before, he was much more against it now. It was now Representation by Population with checks, but he had never understood what these checks were. If they were checks upon the provincial treasury, he could understand them. He had been at a loss to know what these checks were, and had heard the question asked several times, but still no answer. He would, however, tell his hon. friend of one check to that question, that he did know. True, he had not 300,000 men at his back, but it was a check hon. members opposite seemed to know nothing about. He meant the check upon Representation by Population of the Valley of the Ottawa. The people filling up that valley would soon be a check upon that question. When he went down to his constituents at the close of last session, he held a public meeting, and one of the charges against him was that he had voted against Representation by Population. But when he explained the question to them, they immediately said they did not want it if that was the case. Some of them said they thought it would enable them to swamp Lower Canada—for they had been told that Lower Canada was swallowing up the resources of Upper Canada. But when they saw that it would destroy the Union Act—if Upper Canada had more members than Lower Canada—and that the only effect of the measure would be to throw all the representation into the large towns and thus swamp the back country, they said they wouldn't have anything to do with it. He was sure if there was a motion on the question to-morrow, that Upper Canada would be against it. As this amendment was simply to put off the main question, he would say that he intended to vote for the original motion.

Mr. McKELLAR said it was not his intention to have occupied the time of the House on this occasion, but he thought there were many good things that could be said in favor of continuing the discussion for a few hours longer. He really thought that by this same the Government ought to have come down to the House with some of the measures they intended to submit for the benefit of the country. But if they were to judge of affairs from listening to the discussion, they would still think that the Brown-Dorion Government was in power. The hon. Postmaster General seems to have devoted himself to the study of literature of a certain kind during the recess—and the hon. Commissioner of Public Works seems to have been equally industrious, but he thought it a matter of regret that both hon. gentlemen had not more attentively devoted themselves to the discharge of the duties that devolve upon them in the positions they hold. Instead of giving the House information as to the course they mean to pursue—they read scraps of paper—some of them a quarter of a century old—for the amusement of the House. It was to be regretted that they indulged in this course, instead of trying to allay the prejudices that exist. He thought that their whole stock in trade for several years had been the prejudices of the country. These prejudices, he was happy to think, however, would ere long be removed. The hon. gentleman regretted that so much time had been wasted on the Address. He was satisfied the Opposition were prepared to have taken the vote upon it on the first night of the discussion, but the Government were not prepared, because they had to do a great deal of whipping in. It was the duty of the Government to press forward the business of the country when they considered the expense of the legislature. The hon. Inspector General stated that the expense of last session was £160,000, which by a calculation he (Mr. McKellar) had made was £900 a-day. They had thus been discussing this question for ten days at an expense of £900 a-day, while at the same time it was a fact that within 100 miles of Toronto hundreds of industrious emigrants who have gone into the County of Bruce and adjoining counties are in starvation. They had already spent as much as would keep these people in the necessaries of life for months to come. He could name a dozen of members of this House who were returned in opposition to the Government who dared not stand up at a single meeting and say they would support them, but when they came to the House there is sort of influence brought to bear upon them which completely changes their opinions. The hon. member then contended at some length that the Government had no policy, and that they ought to be got rid of. He said he would willingly vote that they should change sides, for then only could they expect to get the great measures carried which the country so much needed. He was against going to Quebec and would rather go to Ottawa at once, as he was assured they could at the present time be as well accommodated there as at Quebec.

Mr. GOWAN said he had not intended saying anything, but the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was so extraordinary that he could not help saying a few words. He spoke of the government delaying the time of the House at a cost of £900 a day. Now, whatever might be the opinion of gentlemen that were tied to the tail of either side of the House, he thought there was scarcely an independent man, either in parliament or out of it that would deny that, at least since last Thursday, the time of the House had been occupied by the Opposition.

Mr. FOLEY—The hon. gentleman forgets that the hon. member for Terrebonne occupied three hours on Friday night, and that all the other speakers were Ministerialists.

Mr. GOWAN said it was true the member for Terrebonne spoke the time stated, but he was not aware that the other speakers were Ministerialists. Could it be denied that the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was not to question, but was intended to delay the proceedings—that, in point of fact, he was speaking against time? Yet he was the gentleman to charge the Ministerialists with wasting time.

Mr. McKELLAR—I beg to correct the hon. gentleman. I did not speak against time, I spoke against the Ministry. (Laughter.)

Mr. GOWAN—The House will judge of that. He would tell the hon. gentleman that he might lay on the lash as long and as heavily as he liked, but he would not succeed in lashing independent members to the tail of one party or the other. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman stated that the question of a Federation of the Provinces had been stolen from his party. Could he show a single written or spoken sentence on the subject by any member of his party prior to the British American League? Certainly not, but it would be found that Mr. Edward Murney and Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet made a long report in favor of such a scheme. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. DORION said it was our duty to look to the interest of the country before we looked at those of any particular city or town. [Hear, hear, from the Ministerial members.] The reference of the Seat of Government question to the Queen was a deliberate understanding of both Houses, while the understanding in regard to going to Quebec in the meantime, was a mere private arrangement between the Attorney General West and the Quebec members. The legislature was not bound to recognize this, and as no other reason was assigned for the proposition to go to Quebec, he could not assent to such a wasteful piece of extravagance as the proposition involved. But he had another reason to urge against going to Quebec. It would give occasion for the re-opening of the whole question of the Seat of Government, and the question would be debated over and over again. Not but that he believed this would be the case also at Ottawa, should the Seat of Government really be taken to that city. The inconvenience of the place would then be felt and attempts would be made to have it removed. There was no doubt in his mind but Montreal would ultimately be elected as the Seat of Government. He would, therefore, support the movement in favor of Montreal, and in order to bring that city distinctly before the House on its own merits, would move an amendment to the following effect:—"That this House feels gratified for the interest displayed by Her Most Gracious Majesty, in acting on the address of this House on the Seat of Government question; but while bowing with all due respect to that decision, this House considers it a duty to early approach Her Majesty with the assurance that the circumstances under which that vote was given no longer exist, and that in the present state of the public finances it is the opinion of this House that Her Majesty would best consult the interests of her Canadian people by summoning her Parliament to meet at Montreal as soon as the arrangements are completed for that purpose." The hon. member was proceeding to speak in support of this amendment when the House rose, at six o'clock.

ELECTION PETITIONS ACT.

In the evening,

Before the debate was proceeded with, Mr. SPEAKER drew the attention of the House to the fact that the 45 section of the election act of 1851 provided that the clerk should read a list of the members called upon to serve on election committees or claiming exemption therefrom. But this provision only related to the first session of every Parliament; whereas in England, the similar statute applied to the first and every subsequent session. The latter words were omitted here, he thought inadvertently. But the 60th clause provided that the House or the Speaker should carry out the unprovided intentions of the law. The clerk had not read the lists this session, but he (Mr. Speaker) thought he might ask the House to allow him to direct the clerk to prepare and read the list, just as if it were provided for by law.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said there could be no objection that the lists should be read as they were read last session.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought the Speaker could not supply such an important omission as that; there must be a special act to remedy it.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said the rights of the electors must not be ignored.

Hon. Mr. ROSE pointed out that if Mr. J. S. Macdonald's reasoning obtained, there could be no proper tribunal to which to refer contested elections.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD—That's true, there is a mistake. You cannot carry out an act in which there is a mistake like that.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE disagreed with the member for Cornwall. He thought the House should not direct the Speaker to take any proceeding. It could not direct him to do anything whatever, in relation to this matter and he thought the speaker would be within the law if he directed the list to be read at once.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER observed that the Legislature had guaranteed the right of contesting elections at any session of Parliament, and that therefore, it must have intended that the means of contestation provided should apply to every Session.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD said the House could not interfere with the law of the land except by passing an act of Parliament for that purpose.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said that the list was good for the whole Parliament.

Mr. DORION said everything must be done to prevent a failure of justice.

On the suggestion of Atty. Gen. MACDONALD, the list was read *pro forma*, and it was agreed that a discusion on the point should take place next day.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate was then resumed.

Mr. DORION continued to argue in support of his motion in amendment to the amendment, repudiating any desire to catch votes by the course pursued. He believed Montreal was the only place which could command a majority of votes. The people of the country were very indifferent as to what place was selected for the Seat of Government, and it mattered little to members themselves whether they had to go to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa or Toronto. But no body could doubt that the Seat of Government ought to be placed in the most central place for the largest number, which was unquestionably Montreal. His motion left the question of a temporary removal to Quebec undisturbed; it merely affected the question of permanency.

Mr. ROSE pointed out the inconsistency of the senior member for Montreal in now submitting this motion and disclaiming that of the member for Napierville, which distinctly affirmed that Montreal was the best place for the Seat of Government, and his want of straightforwardness in stating that that motion was simply intended to catch votes, while it actually appeared, from the original copy of the motion, which he (Mr. Rose) held in hand, that it had been drawn up by no other person than the senior member for Montreal himself. [Hear, hear.] Also, it further appeared he had intended to propose it himself, but had changed his mind, struck out his own name and substituted that of the member for Napierville. [Hear, hear and laughter.]

Mr. BUREAU said he had asked the senior member for Montreal to draw up the motion as he did not understand the English language sufficiently to do it himself.

Mr. ROSE said he hardly thought the senior member for Montreal would simply have acted the part of a scrivener, when his name appeared as the proposer. (Hear, hear.) It was strange that the hon. gentleman should now repudiate the motion.

Mr. DORION—I have not repudiated it. I distinctly declared that I would vote for it.

Mr. ROSE said this was another species of the "grappling" which they had heard so much of from the other side. One amendment was intended to catch the votes of Quebec members, and the other those of Western members. His hon. friend had fallen into an error, for he thought it was admitted on all hands that there was a motion brought before the House by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, affirming that it was the duty of the Government to carry out the understanding to go to Quebec at the end of this session.

Mr. DORION—No, no.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—The motion was moved by the Provincial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. BROWN—It is not on the Journals.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—It was before the House and could not be withdrawn without the consent of every member of the House.

Mr. SICOTTE—The motion was never put.

Mr. BROWN said he remembered the circumstances very well—the Opposition looked upon it as a good joke. They thought it was a very comfortable family arrangement the Attorney-General was making.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN here read from his note-book the jottings made at the time, to the effect that he moved the motioa, and that it was only withdrawn upon the distinct pledge from the Attorney-General West that, at the end of the four years, the Government would remove to Quebec.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—It was competent for any hon. member of course to have taken an adverse vote upon this motion; but, by consenting to its withdrawal, the House pledged itself to go to Quebec. [Hear, hear and laughter.]

Mr. BROWN—Not at all. He did not think the motion was ever put into the Speaker's hands.

