# Montreal Herald
## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1859. NUMBER 35



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

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE who are desirous, in these hard times of Saving Money, should visit the
STORE
183
Notre Dame Street.

To Persons having large Families and heavy expenses, one shilling, or even sixpence saved in a yard of goods, makes a very important economical item at the end of the year, particularly in the following articles :—
Black Cloth, for Ladies' Cloaks and Gent's Dress Suits
Black Doeskin
Fancy Doeskin
VELVETS of all colours, suitable for Millinery and other purposes
Petershams, Mohairs, Witneys, Pilots — All first rate material for warm Overcoats.
Sealskin, Deerskin, &c.
Together with a large assortment of SILK VESTINGS, each article being marked in plain figures, and at prices unequalled in Montreal.
The main object which induces the Proprietors to sell at these very low rates is, simply, to carry out a large business, and give full and ample satisfaction to those who, once having purchased, may not only repeat their visit, but have the satisfaction of knowing that they obtain articles worth their money, which at once proves that this is no common puff got up for the purpose of enticing the public to lay out their money on worthless articles.
To get all you can out of the purses of the public is bad policy—because it not only causes them to purchase rarely, but actually deprives them of making purchases as often as they would wish; consequently the goods herein advertised are open to the inspection of all, who, without purchasing, are invited to visit the establishment and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statements.
183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

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

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

| | Fiddle or plain Pattern. 1st Qlty | 2nd Qlty | 3rd Qlty | Thread Pattern. 1st Qlty | Kings Pattern. 1st Qlty | 2nd Qlty | 3rd Qlty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 12 Table Forks.... | 10,00 | 7,50 | 4,80 | 10,50 | 13,00 | 10,50 