Hon. Mr. ROSE was satisfied from what was said the other evening by the Attorney General West, and from the language used in his Excellency's despatch, that it was understood unmistakeably that Parliament should go to Quebec at the end of this session and the large majority of 37 members of this House who the other evening recorded their votes in favor of Quebec did so upon this understanding. His hon. friend opposite, however, seemed to say that they had not seen the end of this question yet. After the decision of her Majesty, a decision solemnly affirmed by this House—he seemed to throw out some dark inuendo that this agitation would be kept up for a couple of years more. All that the Quebec members desire is that the same good faith they wish to Upper Canada may be given to them. Before sitting down he would refer to a matter which, although personal to himself, he could scarcely pass over. He had been accused of seeking to preserve his office and position in the Government at the price of the well-understood wishes of those who sent him here. He had been accused of accepting a fee from both sides as if he were selling the interests of his constituents merely for the temporary possession of an office, which hon. members would admit entails more sacrifices than the benefits it gives will repay. He should not have noticed these accusations, if they had not been hurled at him by one who occupies a place in this house; nor if it were not because it was a charge against a member of the present Government, a Minister of the Crown, who had purchased his position at the expense of violated pledges, and at the expense of his constituents. That hon. member (Mr. McGee) amidst a great deal of declamation said that he [Mr. Rose] had no right to a seat within this bar, and that he loves abusing the power his constituents gave him. But he would venture to tell that hon. gentleman that the city of Montreal does not desire to purchase the advantages Montreal would derive from being the Seat of Government, at the expnsee of the good faith of the representatives of the country. He ventnred to say, after some twenty years experience of Montreal that they would scorn to purchase the advantages flowing from being the Seat of Government at the expense of the good faith of the Province. Montreal does not depend upon any such advantage. She depends for her position upon the industry and energy of her merchants—upon the skill and enterprise of her mechanics, and upon her own unrivalled position for any advantage she may desire. If he felt that he was trammelled by the mere considerations of local advantage, or that they might think he, from his position, would have had some influence in bringing the Seat of Governmen to their doors, they would have been conferring upon him an honor he would have disdained to accept; but that hon. member, in alleging that Montreal would desire to purchase such an advantage at the price of the good faith of the country, totally misrepresented the true position of her citizens. It was said also, that he had obtained votes because it was presumed from his position in the Government he would probably bring the Seat of Government. He denied the assertion, and he ventured to say that no one could prove it. The fact was, that it was made a charge against his hon. friend [Mr. Cartier] and himself, that they were members of a Government pledged to carry out in good faith the decision Her Majesty might come to, and, that being committed to this, they were not the men to elect, as they would not care for the interests of Montreal, but would carry out whatever decision Her Majesty might think proper to make. So far from being elected with a view to help to secure the Seat of Government to Montreal. The very position he occupied in regard to the references, although in no way responsible for it, was that it ought to be cartied out in good faith. If that reference had resulted in favor of Montreal, hon. gentlemen would have been as clamorous in regard to it as they are now in regard to Ottawa. He was satisfied that the recognised leader of the Lower Canada party (Mr. Dorion) seemed to prefer the popularity which flows from bowing to local prejudices to the real interests of the country. He seems to think that if he can achieve a party triumph and a temporary popularity, they are better than the real interests of the Province. It was said the other evening that he should have followed the course of a distinguished statesman in England, who felt that he was no longer representing the wishes of his constituents. He alluded to Sir Robert Peel, at the time when he felt it his duty to assent to the bill which was intended for the relief of the Catholics in 1829. He resigned his seat at that time, and he (Mr. Rose believed it was almost the only case in England where a member of the English Parliament felt, in consequence of the change in his opinions, that it was his duty to resign his trust into the hands of his constituents. That case was cited as one for him to look to; but the hon. gentleman who referred to it must have been egregiously ignorant of the cause which led to Sir Robert Peel's resignation; or singularly inapt at comparing the different positions of the parties. What was Sir Robert Peel's position? He had been elected in 1817 as the extreme advocate of what was generally termed the fanatical party—who were opposed to any further concessions to the Catholics. He had opposed the defender of the Catholics, Canning, and this was the test question upon which he was elected—Canning on the one side, and Peel on the other. The one the advocate of relief to the Catholics—the other what was termed at the time the fanatical mouth-piece of the extreme Tory or High Church party. But when some years afterwards he thought it was his duty to vote that there should be some relaxation of the laws then imposed upon the Catholics, and seaing that his opinion was due to his own extreme opinions upon that question, he did resign his seat for Oxford. But is there the slightest parallel between that case and the present? Not the slightest. Even in that case, although he owed his seat to his opinions and had changed these, what did he then say? Will the hon. gentleman who cited the case, without apparently knowing anything of its inapplicability—will he be prepared to accept Sir Robert Peel's definition of a member's duty to his constituents? (No, no.) The simple fact of Sir Robert Peel's resignation may suit him to refer to in the House, but that is all he seems to look at. Sir Robert Peel said upon that occasion, in writing to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford—"I cannot deny that in vacating my seat I was acting upon the impulse of private feelings, rather than upon a dispassionate consideration of the constitutional relation between a representative and his constituents. I will not seek to defend the resolution to which I came by arguments drawn from the peculiar character of the academic body, or from the special nature of the trust confided to its members—still less will I contend that my example ought to be followed by others to whom may be offered the same painful and alternative of disregarding the dictates of their own consciences or of acting in opposition to the opinions and disappointing the expectations of their constituents. I say no more than that my position was a very peculiar one, that I had painful sacrifices to make and that it would have been a great aggravation of them if it could have been said with truth, that I was exercising an authority derived from the confidence of the University to promote measures injurious in her deliberate judgment, either to her own interests or to those of the Church." These were not the views of a man desirous to raise the price of a few vacant lots, as some gentlemen seem to be looking after, but a matter in which the University of Oxford, the embodiment of the High Church party at the time was deeply interested. So far as his (Mr. Rose's) position was concerned the good faith of the country would be his study. He would now read what Sir Robert Peel had said to Lord John Russell when the Emancipation Bill was under debate—the substance of which was that a member was not so much to consider the local interests of his constituents as the general interests of the country. He (Rose) was prepared to follow that course, and as he considered that the good faith of the Province was pledged to sustain the Queen's decision, the removal to Quebec for four years, he would discharge his duty in those respects, whatever might be said of him by the junior member for Montreal.

Mr. McGEE—The hon. member, from remorse or shame, after having been reminded that he had betrayed the interests of his constituents, had made the speech the House had just heard. If Montreal lost the Seat of Government it would be due to the action of that hon. gentleman, for if he, a member of that city, did not support its interests, of course, the country members in the vicinity would not feel under the obligation to do so. If Montreal should feel that her claims had not been duly considered first and above all, she must lay the blame at his door, for he had not only abandoned his constituency but had canvassed against it. In the former debate he had almost ignored the laws of Montreal, and now he denied that he had controverted the wishes of his constituents. He must have forgotten that at the time of his election it was argued there that if three Ministerial members were elected, that city would stand a better chance of being chosen as the Seat of Government than if the Opposition men were returned. He would ask the hon. member to say whether it had been known in December that he would vote against Montreal, whether he would have been chosen? He asked him as a man of honor to answer that question? Or did he now suppose he would ever come again to this House? If his constituents had foreseen this line of conduct on his part they never would have given him the opportunity to pursue it. He was not at all surprised at the extract he had read from Sir Robert Peel, for if he had not a feeling of public honor in his heart he would find a difficulty in sustaining his position. His own (Mr. McGee's conduct and that of the senior member for Montreal had been neutralized by that of that hon. member (Mr. Rose.) He (McGee) insisted that the general duty to the country did not relieve a member from first paying attention to his own immediate constituency. To be sure the case that hon. member had quoted was not exactly parallel to that in question (neither were the men,) yet it was sufficiently so to indicate the course the hon. member ought to have pursued. He would now ask the hon. member for Chateauguay (Starnes) whether it was not perfectly understood that he—who was a candidate for Montreal with Mr. Rose—would go for Montreal as the Seat of Government?

A VOICE—He is not in the House.

Mr. McGEE—Well, he had the authority of that gentleman to answer the question in the affirmative. The hon. member had not referred to two Canadian precedents he might have quoted, viz., Hon. Mr. Harrison's at Kingston, who objected to go to Montreal, and resigned his seat in the Government and also the example of Mr. Moffatt who resigned his seat for Montreal rather than vote for it. He had been asked by the hon member (Mr. Rose) whether he would take Mr. Moffatt's opinion, but he preferred to take his example. The hon. member said that the city of Montreal did not need the Seat of Government, and he (Mr. McGee) admitted this, yet that was no reason why he should deny to that city its rights. True, Montreal had sent no one here to lobby, and no money to induce a vote in her favor, but that Montreal was not wounded by the unnatural conduct of her children, no one could say with truth, and he believed that when they returned thither they would find that what he said was true. The senior member for Montreal had said that the hon. member had sacrificed that city to the interests of party, and that was true. If that hon. member had himself tried Montreal, or voted for the motion of the member for L'Assomption in its favor, he might with some grace have found fault with his senior member for not doing so, but how could he venture to do so when he himself had voted against it? His majesty the member for Vercheres will doubtless allow the St. Lawrence to flow on in its old channel, and Montreal her mountain to occupy its old situation, and, while this was the case, he could not prevent the majority of the people of Canada from seeing that it was the best place for the Seat of Government. He thought it would be the workshop where Upper and Lower Canada would be best welded into one, where a nationality could be forged. But it had been betrayed by the hon. Commissioner of Public Works, and he had seduced others to follow his example. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DRUMMOND said it was due to himself to make some remarks explanatory of his position. (Hear, hear.) He had always attached great importance to the question of the Seat of Government, but not merely in reference to the place where it might finally be located. He had once exposed himself to some ridicule when he had declared that the Seat of Government should be located at Anticosti rather than it should be made the means of corrupting the people and the politicians of the country; rather than it should be made the means of continuing a feud between Upper and Lower Canada, or of enabling corrupt Governments to carry out their corrupt views, by arraying one set of representatives against another. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to find that in this lengthy debate, no member of the Government had risen to enunciate great principles; they had confined themselves to vilifying and attacking the Opposition. (Hear, and laughter.) They had gone back ten or twelve years and searched through Mr. Mackenzie's slanderous records to find weapons for this species of attack. (Hear.) A good deal of obloquy had been cast upon him, and, if the Ministry should not last the session, would hereafter be cast upon him by the organs of the Opposition, because he was said to have abandoned his principles. (Hear, hear.) Now he had not abandoned his principles. (Hear, and laughter.) The first question most directly before the House was that of the Seat of Government. That was, he believed, the only one on which any man dared to say he had abandoned his principles or altered his views. It was very true that he had been one of the first advocates of Ottawa as the Seat of Government for United Canada. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear the venerable member for Quebec City cry "Hear, hear." (Hear, and laughter.) When he had advocated Ottawa, the Attorney General West had derided the idea, and told the country it was a mere trick to take the Seat of Government to Montreal. Nobody believed this, because no one in the House or the country ever knew him (Mr. Drummond) to resort to a trick. (Hear, and laughter.) And when it came to a vote, he voted for Ottawa, and against Montreal. The Attorney General West had afterwards voted for Quebec as the Seat of Government. He (Mr. Drummond) was in the Government then, and if he mentioned what had happened then, it was because he had entered the Government on the condition that he should be free to act as he chose on the Seat of Government question. He was then the only advocate in the Government of a fixed capital. The hon. member for Vercheres, who soon afterwards entered the Government, was of the same opinion on that point. A majority of the members were in favor of Montreal, yet a vote was secured in favor of Quebec. How? He would borrow a word from the Attorney General West, and say: by a little bit of humbuggery. How did the Government get round that vote? Mr. Cartier had insisted on having in the Supply Bill an appropriation of £50,000 for public buildings at Quebec. He (Mr. Drummond) left the Government at about this time. The supply bill was passed in the Lower House, but in the Upper, a man who owed his political existence to the member for Kingston, rose and proposed that the whole bill should be thrown out because of that £50,000 appropriation. The Government, he then perceived, had a policy for the House and another policy for the Council. [Hear, hear.) And the same thing was the case at present. Were the Government sincere in pretending that they wished to carry the Seat of Government to Ottawa? He contended they were not. (Hear, hear and laughter.) The Jackall laugh of the hon. Attorney General East was not argument. (Hear and laughter.) What could they know? They could glean from the reports which were flying about that their conduct was a mere sham; their friends knew that they might vote for Ottawa, that the Government would go to Quebec, and that when once there, the members of the Government would urge on the Federation question, when, of course, Quebec must become the Seat of Government. (Hear.) In reference to the Federation scheme he might say he had always been in favor of it, not, that he thought it would be required in a short space of time. Years ago, at the time of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, he had said it would be the second step towards the independence of these Provinces. But he must say that during the last session the events which occurred had induced him to believe that the time of the Federal Union had been accelerated by 10, 20, or 50 years. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear the Inspector General say "hear, hear," because he looked upon him as one of the few men capable of embracing the future. (Hear, hear.) But would it do to go to the Lower Provinces and tell them the real reason for which the Government desired Federation? Would that tend to bring about a good result? (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The honble. member for Sherbrooke laughed. The hon. gentleman said the other night he (Mr. Drummond) was accustomed to dodges. What was the dodge? That he had joined the Brown-Dorion Administration—that he had joined the old reformers with whom he had formerly acted, but from whom he had been temporarily estranged on one or two points. Was there anything strange in this? Certainly not, when their object was to settle the differences agitating the country, instead of making them a means by which they retained power, by exciting prejudices between Catholics and Protestants—between Upper and Lower Canada. (Laughter.) Aye, he defied them to prove the contrary. The hon. gentleman had not dodged on several occasions—no, not he. He could remember him a staunch tory; but when it appeared that Lord Metcalf's reign was coming to an end, and the reform side of the scale weighed down, he dodged over to that side. But when he found that Lord Metcalf's Government managed to maintain itself, he thought it better to retrace his steps. What did the hon. gentleman say the other night of the hon junior member for Montreal? That he was unworthy to take a share in the Government of the country. Did not the hon. gentleman go to Sherbrooke, after being two years in Opposition, and issue an address in which he led them to believe he was a Ministerialist, and afterwards go to Montreal and give his vote for the junior member for Montreal? That was another of the hon gentleman's dodges. But was it not a monstrous thing that the junior member for Montreal should be so denounced—a man who always stood forward to defend the rights of the people. (Hear, hear, and great laughter.) The Inspector General smiled; he must say he liked to see the hon. gentleman smile, and he should always entertain a feeling of friendship for him. He had said, and he repeated it, because he felt it to be so, that the whole policy of the Government was to carry on everything by dodges. Such at least, every person must admit, was the case in regard to the Seat of Government. The Government took credit to themselves for the courage they had displayed. It was the courage of the unfortunate wretch who found a highwayman in his way and to whom he was compelled to deliver his purse. Let them see what was the courage displayed by them when the despatch came out. They had the law requiring them to construct the Parliament building at the place selected by the Queen, and if they had had any desire to carry out the decision they would, within ten days, have signed the contracts. (Hear.) But they thought keeping open the question was the last refuge to maintain themselves in power, and it was only at the end of eighteen months that the Governor General was instructed to say that he had discovered that the Queen's decision was binding. A more disgraceful declaration was never put into the mouth of a Queen or Potentate. It was one of those things which the hon. member for Kingston know how to avail himself of. The hon. gentleman was wonderfully happy in small things—(laughter,)—in what would elect great administration in the street conjuror, but not in a statesman. At the the time the reference was made, he was absent in England on the business of a dear friend, and he was amazed on his return to find that this was one of the leading measures of the sesssion. He did not until a recent period understand the nature of the Address, for he had not, he confessed, read the resolutions and Address. He was under the impression that the Queen was asked to exercise the Royal arbitrament, not the Royal prerogative. So, when the question came up last session, he looked upon the motion of the member for Berthier as simply a declaration in regard to the nature of the choice, and accordingly voted to sustain the Queen's decision, believing them, as he believed still, that Ottawa, was the best place for the Seat of Government. But there was something to be considered as well as the decision of Queens and Potentates in Government. There was the decision of the representative of the representatives of the people, uninfluenced by those means by which the Governments sometimes obtained votes. What was the course adopted Government? Did they make a declaration which led every man, woman and child to believe that they had repudiated the Queen's decision, and had returned to their seats for the purpose of bowing to the will of the representatives of the people? The words of the pseudo leader of the Government, the member for Vercheres, who, as every body knew, was no leader at all, but a mere puppet in the hands of the Attorney General West, were, "The Government felt themselves bound to carry out the law of the land in reference to the Seat of Government, but, in the face of the recent act on the subject, the Administration do not consider themselves warranted in incurring any expense until Parliament has had another opportunity of considering the whole subject in all its bearings." They spoke of this position in the past tense. (Hear.) They *had felt* themselves bound, but they felt so no longer. Unless they came down with hypocrisy on their lips, it must be felt that they had abandoned the Queen's decision. Their own journals have affirmed nothing else; they submitted to the reproaches of the journals in England. If they had not abandoned the discussion, they met the House under false colors; and it would not be the first the hon. member for Kingston had done this, Mr. Drummond then related at some length the history of the session of 1856, ending with the retirement of Sir Allan N. Macnab, and the re-appointment of Hon. Mr. Macdonald. He said that some had asserted the hon. Attorney General West had got rid of him at that time. It was not so; he had got rid of the Attorney General West. (Hear and laughter.) He shook the dust from his feet and left the Government when he found that truth and policy were not in them. (Hear.) Some had said that he had left them because he could not have the position of leader of the House. (Hear.) This was not so. The hon. member for Kingston had resigned when there was an accidental Upper Canadian majority of five against, because, he said, he felt "his usefulness would have been impaired by the fact that he had not the confidence of the majority of the people of Upper Canada, and thus admitting fully the principal of the double majority, as he (Mr. Macdonald) understood it. (Hear, hear.)

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD—He understands it differently, that's all. (Hear and laughter.)

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—The hon. gentleman, however, found himself immediately after in a minority of 13; yet he did not resign. He (Mr. Drummond) would not have been true to the interests and honor of the people of Lower Canada if he had submitted to become the slave of a man, to be conducted and controlled by a man who could not control himself. (Laughter.) He left the Government because the conservative element in it was increased instead of the reform element. (Hear, hear.) If he could now have believed that the Government were sincere, that it was their intention not to press the Federal Union, he, wishing the Seat of Government to be at Ottawa, should have given his vote for that city. (Hear, hear.) But when he found them coming down with the silver shield in one hand and the golden shield in the other, when they urged the vote for Ottawa on the one hand and urged Federation on the other, how could he believe in their sincerity? (Hear, hear.) Their most intimate friends went to the members for Quebec district saying the vote was a mere sham—only to save appearances—that Ottawa would never be the Seat of Government, that they would go to Quebec, and so press the Federal Union that the Seat of Federal Government should be there. He believed these declarations of their friends. He believed that at the present moment the Seat of Government was permanently fixed at Quebec. (Hear, hear, and oh, oh.) If the Government had been sincere, why had they submitted the Seat of Government question at all to the action of the House? Why had they come down with that that cowardly speech? (Hear, hear.) Why had they not gone down and built at Ottawa at once? (Hear.) If he (Mr. Drummond) had expressed himself in favor of Federation it was because he had looked at the question in a national point of view, and thought that Ottawa would unite conflicting interests, as it could be said to be neither in Upper nor Lower Canada, and that there legislators could look to the great destinies of the country without having to trouble themselves so much with questions of race or religion—(not because he owned a single acre of land there, which he did not, although some members of the Government could not say as much)—but when he saw Federation brought within a few years, that the Government were pressing it, although they had taken it upon themselves without due authorization, then he thought the Government were not justified in fixing Bytown or any other place as the permanent Seat of Government for United Canada. (Hear, hear.) He regretted exceedingly the vote he had been obliged to give on the question of Ottawa as the Seat of Govetnment, but if he could not justify it on other grounds he would do so on the score that he could not support a Government that had organized a regular system of corruption. That Government had submitted and would submit to be called the shabby Government, provided they were allowed to retain the reins of office. They had availed themselves of the letter of the statute and it was well that the letter in the law was in their favor, for hardly one of them would have been retained.

Hon. S. SMITH, what about Shefford and Lotbiniere?

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND, Shefford? why, he (Drummond) was rejected because he had done too much for the country, and certainly this election was no triumph for the Ministry, for its present member was returned as an Opposition man.

Mr. FORTIER denied this.

A VOICE, did you then run in the interest of the Government?

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND reiterated what he had before said about his election. The only questions between Mr Brown and himself, were Representation by Population, and Separate Schools, and it would be remembered that the foremost men who voted for Representation by Population and Separate Schools were the Attorney General West and the member for Huron. Had not the present Government admitted that these questions presented great difficulties, but they had never "grappled" with them, but had groped without finding a policy concerning them? No, they were in the dark, and had never been able to evoke an idea by which a solution could be discovered. No, but they could grope through the records of scandal preserved by Mr. Mackenzie; but he was glad he was not in the House to hear them. Before he (Drummond) had left the Government, he had been asked about the payment of the casual rights, and he answered that he would do his best in or out of the Government to have it done, and now the member for Vercheres, announced that as his policy. Respecting the Seignorial Commission, he admitted that they were able men, and said that if a fourth one had been appointed, the work would have been done ere this. But the member for Vercheres had said that it would cost only 7s. 6d. or 10s. per head, for the commutation of the land.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER denied this, but had said that the costs of the deeds would cost each man the sum named.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—If that was what he had said, of course he was right. It would, however, be a matter of interest to know what the cost of commutation would be. From his entrance into public life he had belonged to the reform party, but in 1854 some of the member of the Reform party, but in 1854 some of that party withdrew. Thinking that the chief measures long advocated by that party were not likely to be carried. (Here Mr. Drummond went over the history of the Coalition in 1854, when the conservatives, under Sir. Allan McNab, adopted the Measures of the Hincks-Morin Administration.) He then proceeded to say that the hon. member for Kingston was the last man who should accuse others for having left his principles or abandoned his party, and he maintained that no Government could ever be formed among whose members there would not be a difference of opinion. In this view of the case, he contended that there never was a more homogeneous Cabinet formed in Canada than that which is known as the Brown-Dorion Government. There was nothing too sacred, however, for the member for Kingston to laugh at, for he laughed at everything, and that was another reason why his Government should come to a close. He had lost all confidence in them, and when he had left them he found they had for months been caballing against their own friends. However, at their request he had consented to keep charge of some good measures, relating to Lower Canada, then before the House, and he did so because preferring the interests of the country to assisting to bring about a change of Government, yet afterwards they refused to allow those measures to pass, and voted them down. He had gone to the Premier to ask him why he had allowed the bill for the decentralization of the administration of justice to drop? and he said he could not prevent it. To which he (Mr. Drummond) answered, that he had allowed himself to be led by men who only excelled him in audacity and villainy. Seeing no prospect then of re-organizing the Reform party, he had bided his time, and when he had found the member for Toronto willing to meet him, he had gladly excepted this opportunity, and it was a courageous act which he would always refer to with satisfaction, and as calculated to get rid of that corrupt Government which was a disgrace to the country. He looked upon it as far more important to the best interests of a young country like this that the wishes of the people should be carried ot than that any mere decision of the Home Government should be acceded to, when circumstances have so materially altered since that decision was given. They had heard a good deal of the Royal prerogative; but were they assured that Royal prerogative was used in such a way as to conduce to the best interests of this country? He thought not. He would therefore have voted for the amendment of the hon. member for Grey, because it was most in accordance with his views. His views upon Ottawa as the Seat of Government had never been altered; but having been called upon to consider the federation of the Provinces, Ottawa was no longer the place which should be fixed upon. He would not detain the House longer, as from his imperfect health he was afraid that he had been already burdensome to them.

Mr. HARWOOD rose in the midst of cries of "Question," and finding the cry likely to continue, he moved that the House adjourn. The motion, was not, however, seconded, and the hon. member proceeded to speak in favor of Montreal as the Seat of Government. If he consulted his own interests, he said, he would vote for Ottawa. But it was his most solemn declaration that the opinion he had formed was that Montreal was the place where they ought to have the Legislature. Objections had been urged formerly that Montreal could not be defended; but the hon. member was satisfied that that was a mistake.

A division was then taken on Mr. Dorion's amendment, with the following result:—

Yeas—Bourassa, Bureau, Campbell, Caron, Coutlee, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dorion, Foster, Gaudet, Gill, Harwood, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laframboise, Loranger, John S. Macdonald, Mattice, McGee, Notman, Ouimet, Sicotte, Sincennes, Somerville, Starnes, Tasse, Terrill, and Webb—29.

Nays—Aikins, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Brown, Buchanan, Burton, Cayley, Atty. General Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dionne, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gowan, Harcourt, Heath, Hebert, Hogan, Holmes, Lacoste, Langevin, Lemieux, Macbeth, Atty Genl. Macdonald, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McDougall, McKellar, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Mowat, Panet, Papineau, Patrick, Playfair, Pope, Walker Powell, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, Ross, Richard W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Stirton, Talbot, Tett, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Wallbridge, Whitney, and Wright—75.

Majority against the rmendment—46.

Mr. Bureau's amendment was then put, and lost on a division.

The House then divided on the third paragraph of the address, which was as follows:—"That the Legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be selected, and having solicited our gracious Queen, by an address of either House, to exercise her prerogative in making such selection,—and an Act, moreover, having been passed adopting beforehand the decision of Her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds,—we agree with His Excellency that the Act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province and that it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed."

The result was as follows:—

Yeas—Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, Campbell, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cook, Coutlee, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferres, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Gowan, Heath, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, A. P. McDonald, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Papineau, Playfair, Pope, Price, Roblin, Rose, Richard W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte, Webb and Whitney—59.

Nays—Aikens, Beaubien, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Desaulniers, Dorion, Drummond, Foley, Fortier, Gaudet. Harcourt, Harwood, Hebert, Hogan, Jobin, Laberge, Laframboise Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, J. S. Macdonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Walker Powell, Robinson, Ross, Sicotte, Somerville, Starnes, Stirton, Tasse, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge and Wright—47.

Majority for the paragraph—12.

The following paragraph was then agreed to:—"That any correspondence with Her Majesty's Government which His Excellency may be pleased to lay before us, will receive our most careful consideration;—that we are prepared to recognize the selection made by Her Majesty at our own request; and that we shall not fail duly to acknowledge her gracious compliance with the address which we ourselves caused to be presented to her."

On the fourth paragraph—"That we have much satisfaction in learning from His Excellency that the commission for the settlement of the Seignorial Tenure will shortly close its labors, and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the Censitaires."

Mr. BROWN asked for some explanation as to the amount that would be required, and whether it was to be taken from the public chest?

The INSPECTOR GENERAL said such explanation would be given when the measure of the Government was brought down. Nothing useful could result from an explanation now; it would give rise to a debate, which would not be satisfactory without the details of the measure before them.

Mr. SICOTTE said that after the declarations of the Premier, he thought the House ought to know what the intentions of the Government are. They ought to be informed within £50,000 how much money would be necessary, and the censitaires ought to know if all the *droits casuels* are to be brought up. These amounted, probably, to £700,000. If that sum, minus the former grant were to be paid, £500,000 would be required. But the House ought not to be allowed to guess—they ought to have positive information. If the Government did not intend to buy at all these *droits*, he would be ready to vote non-confidence pure and simple. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said the explanations he had made had been explicit enough. The intention of the Government was to supply the deficiency of the former grant, to buy up all the *droits casuels*, namely, the *lods et ventes* and *banalite*. It was right that these should be bought by the State.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—During the present Session?

Mr. CARTIER—Yes.

Mr. FERGUSSON moved in amendment that the following words be added. "that the sums required to pay these casual rights be taken out of the funds of Lower Canada."

Mr. CARTIER said he had sufficiently explained that whatever amount was wanting would be supplied to pay the rights in question.

Hon. Mr. BROWN complained that the explicit information required had not been furnished, and he would ask whether he understood that the whole sum of £400,000 was to be paid out of the public chest. If so, the House ought not to move one step before the matter was fully understood. Was it possible that they did not know how much the amount would be?

Hon. Mr. GALT—The measure would come before the House, and then all the hon. member's declamation would go for nothing. When the measure came, if it were to be good it would be accepted, if not, it would be rejected.

Hon. Mr. BROWN insisted upon knowing whether £400,000 was to be given to Lower Canada, as much to Upper Canada, and an indefinite sum to the Eastern Townships—in all, some $4,000,000.

Hon. Mr GALT—It was not the proper time to go into details.

Mr. FERGUSSON thought it was an injustice to the Province to pay these rights, and although an equal amount would be expended in Upper Canada, he disapproved of the measure, and would vote against it.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON thought it was not the custom to propose amendments on every paragraph in the Address, and he thought it came ill from the late Premier—Mr. Brown—to object, since it was an article of his own policy that this very money should be paid for the casual rights. No Government could stand unless this question was settled. If we were to quarrel, let it be on things on which we do not agree, and not on things on which we do agree. The object was to get the details of the measure, but not to the principle.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND again accused the Inspector General of groping in the dark, and wanted to know the approximate sum which he intended to devote to this object.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY admitted the question had to be disposed of but he wanted the outline of the policy on this subject. It had been explained in French, apparently, satisfactory to the French members, and why not to the English? It seemed that Lower Canada was to have £400,000, Upper Canada £400,000, and the townships in proportion to their population. Upper Canada was to have received a share equal to that already spent, but hitherto had got nothing. This seemed to be somewhat one-sided, and he therefore wanted information so that the members on his side might agree or oppose. The Brown-Dorion Government contemplated no such injustice.

Attorney General MACDONALD—What was it?

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Was it reasonable to ask the Brown-Dorion ministry to state their policy when the ministry in power refused information upon an exactly similar subject? He was groping in the dark.

A VOICE—Then grapple.

Hon. Mr. Foley—there was not even an idea to grapple with but he must dissent from this silent policy.

Mr. FERGUSSON wished the hon. member (Mr. Foley) to say from from what ground the Brown-Dorion Government were to pay these moneys?

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Better first get some information from his own friends and then he (Mr. Foley) pledged himself to give all that was desired from his side of the House.

The House then divided upon the amendment of the hon. member for South Simcoe, which was carried by 76 to 26.

Yeas—Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Clark, Connor, Cook, Fergusson, Foley, Gowan, Harcourt, Hogan, Holmes, J. S Macdonald, Mattice, A. P. McDonald, McDougall, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Walker Powell, Stirton Talbot, and Wright—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Bourassa, Buchannan, Bureau, Burton, Campbell, Caron, Cayley, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais Cimon, Coutlee, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellows, Ferres, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Gal, Gaudet, Gill, Harwood, Heath, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, McGee, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet Panet, Papineau, Playfair, Pope, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, Ross, Rich rd W. Scott, W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Tasse, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Webb, and Whitney:—76.

The paragraph was then carried on the same division. The rest of the resolutions were then adopted without a division, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1859.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Among the petitions presented was one by the Hon. Col. Prince, from John McLean, praying for a divorce from his wife. The case had been before the House last session, and the hon. presenter of the petition intimated that he would, at the proper time, ask the House to dispense with a certain form of procedure in the progress of the case.

The Hon. Mr. Morris presented the report of the Committee to whom was referred the Bill for an Act to secure the rights of married women. It was adopted by the House.

The first of the orders of the day being the second reading of the Hon. Mr. Patton's Bill, to allow verdicts in civil causes where the jury may not be unanimous, the hon. gentleman addressed the House in support of his measure, and was speaking when the report left.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 16.

A number of petitions was presented, including one from the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, asking for a change in their Act of Incorporation. Two for a prohibitory Liquor Law, and one by Mr. McGee from the inhabitants of Glengary, praying, as the hon. gentleman said, that the separate school privileges may be extended to the Roman Catholic population of Upper Canada, and also that the House will take measures to protect them from the baneful influences of Orangeism.

Bills were introduced by Major Campbell to limit the pay of members to $4 a-day; by Mr. Gowan to disfranchise the town and township of Cornwall; to annex the disfranchised district to the County of Stormont, and to authorize the election and return of a representative for the County of Bruce, in lieu of the said town and township of Cornwall. By Mr. McMicken to provide for the protection of bridges across the river Welland; by Mr. Gowan, to disfranchise the town and township of Niagara, to add the disfranchised district to the County of Lincoln, and to authorise the election and return of one additional representative for the County of Peel, in lieu of the said Town and Township of Niagara; and by Mr. Gowan, to amend the independence of Parliament Act, by taking away the power of Ministers to change offices, without going back to their constituents for re-election.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1858.

Papers by the "Indian."—We have, as usual, to thank Messrs. Gillespie, Allan & Co. for late English papers by this steamer.

Another Debenture Case.—If the £10,000 job at Toronto was bad, there is a far worse one now before the Courts of Canada W. Some time ago, the Municipality of Peterboro' desired to obtain a loan. The Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, however, was exhausted, and, without the Government guarantee, lenders were hard to find. In this difficulty, Mr. Conger, the Member for the County, came to their aid. He knew of £25,000 of Debentures, which had been issued for another Municipality—that of Wolford,—but not employed, and which might be had in exchange. But there was upon them, he said, an accumulation of interest to the amount of £1500. This must, of course, be paid. The Council, anxious for the money, were quite willing; so Mr. Conger obtained the £1500, and, upon paying that sum to Mr. Whitmarsh, the Warden of Wolford, he got the Debentures, which were afterwards negotiated in due course. By-and-by, however, some prying individual discovered that there was no interest or sinking fund due on these Debentures, and that, therefore, the £1500 must have been the profit, which the brokers, or one of them, made on the bonds. Some inhabitant of Peterboro' has, therefore, very properly instituted an action against Mr. Conger for the recovery of the £1500. Mr. Conger has been examined, and he positively declares that he paid the money to Whitmarsh, believing that it was due to the Government—a belief which, we think, the date of the Debentures will show to have partaken, if it were real, of a very weak credulity, to say the least of it. In this statement, however, Mr. Conger is fortified by a receipt which he produces for the whole money. Mr. Whitmarsh, on his side, being examined, asserts that he got only £745, and as he thought that Mr. Conger was going to pay the rest of the £1500 to the Government, he signed a receipt, which was the one produced, for £1500 without ever reading it. The weak part of this story is the receipt. Otherwise, the eternal fitness of things would seem to require that an equal division of the spoil should have taken place. This point, however, rests between these two worthy public servants. The Municipality of Peterboro' was, of course, defrauded of £1500. Another incident in this affair is, that the transaction had to take place through the Receiver-General's Office. We do not suppose that Minister to have been in any way cognizant of the terms of the transaction between Conger and Whitmarsh. Nevertheless, it is pretty certain that, if the former were put in the way of getting £750 clandestinely, it was in respect of his being always on hand when his vote was wanted. When this transaction took place the whole evil of the Municipal Loan Fund system was thoroughly known; and, if the Municipality of Wolford were willing to surrender any Debentures issued to them, a Ministry really anxious for the public good would have been delighted at the opportunity of cancelling so many of these bonds. Instead of that, Mr. Whitmarsh having delivered them, they are forthwith reissued to Mr. Conger. They were thus reissued, too, for the purpose of constructing a railroad, which was to rival existing roads, which had been built out of this same fund, and it was, of course, thus rendered less likely than before that the previous borrowers could meet their obligations. Mr. Conger, however, could not be refused, and £1500 were made by his influence. It is in these ways that Ministers keep up their majorities. Now and then the facts come to light, as in the Clarke case, where that worthy bought Hamilton debentures on credit at 85, and sold them the same day to the Government at par.; but there are scores of similar instances which are never heard of. It is a tolerably significant circumstance that all these frauds committed by public men are upon one side of the House. Hincks, Bowes, Clarke, Conger—the patriots who are always on the strong side, are also always on the profitable one. One hears all kind of charges against members of the Opposition, but no one has ever yet brought one of them into Court for a fraud upon his constituents. The secret is that the dishonest men naturally flock to the side where they can make something by their votes.

The late Legal Appointments.—We have already remarked upon some of these appointments; but we should be doing injustice to the subject did we not say a word of one upon which we have not yet touched. Among the persons whose appointments appear in the last official *Gazette*, was that of Mr. Driscoll, who is named as Commissioner to inquire into the cost of administering justice in Lower Canada. If Mr. Driscoll, who is, we believe, the senior Q.C. now at the bar, had been appointed to any suitable office, which required an incumbent, we should have been rejoiced at it; but we cannot see anything to justify the making of an office for an incumbent. There is usually, and we are certain will soon be again, a well-paid gentlemen, known as the Solicitor-General East, whose office is a notorious sinecure, except in so far as he works to keep it, like the mouse in the air pump, who must keep moving to avoid expiring for want of ventilation. If any report of the kind Mr. Driscoll is to make, be required, the Solicitor General, who is to be, might surely let the public have some return by making it himself. We presume that Mr. Beaudry will not retain the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, as a plurality along with the Secretaryship of the Board of Codifiers. If the latter post is to be a real one it will require all his attention, and the salary of £850 is calculated to secure all his time. If there were reason, then, to give Mr. Driscoll some office, and yet not such a one, as his standing at the bar would warrant, here was one which must be filled up. But this retrenchment, and this reduction of offices, which Mr. Galt boasts of, already begins to show its character in the creation of new and useless pieces of patronage.—And there is another way in which to look at this appointment of Mr. Driscoll. It is by the light of comparison with another, on which we have already remarked. Mr. Driscoll is a veteran at the bar. He has been a Q. C., we suppose, for twice the number of years that Mr. T. K. Ramsay has been a member of his profession. He has been in practice probably more years than Mr. Ramsay has lived. Yet Mr. Driscoll is appointed to a place at £300 per annum, while Mr. Ramsay's merits can be satisfied with no less than £850. Let us say with all candour that Mr. Driscoll has an unfortunate disposition to levity, which detracts from learning and abilities, both of which must be acknowledged to be larger than falls to the lot of most men.—But by this very Government now in power Mr. Driscoll was placed in the distinguished and responsible position of President of the Superior Court for this district, during the time that the Judges were engaged in deciding the questions arising out of the bill for abolishing the Seigniorial Tenure. In that high office Mr. Driscoll showed so much legal ability that he had but one judgment reversed on appeal. Yet this experienced gentleman, who has not only been judged fit for the place of Chief on a bench of Superior Judges, but who has justified the choice, is offered a salary of £300 a-year, while a young man, hardly out of his apprenticeship, and almost unknown to the public, except in the capacity of an electioneerer, is rewarded for a few noisy speeches by £850 per annum.

The Legislative Council.—Mr. DeBlaquiere has given notice of the following question, to be put to the Government on Friday night:—

Whether it was their intention to remove the Seat of Government to Quebec notwithstanding the vote of the Council?

This is bringing the Ministry up squarely to the question, and as, of course, they hold the same doctrines for themselves as for others, they are bound to have a policy at once, and announce it. They will, certainly, have a great deal more time than they thought reasonably sufficient for other people to answer, not only to a simple question, but to an entire scheme of government. We shall, therefore, have, doubtless, a full exposition of their views.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Toronto, Feb. 15.

The shuffle-born Ministry have at last succeeded in carrying their address, in reply to the speech from the throne, and it will be presented to his Excellency, in due form, by the whole House, this afternoon.

The debate yesterday was commenced by Mr. Bureau, the member for Napierville, in a long, animated and able speech, in which he condemned the confederation scheme of the Ministers as a mere sham and delusion, by which it was sought to overwhelm the influence of French Canada, and ultimately to deprive his countrymen of all that was distinctive in their condition—their laws, their language, and their institutions. He also severely criticised and bitterly condemned the policy of the Government in reference to the management of the public lands in Lower Canada—a policy by which, he contended, thousands of French Canadians were driven from their native country and forced to seek a livelihood in the neighbouring republic. On the seat of Government question, he showed how the general interests of the country would not fail to be advanced by the restitution of the metropolitan character to Montreal, the universally acknowledged centre—social, political and commercial—of the united Provinces; and denounced the corruption which had so notoriously been resorted to to effect a reversal of the vote of the House, last session, against the banishment of the Legislature to Ottawa, and concluded by moving an amendment—of which you already have the terms—in favour of the Government remaining in this city until suitable accommodation had been provided for it in Montreal. Mr. Bureau was followed by that veteran *Dalgetty* of the ministerial camp, Colonel Playfair, who rung the changes for nearly an hour upon the "Queen's decision" and the "honour of the country," &c., &c., &c. Mr. McKellar, the member for Kent—and successor of the "melodious *white*-smith," Mr. Larwill—replied to *Sir Dugald* in a very telling speech. He exposed the unscrupulous waste of the public funds, by which the Ministry had secured the votes of the Quebec members in support of Ottawa, and demonstrated that the mere delay, necessary for the working of their corrupt tactics—the nine or ten days speaking against time—had alone cost the country a sum which, in its present depressed and impoverished condition, it is most mortifying to contemplate. I think I stated in a former letter that it had been calculated every day's session of the Legislature cost the country $1,600; should have said double that amount, for, as Mr. McKellar stated, on the authority of the Inspector-General, that the daily cost of last session was £900, and although it is possible that the members' wages may be reduced this session, still unless the whole system of allowances to members is placed upon a more reasonable and economical footing, the reduction will be inconsiderable. Just previous to the rising of the House at six o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Dorion moved, in amendment to Mr. Bureau's amendment, that "Her Majesty would best consult the interests of her Canadian people by summoning her Parliament to meet at Montreal as soon as the arrangements are completed for that purpose," which motion he sustained in an able speech on the reassembling of the House in the evening. Mr. Rose replied and made a weak, a most melancholy effort to vindicate his gross betrayal, not only of the trust conferred upon him by the citizens of Montreal, but of the interests of the country at large, for he does not even pretend to consider the selection of Ottawa as a wise or advantageous one. With a flippancy, which, considering the importance of the matter in issue to his constituents, and their unanimous—for Mr. Rose failed in securing even one supporter bold enough to oppose it—call upon him to "do his duty" towards them and towards the country, he affected to despise the falsely-called selfishness of those to whom he owes his power to injure them. Let them, said this creature of their own creation, let them, said he, stick to their counting-house, their stores, their shops and their manufactories—what had they to do with metropolitan aspirations? *ne sutor ultra, &c.*, let them leave such grave political question's to be decided by their representative and his colleagues in the ministry—let them be prudent and industrious and they would learn to dispise the advantagious expenditure of a mere poltry million or two of dollars within their borders. True, not a man among them had ventured to oppose the resolutions adapted as the public meeting in the Bonscours Hall, but that was a mere oversight on the part of Mr. Rose's supporters, the cause of which would no doubt, some day or other, be fully explained. At all events, that he, Her Majesty's commissioner of Public Works, was the representative of the City of Montreal, and was the mere delegate of her citizens—

"Although I am your wedded wife,
I am not your slave, Sir!—"

and that, in short, he, Mr. Rose, was, at all events, the best judge of his own interests, which, it was a matter *of comscience* with him, to prefer to those of other people. If he remained their representative, he must obey the sacred ealls of his *conscience*, and as to following Sir Robert Peel's example in Oxford, they ought to distinguish—circumstances alter cases. Sir Robert Peel differed with his constituents on a religio-political question and could any man pretend to say that religion was in any way connected with his [Mr. Rose's] differences with his constituents? There was consequently no analogy between his position and that of Sir Robert Peel. Besides, Sir Robert Peel was certain of securing another constituency, but where could Mr. John Rose expect to find any such commodity. Then, as to the Hon. Mr. Moffatt's resignation of his seat in '43, and Mr. Harrison's resignation of office, at the same time and from the same motive as induced Mr. Moffatt to resign his seat, Mr. Rose kept a prudent silence. Mr. McGee, as you will see, took Mr. Rose in hand and so exposed his selfish sophistries as, to use a common phrase, left him not a leg to stand upon. Mr. Drummond took the floor and addressed the House for nearly three hours in vindication of the Brown-Dorion policy and of his own acceptance of office in that Cabinet. The Hon. gentleman, as he informed the House, had been suffering from severe indisposition, the effects of which were very visible in his speech, which, however, will well repay perusal. He did not spare his former colleagues on the Treasury benches and forcibly commented upon the hypocrisy and treachery, on their part, which induced him to leave them. I confess, I was somewhat disappointed with the vote on Mr. Dorion's amendment; but the fact is evident, that the Cartier-MacDonald brokers have bought-up whatever was purchasable in the market, and any further opposition to the Address would plainly be unavailing. Previous to its adoption, however, a lively and amusing altercation occurred, on the seigniorial tenure paragraph, of which I shall give you account in my next.

THE RUINS OF UTICA.

[*From the Malta Times*]

The following very graphic and interesting particulars regarding the ruins of the once celebrated Carthagenian City of Utica, have been sent to us for publication by an officer who was lately dispatched by the Admiralty to that spot, in command of her Majesty's steamer Harpy, in order to assist the Rev. Nathan Davis, who has been for some time past carrying on excavations on the site of ancient Carthage for the British Museum:

"The excavations at Carthage were commenced about two years ago by the Rev. N. Davis, and what that gentleman has already found, and is likely to find on this spot, and among the ruins of the towns in the vicinity, will soon bring to light, if continued, relics of great interest that have lain buried under the dust of centuries. Carthage being the capital of Africa for a considerable length of time, and the riches it once contained far surpassing any other town at that period, from its having become the commercial depot for the produce of Europe, as well as the more distant nations of Asia, we cannot be surprised that it soon became Rome's mighty rival, and the well-known words, '*Propterea cerseo Carthaginem esse delendam*,' which were first used by one of their principal orators [Cato] after his return from his embassy to Carthage, were words not allowed to drop until it was completely destroyed.

"On account of its having been sacked and laid in ruins three different times, and the remains taken over to embellish Rome and other cities in Italy for years afterward, it cannot be expected that much is to be discovered on the site of Carthage at the present day. We must therefore, look to other cities in the neighborhood that were standing at the time of Carthage and lasted in all their splendor for some centuries afterward.

"The principal one of these was Utica, and which rivalled Carthage in its buildings and importance, and from the remains now standing, much may be expected to be found if an organized party was left here for some months. The town itself was more compact, and did not stretch over such an extent as Carthage, the walls of which were supposed to have covered thirty miles of ground. In order that this place and others might be inspected, her Majesty's ship Harpy was sent down in May last for that purpose. The ruins of Utica, now called Boo-shater, are situated about nine miles in a direct line to the south-west of the town of Farira, and can easily be recognized by two little marabets (tombs of the Mohammedan saints,) on the crest of the hights, which can be seen in clear weather from Farira, as well as from the anchorage off the port. To trace the foundation of Utica, according to the account given by Sir Grenville Temple, we must go back to 1159 before the Christian era, when it was commenced by a colony of Syrians, which was 285 years before Carthage, and 25 years after the destruction of Troy.

"At that time it must have been well situated for a settlement, both commercially and politically, as the sea then came to it, and formed a good harbor for their galleys. At present the sea does not come to it, owing to the gradual deposits from the neighboring hills. Utica stood many sieges without being destroyed, and among others by Scipio, in 204 B. C. who attacked it by sea and land without being able to overpower it. After the fall of Carthage in 146 B. C., this town was made the capital of the Roman possessions in Africa, and after the former was the largest city in this part of the world. The town is better known on account of the great Republican Cato, who in 40 B. C. after having been defeated and unable to escape from Cæsar, put an end to his days within its walls.

"The ruins now occupy a long strip of land surrounded by marshy ground, the land on the west rising to a considerable elevation, and sinking gradually down until it mingles with the plain. Here must formerly have been a cape, and the land adjoining it would have formed an island, as it falls down to the same level inside of it, and is now marshy ground. At this point there is a hot mineral spring, which bubbles up under the shade of a date tree. The tortoises, which abound here, are so tame that as soon as any one makes his appearance they come trotting up over the stones from the reeds and lift their heads up as if in the act of begging, and will take any biscuit or other food out of one's hand, and will not leave again until they find out that there is nothing more to be got; in all other places where the water is cold and stagnant, these animals immediately they see anybody, pop their heads under the water and disappear.

"About half a mile from this on the north side is another piece of land, which by its present appearance was most probably surrounded by water, and by the large blocks of masonry still standing, which may be seen many miles off, was, in all likelihood, the arsenal, and would have been well-situate for the Cothon, as on the inside there would have been a good shelter for their men-of-war. We observed on the surrounding ground, overlooking this, a large semi-circular building, which from its form was first taken for a theater, but by its position was probably used for public seats, as from this place the inhabitants would have commanded a good view, and in the foreground have their vessels and arsenal. On the slope of the hill, on all sides, there are remains of buildings, and by the appearance of them must formerly have been a thickly populated town, and by the quantities of choice marbles lying about in all directions, must have contained buildings of great value. The principal ones still to be seen above the ground are the amphitheater, cisterns, aqueduct, theater, and arches, which were once triumphal, or formed the gates of the town.

"The aqueduct ran in the direction of the western hights, but, I lost sight of it about half a mile from the cisterns, where the land rises to a higher inclination; probably it was continued underground. This must have been a solid structure, and the cement, on the inside, which formed the watercourse, is still in good preservation.

"The amphitheater is not built above the surface, but excavated in the soil. Its length on the summit measures 320 feet, and might have been filled with water from the aqueduct or the cistern, and there seems to have been a subterranean drain led from here down to the low ground by the arsenal, which might have been used as a common sewer, as well as for emptying the amphitheater, for which latter use it would have been very beneficial in keeping it clean and in good order. On asking the Arabs if they had ever been up it, they said no, as there was a door with swords spread in all directions, to prevent any ingress. The cisterns are six in number, only 86 feet from the amphitheater. They are each 135 feet long, by 19 feet 7 inches in breadth and 17 feet in height, and probably more, as the ground is being continually filled up; they all communicate with each other by little arches placed about half their length; they are well built, with arched roofs, and some of them are still very perfect. The only use now made of them is for a shelter for cattle and horses out of the sun or in bad weather.

"On one side of these cisterns is the present village of Boo-shater, consisting of a few miserable mud huts, inhabited by some half-clothed Moors, who exist by cultivating a few patches of land with corn, and tending some flocks of cattle and sheep—a strong contrast with the magnificent buildings and riches this place once contained, which for a length of time have fallen into a mass of ruins, and their owners long since gone to their graves.

"Between the amphitheatre and the markets is a hollow way. Round these tombs of their saints there is a modern Mahommedan burial ground, spread over the slope of the hill, which would have prevented us excavating much in this direction. A little distance beyond this stood the citadel, defended by a ditch to the west, and rendered strong up the other sides by their great steepness.

"Below the citadel, toward the north-east, must have been the principal part of the town, particularly on the island, by the numerous remains of edifices and broken columns of marble and granite lying on the surface. On the lower ground are the ruins of a theater, and a short distance from it a triumphal arch, as it appears and further to the south-east ruins of some considerable buildings.

"On the island we first commenced upon broken columns lie scattered about in all directions, which appeared to have been formerly high polished. We soon came upon marble heads, some in good preservation, richly ornamented cornices, altars, inscriptions, coins, rings, &c.

"On the slope of a hill below the citadel we came upon the floor of a house that contained several magnificent mosaic pavements, one large room, measuring 27 feet by 24, with a very chaste design of different colored marbles, and by continuing along we came upon an alcove covered with 11 wild animals surrounded by a net, each end being hauled in by by two men in curiously shaped boats. This one was a taken up entire, and sent home with several others to the British Museum in her Majesty's ship Supply.

"This ancient site is far removed from any town, the nearest being Farina, and few people ever visit this spot, except it may occasionally be a wandering Bedonin, or Moor, riding with his produce along a narrow pathway leading through the ruins on the road to Carthage or Tunis. But how changed is the scene to what it was twenty centuries ago! The splendor of the temples, and the riches of the Carthagenians have been succeeded by ruins and shapeless masses of masonry. The luxury and civilization of this one mighty nation, that partly ruled from this same spot the destinies of the world, have now given place to the wretchedness and superstitions of a few half-barbarous Moors.

E. A. R."

Reported Outrage at St. Jerome.—A few days ago some of our contemporaries published a horrible account of the mutilation of a woman at St. Jerome. According to this statement, the unfortunate creature was taken out of her bed by the side of her husband, carried off naked for some distance, and then placed in a stable, where her hands were tied behind her, and an attempt made to cut out her tongue, which was partially, but only partially successful. Upon inquiries, we learn that the outrage, though bad enough, was not quite so barberous as this story represented. The woman was taken out of her bed with very little clothing on, and locked up in a stable, where she remained till the morning, but, fortunately, without suffering so much injury as she might have done in some of our winter nights. Probably the presence of the animals served as a protection against cold. The husband appears, as far as we can learn, to have been, at least, a consenting party. He, at any rate, took no steps to prevent the ill-usage of his wife. Two men have been arrested on the information of the woman. Their names are Amelin and Grattot; but the husband, who played so cool a part, came before the magistrate to prove that Amelin could not have been one of the men who took her into the stable, as he saw him at Amelin's own residence, just across the road, immediately after the abduction. We are informed that the current statement is that the woman has, in one way or another, been the cause of a good deal of ill-feeling between husbands and their wives in her neighbourhood; and this is supposed to be the cause of the outrage. Others trace the act to a desire of revenge for evidence given in the case of Madame Belisle. The husband's conduct appears to us to be perfectly inexplicable, unless he, too, were a party to the assault on his wife.

Fatal Accident.—The *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* of Tuesday morning says that a deplorable accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on Monday morning, near St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, about sixty-four miles from Quebec, in consequence of a collision between two wood trains. Aimé Lafranchise, the conductor, was killed on the spot, and Mr. M'Kenzie, the engineer, had both his legs fractured in a shocking state. A few other persons were injured, but not seriously.

Promenade Concert.—A Promenade Concert, in aid of the Funds of the St. Andrew's Home, was given in the City Concert Hall on Tuesday evening. A large and brilliant attendance was present. Miss Agnes Sutherland sang a number of beautiful melodies; and, every time she made her appearance, was received with enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Bews sang with great success; and Mr. Muir was also well received. Prince's Band tended, in no small degree, to add to the pleasures of the evening. On the whole, the Concert was admirably managed, and it must be a source of gratification to its promoters that the object for which it was intended met with such generous recognition. The songs sung during the evening by Miss Sutherland were—"Bonnie Dundee," "Cherry Ripe," "The March of the Cameron Men," and "Caller Herrin," all of which she executed in excellent taste.

Madame Biscaccianti's Concert.—This concert last night was a decided success. Madame B. was in excellent voice, and sang the whole of her programme with spirit and taste. Her voice is a soprano of great sweetness, and her efforts were highly appreciated by a large audience.

Concert this Evening.—The Concert in aid of the Library Fund of the Church of England Association for Young Men takes place this evening. With concerts of this description, when the performers are numerous and many persons are interested in the objects for which it is given, a large audience is almost certain. It is not then necessary to say anything of the interest of the Concert or its objects, but we consider it due to our readers not to pass by a concert such as the one in question without, at least, the notice taken of other entertainments. We therefore only say look at the programme, and you will hardly miss the treat provided for you. We are requested to add that dressing-rooms are provided for ladies.

The Savings' Bank Buildings.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 14th instant, relative to the buildings about to be erected on the lot at the corner of the Place D'Armes and Notre Dame Street, we find that the corner portion of the said lot is owned by The Liverpool and London Insurance Company;—the other half facing on Great St. James' Street, being the property of the Savings' Bank—the two institutions will each have its own building; but the most conspicuous will be that of the London and Liverpool Insurance Company; inasmuch as their office will stand upon the two fronts—one in Great St. James' Street, and the other on the Place D'Armes.

We are informed that all the stores in that magnificent block in St. Peter Street, just erected by Henry Lyman, Esq., are leased already. The first, by Messrs. Johnston; the second, by Mr. Francis Barnjum; the third to Mr. Torrance; and the fourth to Mr. Clarke. This looks well, and shows that there is some prospect for a good business during the approaching season.

Real Estate.—This day, at twelve o'clock, Messrs. J. Leeming & Co. will offer, at their Office, St. Nicholas Street, the City Residence and Villa Building Lots belonging to the late Dr. McCulloch; as well as Two Valuable Lots on Guy Street, belonging to the Estate of the late J. Knapp, Esq.

This morning, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Messrs. Graham & Shaw will sell a large collection of Household Furniture, Pier Glasses, Carpets, &c.—See advertisement.

Theatre going Boys.—Mr. Ely has a bill now pending before the Senate at Albany, to prohibit children from visiting theatres without parents or guardians. It is notorious that mothers have stood for hours at the doors of two of those places, waiting till midnight, anxious, care-worn, and fearful that their children would be led into bad company, induced to perpetrate some crime, and be taken to prison. It is well known that these lads furnish the ladies of the third tier with most of their patrons, and that not unfrequently they are compelled to steal to obtain funds to attend.—*Evening Post.*

How Dishonest Government Contractors Rob the Public Treasury.—The grossest frauds, in connection with the Oregon and Washington war debt, have been brought to light by the House Committee on Military Affairs, through the efforts of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the chairman. The whole debt, as reported by the Government agents, is about $6,000,000, of which the Committee assert that not more than about one million is justly due. Some of the charges by which this difference is made are most outrageous. Pistols are charged at $55 each; muskets at $125; oats at $5 a bushel; hay at $120 a ton, and other things in proportion.

The United States and Mexico.—"The correspondent of the New York Daily *News* says:—Later, more detailed and accurate intelligence from Mexico, confirms the statement that while the Liberal party is exceedingly anxious to secure the friendship of the United States, and to enter into the closest relations with us, it will under no circumstances consent to sell or alienate an inch of territory. They are quite ready, however, to give us superior commercial advantages, and to provide means whereby American enterprise may have the same security in Mexico that it has in the United States. Liberal leaders fully recognize the Continental policy of the United States and have no objection to aid in its establishment."

Dickens' House to Let.—The Philadelphia booksellers were so run down with would-be tenants of the "House to Let," by Charles Dickens, that they were forced to take in the show-bills of Boz's new story. One old lady grew quiet indignant at Mr. Peterson, the bookseller, for advertising a "House to Let," when he only had a book to sell. The old lady was followed by numerous individuals who were auxious to obtain the refusal of the House to Let, provided the terms were not too extravagant, and the applicants were equally as numerous as to the location of the house, the rent per month, the whereabouts of the landlord—Mr. Dickens—and numerous other inqiries exceedingly interesting to those who are compelled to go house hunting.

Trade and Commerce.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, January 25.

The transactions in sugar continue limited, but without alteration in prices; 65 hhds Demerara are reported at 40s 3d; 670 bags Bengal, at 40s 6d to 41s 6d for Dates, and at 45s 6d for Benares; 50 baskets Penang, at 41s to 45s 6d; and 72 cases, 140 barrels Rio, (*via* Lisbon), in bond, at an average of 25s 6d per cwt. There are no sales to notice in molasses, rum, or coffee; the Bahia and Guayaquil cocoa offered by auction was not sold. Some considerable parcels of rice were also brought forward, but only about 270 bags Rangoon, with all faults, sold at 6s 9d for first-class, and 150 bags Bengal, at 8s to 9s 3d per cwt. 400 bags saltpetre have changed hands, at 36s 6d to 40s 6d per cwt. for 11½ to 12½ per cent. refraction. Some oil seeds have been offered by auction, but there were no sales. Of the Penang pepper advertised, only 110 bags white were sold, at 8¼d; and 640 bags black, with all faults, at 3⅜d per lb for first-class; and of 700 bags sago flour, only 50 bags with all faults, sold at 13s 9d per cwt. for first-class; 8,750 bundles rattans realised 3s 1d to 3s 6d for short, and 4s 4d per 100 for long.

There is no alteration to notice in metals.—Merchant bar iron, f.o.b. in Wales, per ton, £6 2s 6d to £6 10s; do, in Liverpool, £6 12s 6d to £7 10s 0d; do, Staffordshire, com., £7 5s to £7 10s; best, £7 10s 6d to £8 5s; nail rod, £7 to £8; hoop, £8 5s to £9; sheet, £8 15s to £9 15s; boiler plate, £9 5s; railway bar, £7; Gartsherrie pig, in Glasgow, mixed numbers, 53s 6d; common block tin, in Liverpool, £126; ditto bar, £127; refined block, £133; tin plates, charcoal I C, per box, 32s to 32s 6d; ditto coke I C, 25s 3d to 26s 6d; English sheet lead, per ton, £23; ditto pig, £22: cake copper, delivered, £11 10s; tile, £112 10s; best selected, £115 10s; sheathing and bolt, per lb, 12½d; yellow metal sheathing, 10½d; blistered steel, per ton, £30 to £40; spring, £18 to £24; cast and shear, £50 to £60; anchors, best warranted, per cwt., 16s; cables, 1⅛-inch and upwards, studded and proved, 10s 6d: smaller sizes, studded and short link, at usual extras.

In Manchester we are going through a series of weak markets. Continental buyers continue to hold very much aloof, and yarns suitable for consumption are therefore much neglected.—They are certainly not quoted lower, but the bias of prices is decidedly against sellers, and those spinners who want orders find it necessary to yield a fraction. The demand still continues to a fair extent for India and China, which, indeed, is at present the mainstay of Manchester trade. A moderate business is therefore reported, particularly in cloth, which in general is steady in price. The goods market at large is firm, in spite of the quietness, and recent quotations are still obtained for shirtings and other fabrics, where delivery can be made in a short time. There is nothing yet in the tone of the market to warrant a fear that the present quietude will interfere with its healthy action. The real cause of the lull in activity is the anticipation that lower rates may prevail. Messrs. M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving, say that "there is an increased feeling of the want of confidence in present prices being maintained. For immediate delivery of goods and yarns suitable for the India market, full prices can be got to-day; but we notice a much quieter tone altogether, and more anxiety to sell, which is very natural when we look at the last report respecting the prospective crop of cotton."

Nothing was done in the Glasgow pig-iron market yesterday. No. 1, 52s 3d to 52s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 53s 3d to 53s 6d; mixed numbers, makers' iron, 52s 3d to 52s 6d. No. 3, 52s to 52s 3d.

Measurement of Timber.—Our attention is called, by parties connected with the Lumber Trade, to a matter of great importance to Canada. The Law of Culling Square Timber requires it to be brought to a sharp or "proud" edge, and consequently necessitates great labor and waste of timber in hewing off the round or "wain" of the natural tree. Were the squaring process not carried so far, there would be much more of the tree left, and the edges, being a little rounded, would not be so liable to damage in the transit to Quebec. Let us suppose a piece of timber of thirty inches diameter and eighty feet long; in the present way this stick will probably be cut down to 23 by 18; but, if a round edge of four inches were allowed, it might be left 24 by 20, in which case the tree would contain about forty feet more timber, with less labour and greater security of transportation. That this great loss, amounting to about one-sixth part of our timber, is altogether unnecessary, and wholly caused by the laws respecting culling, is evident from the fact that the largest and most experienced lumber-house in Canada have all their timber squared with a round edge, simply because they do not require to sell in the Quebec market, but ship the timber to Britain.

This is a question that affects not only the interests of lumbermen, but of the Government, for if each stick in a raft of, say 1,200 pieces, measured only an average of 20 feet more, the raft would, of course, contain 24,000 feet additional, which, at a half-penny a-foot, Crown duty would be $2000, while the lumbermen would, supposing the raft sold at 6d. a-foot, gain $2,400, besides saving greatly in labor. All that is necessary to effect a reform so much needed, and so advantageous, is so to alter the law respecting culling that the Quebec culler will be required to girth timber with round edges and give its actual contents in their bill.—*Witness.*

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship INDIAN, of Glasgow, Robert Borland, Master, from Liverpool.

Austin Cuvillier 25 hhds gin; Order 184 iron bars; John Brown 1 cse furs; T Marsden 1 truss; A Ramsay 2 cses 1 ck; J Hutton 3 cses steel; J Brown 1 do furs; R&A Miller 1 bx books; Prof. Croft 11 cses mdze; J Leeming 2 do do; Orsi Giorsippi 1 do do; S J Lyman&co 2 cks 1 case; Lymans, Savage&co 2 cses m'dze; Carter, Kerry &co 1 do; R F Hugh 1 do; M Turibe 1 do; Dahl, Reuter, Bros&co 6 cks Geneva; N C G L co 2 cses gas metres; J K Labate 3 bles corks; Macfie Harrison 1 bx linens; Order 8 cks white lead; J C Spence 3 bxs glass; T S Brown 4 csks nails 43 bdls iron; Adam Hope&co 3 cks h'ware; Do 1 cse; W McMaster 67 bles m'dze 29 cses; G Barnston 1 cse luggage; A F Paterson 1 bx plate; Jaques & Hay 1 cse m'dze; J Diplock 1 bx do; W Croft&co 1 cse do; A F Potter 1 do do; M Anderson 1 bx do; A A M'Culloch 2 do do; D M'Callum 1 iron cistern; Do 1 cse h'ware; Paul Hua 4 do leather; Do 2 do do; J T Brousseau 1 do instruments; Fabre&Gravel 1 do books; J B Rolland 4 do do; Do 1 do do; J Campbell 3 bxs; Sir Wm Eyre 1 cse cigars; R J Parkinson&son 1 ble 1 cse; Do 5 do 1 do; Do 4 do m'dze; Do 3 cses do; Do 1 do do; R Morris 1 do do; Order 1 do do; M Simon 1 bx m'dze; S Ewing&son 11 tierces; Thibaudeau, Bruyere&co 19 bles 3 cses; Do 2 do 2 do; Do 1 cse m'dze; Simons&Orknay 1 do do; J&R Roy 5 bles 1 cse; Do 1 cse; Bruyere, Thomas&co 36 bles 1 cse; Do 8 cses; Order 4 cks seeds; L B Lawford 1 bx m'dze; J Hodges 1 do do; McMikan&Carstars 1 cse do; M Lumley 1 do do; A A M'Culloch 1 do do; Do 1 ck do; J Rankins 2 cses do; Order 1 do do; Wm Darling&co 50 kgs nails; Wilson & Couillard 1 ck h'ware; W Darling&co 30 kgs nails; S J Lyman 4 cks seeds; J C Geikie 1 cse m'dze; Young, Law&co 32 bles do 47 cses do 1 do glass; J Birreli&co 13 bles 13 cases; J & D Mesborne&co 1 do m'dze; J Hutton 1 cse do; Wm Hewitt 1 do cutlery; W&R Muir 10 bales m'dze 7 cses do; J G M'Kenzie&co 79 bles do 4 do do 48 cses do 3 do do; H Fraser 108½ chests tea; T C Panton 49½ do do; Wm Ross&co 82 bxs do; J Redpath&co 3 plates L M iron; J A & H Mathewson 30 kgs B Carb soda; Elliot & co 2 cks h'ware; Benny, M'Pherson&co 4 do nails; W D Hamilton 1 case m'dze; J Hewett & co 1 ble do; Gillespie, Moffatt & co 28 bales do; Gillespie, Moffatt & co 2 bxs m'dise 22 cs; R & A Miller 2 do; Archd Ferrie 1 do, Hooker, Jaques &co 1 box; London Gas Light co 1 cse meters; J W Winn 19 kegs nails; Laurie & Stirling 11 cs mdise 20 bales 24 do; Gilmour & Thompson 12 cs; Mat Moodie 5 do 1 bale 2 cks; Captain J Clark 1 bale 1 case; Elliot & co 4 cs h'ware; Foley&co 5 cks B cases 2 do; Jos Walker 1 do plated water; Young, Jeffrey&co 7 bales; W B Lyle 28 do 5 cs 1 box 1 box mdise; Macvee & Waddle 12 bales 8 es; Kortosk Bros 3 bales 1 case; Moss Bros 6 bales mdise 3 cs 2 do; A H Armour&co 1 bale; Moss Bros 1 do; W & H F Adams 1 case; Maitland, Tylee&co 50 bxs candles 8 cs cheese 8 do; Thos McLear 2 cs mdise; McDonnough, Muir&co 2 do; J F Kidner 1 do; Wm Lindsay 2 do; Thos Haworth 2 cks; Roy& Dufort 43 bales 39 cs; Crathern & Caverhill 1 csk; James Hutton 12 do; Ferrier &co 15 do 2 do; Frothingham & Workman 1 cse 3 cks 24 cks h'ware 5 bdls do 138 bars angle iron 393 bales plates; Ferrier&co 6 cks mdise 3 do; A Laurie & co 23 bales mdise 23 cases; W W Campbell 3 cs silk hats; Crathern&Caverhill 4 trunks 1 bx 1 cask 1 do 1 hhd; B Dawson &son 1 case; A Murray &co 2 do; Andw Robertson & co 18 cases; 31 bales 9 bxs 2 trusses; Seymour, Whitney&co 1 cse 1 bale; Moffatt, Murray & co 2 bales 2 do 5 cs; Thos McLear 3 boxes; Maitland, Tylee & co 1 do; J Riddell 2 cs; E Evnas & co 4 cs 4 do 1 do 3 bales; Thomson, Claxton&co 13 cs 13 do 3 bales 1 do; Theodore Hart 1 bx plants; Arch Ferrie 1 cse music; Moffatt, Murray&co 2 bales 5 cs 22 bales; James Robertson 77 bdls tubes 9 sheets lead 1 box; Adam Hope &co 4 cs 12 bales; A Buntin& co 5 cs machinery; Buchanan, Harris & co 1 do mdise 16 bales; Jas Hodges 2 cs iron 66 plates; J H Winn 12 cks h'ware 1 do do; Walter Wardell 4 cs; Hingston, McBain & co 16 bales 18 cases 1 do; Stark, Smith & co 1 do 1 do; 13 bales 15 cases Stark, Smith&co; 9 cases 16 bales Jas Johnstone; 5 bales 4 cases Stevenson, Sutherland&co; 1 case Order; 28 bales Fould& Hodgson. 35 cases 38 bales Jas McKay&Bros; 2 cases 14 bales Gordon & McKay; 9 bales Robt Adams; 6 do 1 case Stewart&McIntyre; 1 bx W L Laird; 4 cases 2 bales Thos May; 1 case 4 csks Jos Walker & co; 10 bales 3 cases Donnely, Cameron&co; 25 bales 12 cases Ogilvy, Lewis& co; 33 bales 24 cases F W Bates&co; 13 bales 20 cases W&J Smith&co; 23 bales 11 cases 1 trunk Tyre, Colquhon&co; 8 cases 6 bales 2 cs soap Thomas&Arthur; 1 cse Jos Leeming; 1 do Ross. Mitchell&co; 3 do 1 bale Morison&Empey; 7 cses Tayior&Stevenson; 16 do 20 bales Whan, McLean &co; 69 crates 17 bales Wm Stephen&co; 1 bale Muir, Ewan&co; 2 cases Pat O'Neill: 42 bales 18 cases Robt Walker&Son; 1 case Geo Dowker&co; 4 do Gibb&co; 1 do Jas Campbell; 9 cases D McInnes&co, 3 do Order; 4 do 1 case hats J Henderson&co; 9 cases 4 bales Young, Jeffrey&co; 6 casks John Harrington; 1 case W B Valleau&co; 10 do W Hobbs, jr, &co; 9 do Officers Comdg. Forces; 1 bx J&J Wright; 2 csks Carter&Kerry; 21 bales 9 cases 12 boxes Gault, Bros&co; 18 cs 16 bales; F&J Leclaire&co; 2 cases W MacFarlane; 1 bdle W McLimont; 13 cases 5 bales Amable Prevost&co; 1 case John Brown; 2 cks 1 case S J Shaw; 4 cases 11 bales N S Whitney; 62 cases 1 bale Clark, Winks&co; 1 csk glass A H Campbell; 1 cask 1 case Crathern&Caverhill; 40 cs John Bertram, of Salem; 2041 bars iron 100 bdls do A E Stevens&co; 1 box G R Dares addressed A H Campbell; 16 bls 4 cs H B M Consul; 2 bls 3 cs J E Prindle; 40 bales T W Heathfield; 20 cs 1 bl J S Miller; 14 cs 4 bls H W Hill &co; 1 ck Clarence Ashly; 1 cs 1 ck Hilton Bros; 13 cs C&F Honey&co; 4 cs H A Hill&co; 4 carboys 3 cks T D Heathfield; 3 bxs 1 cs B & A Express Co; 25 pckgs J S Millar; 1 bl 6 cases 1 ck G T Railway Co; 2 cs F Honey& co; 4 cs g cks seeds 3 cs clocks J S Miller; 3 cs 1 bdl Order; 1 ck Frothingham&Workman; 2 cases 1 ck Van Felson & co; 2 cks seeds J A Saunders; 7 cks 1 bdl 1 cs Joseph Hall; 6 cks 1 cs Andw T Wood; 23 bls 57 cs Benjamin Bros.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

For the week ending Feb. 5, 1859.

	No.	Amount.
No. of Local Passengers	7,555½	10,935 71½
Do Foreign do	1,122	1,325 52½
Do do Emigrants	....	....
Mails, Express &c	....	2,309 46
	Tons.	
Local Feight and Live Stock	4,576½	16,619 03
Timber and Lumber, feet.. 361,188	456½	1,469 02
Fire Wood, cords.... 1,326	1,952	1,674 80
Foreign Freight and Live Stock	1,272½	3,147 89
	Miles.	
Total	880	37,172 44
Week ending Feb. 6, 1858	809	35,926 54½
Increase	71	1,245 89½
Total Traffic from July 1st, 1858 to date..		1,362,406 33½
Do do for same period last year.		1,459,209 37

I. HARDMAN Auditor.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for Week ending, 11th February, 1859.

Passengers	$14,650 10½
Freight and Live Stock	12,376 00
Mails and Sundries	1,380 77½
Total	$28,406 88
Corresponding week of last year	$31,594 39

PASSENGERS

Per Steamship "Indian," Capt. Borland,—from Liverpool to Portland.

Mr Bimmore, Mr J H McNab, Mr Arch Laurie, Mr W G Russell and daughter, Mr Thomas, Mr Ridley, Capt Howard, Capt J N Peto, and Mrs Peto, Mr Shears, Mr A Sinclair, Mr McClymont, Mr Fraser, Mr Dickson, Mrs Dickson, Mr and Mrs Evans, Miss Morrison, Miss Elliot, Mr H M Jackson, Mr Blan, Mr Torrens, Mrs Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw, Capt Kelly, Mr Birkinshaw, Mr Weston, Capt Couillard, Mrs Pollock and two children, Mr T Doran, Mr E Doran, Mr Maurice, Mr Edwards, Mr W B Lyle, Mr Marks, Eliza Riley and infant, Magdalen Blackadder, Francis McGowan, Edw Ainton, Edw Bourchier, Maria Bourchier, Wm Woodcock, David Agar, James Ridsdale, Alex Willamson, Wm Kerr, W S Shields. Jas Miller, John Cobden, Geo Garret, Elizabeth Riley, Robt Jeffres, Harvy Jones, Robt Bickell, James Anderson, Wm Grant, Jno Douglass, Wm Herbert, Margaret Elliot, Ann Semple, John do, John Colbeck, Martin Stone, Wm Negget, Charles Cutlipp.—37 Cabin and 30 Steerage Passengers.

MARRIED,

On the 23rd ultimo, at Worksop Abbey Church, by the Rev. John Noble, B.A., Rector of Nether Broughton, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Edward Gould Monk, M.A., vicar of Much Cowarne, uncle of the bride, John Noble, Esq., of Brighton, to Carolina Dering, youngest daughter of the late John Benning Monk, Captain in Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, of Beechmount, March, C. W.

On the 22nd January, at Marylebone, London, England, by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Rector, Mr. John Caverhill, of Beauharnois, Canada, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. John Sibley, London.

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 her SECOND, and positively the LAST

GRAND CONCERT,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

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

Seats may be secured at Herbert's Music Store.

Prices of Admission.—Private Boxes, $6; Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Pit, 25c.

February 17. 40

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

Annual Races,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORARY STEWARD:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B.

STEWARDS:

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

GEORGE PARYS, Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17. 40

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

HOWARD DIVISION, No. 1, holds its regular weekly meeting, this evening, THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock, in the Commercial Buildings, St. Sacrament Street, up stairs.

Feb. 17, 1859. 1y r-106

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest offerer and last bidder, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 20 Little St. James Street, on MONDAY, the 7th MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the FORENOON, that SPLENDID PIECE of LAND, heretofore the property of the late DOMINIQUE LAMBERT ST. OMER, Esquire, Notary, situate at the Cote St. Antoine, in the Parish of Montreal, about two miles from the City of Montreal:—

It contains three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, the whole more or less; bounded in front partly by the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu St. Joseph of Montreal and partly by the representatives Miller, at the other end, in rear, by William Foster Coffin, Esq., on one side by Joseph St. Germain, and on the other side by Isaie Hurtubise, with a STONE HOUSE and other Buildings thereon constructed.

This Land, by its proximity to the City of Montreal, is very fit to be divided into Lots for building Villas or Cottages. Its site is charming, having an extensive view over the City and the River St. Lawrence.

An undoubted Title will be given to the purchaser.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale; or may be known beforehand on application to the undersigned,

J. A. LABADIE, N. P.,
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

February 15, 1859. tm r 40

REMOVAL.

Andrew Robertson & Co.,

IMPORTERS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

BEG to intimate that they have THIS DAY removed to ATWATER'S BUILDINGS, 263 St. Paul Street, second Block West from St. François Xavier Street.

Montreal, Feb. 14. mwf-38

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.

Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, Feb. 16.

Asia sailed to-day with the mails—84 passengers, and $919,586 in specie.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.

A collision occurred in the Senate this morning, between Senators Gooding and Sheffron in consequence of some personal remarks made by both in the Senate some days ago.

During the fight a Brother of Gooding interfered and struck Sheffron on the head with a cane, wounding him severely. Both were armed but had no opportunity to use their weapons.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 16.

Flour—Receipts light. State and Western 5 cents better; and buoyant; sales of Western 8400 bbls; Superfine State 535@50 Extra State 590@604; Round Hoop Ohio 635@50; common to good extra Western 6@30. Southern better; sales 1500 bbls; 580@610; common to good 125@775 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour—Superior nominal; for Extra 1,45@725.

Wheat firm and quiet; sales 7000 bushels; Western Red 140; Southern White 155 @ 160.

Corn steady; sales 15,000 bushels; mixed Western 85@86; White 80@84; Yellow 82 @ 83.

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

Pork heavy; sales small; Mess 1762 for old and 18,25 for new; Prime 13,50@62.

Lard heavy; sales 150 packages 11⅞@12½ per barrel.

Stocks dull; without material change in prices.

Money and Exchange are without any new feature or change.

Groceries and Molasses are both dull and depressed.

Red Coffee firm and scarce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Chemists.

February 4. 29

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

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

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

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

Business Notices.

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 Druggist.

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

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

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the 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 diarrhea, dysentry, 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

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 of 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 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.

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. Geddes, Mrs. Fulford, Mrs. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Walter Jones, Mrs. H. Whitney, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. John Lovell, Mrs. Blackwell, 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—S. P. Warren.
4. Cavatina,—"Ernani Involami,"—Verdi.—Mrs. Bews.
5. Solo Clarionette,—Jwan Muller.— Carl Thorbahn.
6. Song,—Blind Man's Bride,—Cowell.—Mrs. Elliot.
7. Trio Violin, Violincello and Piano—Messrs. Herbet, Pyle and Warren.
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.—J. Morris.
3. Contata,—"Adelaide," — Beethoven — Mrs. Simpson.
4. Quartette,—Clarionette, Violin, Viola and Violincel'o,—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. and Miss Elliott and Mr. Jenner.
8. Four Part Song,—"Departure,"—Mendelssohn,—Amateurs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. C. G. Smith, Pianist, has kindly consented to assist on this occasion,

The Pianofortes to be used are "Nunn's" and "Clark's," which have been kindly loaned by Mr. S. T. Pearce.

February 14. 37

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, 2s. 6d. To be had at the usual places.

JOHN LEEMING, Secretary.

Feb. 8. 32

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED,

IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH INSTANT,

BY

WILLIAM JONES, Esq.,

FORMERLY OF MARYLALD, U. STATES,

ASSISTED BY

A NUMBER OF OTHER GENTLEMEN.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven.

Tickets, 1s 3d; Ladies, half-price—to be had at Pickup's, at the Express Office, at C. Seldon's, at Professor Smith's, and at Mr. Black's, St. Antoine Street, and at the door.

The Platform will be occupied by several gentlemen.

Feb. 15. 38

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. B. 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

THE PUBLIC

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED

TO A

GRAND MASONIC BALL.

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

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

ON

Thursday, February 24th, 1859.

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

STEWARDS:

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

LISTON'S Celebrated QUADRILLE BAND is engaged.

Members of the Craft are expected to appear in Regalia.

DANCING to COMMENCE at NINE o'clock.

C. L. LEVEY, Secretary.

Feb. 8. 32

Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1859.

THE Sixth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by J. C. BAKER, Esq., on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at the Bonaventure Hall. Subject:—"The English Church and the Establishment of English Liberties"

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 16. 39

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Choice Butter, in Kegs
Prime No. 1 Leaf Lard

NOAD BROS.

February 15. r-38

MESS, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork—
Prime Mess and Prime Beef
No. 1 Tallow.

NOAD BROS.

February 15. r-38

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR—
No. 1 Split and Round Herrings
Prime Table Codfish
Preserved Lobsters in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
No. 1 Bass, Cordage, Pipes
Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine.

NOAD BROS.

February 15. r-38

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

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Result of the Nomination for Mayor of the City, and Councillors in the several Wards there f

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

MAYOR.

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

COUNCILLORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. LEWIS WARD—Jean Bte. Homier, R. Bellemare and F. Cassidy, having all three been nominated candidates in the St. Lewis Ward, a Poll has been granted.

ST. JAMES WARD—Joseph Simard, Francois Contant and John Greaves, Esquires, having all three been nominated candidates, a Poll has been granted.

ST. MARY'S WARD—Joseph Duhamel, Austin Adams and John Greaves, Esquires, having all three been nominated candidates in the St. Mary's Ward, a Poll has been granted.

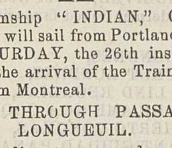
The Election in the several Wards, where there is a contest, will be held in the CITY HALL, from the 22d to the 28th instant, inclusive in the manner prescribed by law.

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

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

J. P. SEXTON, City Clerk.

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



MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship "INDIAN," Captain R. Borland, will sail from Portland for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, immediately after the arrival of the Train of the previous day from Montreal.

RATES OF THROUGH PASSAGE FROM LONGUEUIL.

Cabin, according to accomodations,............$72,50 to $86,50
Steerage......................$35,50

Steerage passengers provide their own Bedding, and eating and drinking utensils.

For Freight or Passage, apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

February 16. d-39

NEW MUSIC.

☞ JUST REPRINTED AT HALF-PRICE, LINLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,

BONNIE JEAN.

—Also,—

KISS ME QUICK,

Polka Mazurka.

HENRY PRINCE, London Music Store, 145 Notre Dame Street.

N.B.—First-Class TUNERS at this Establishment; and all orders from Town or Country promptly attended to.

Feb. 15. 38

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS

FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA

SATANELLA.

The Power of Love: Ballad—Soprano
O, Could I but his Heart Enslave: Song—do.
In silence Sad Hearts go: Ballad—do.
Sultana Zuleima: Song—do.
Our Hearts are not our own: Ballad—do.
No Prize can Fate on Man bestow: Song—Tenor.
An Angel Form: Romance—do.
The Glorious Vintage of Champagne: Song—do
Oh! would She but name the Day: Song—Baritone.
Rovers, Rulers of the Sea—do.

American Reprints of the above Songs, together with a large assortment of New Music, just received by

J. W. HERBERT & CO., 131 & 133 Notre Dame Street.

Feb. 15. 38

NEW MUSIC

AT

S. T. PIERCE'S,

19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET:

Jamie, song by Linley.
Three Fishers.
New Caledonian Quadriles.
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

Garden, Agricultural and Flower

SEEDS.

Agricultural Warehouse,

ST. ANN'S HALL,

Over St. Ann's Market............Montreal.

THE Subscriber has now received his supply of SEEDS for the coming Season. His Stock is extensive and complete, comprising every variety suited to this climate.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Hall.

WM. EVANS.

Jan. 20. ddr tm 16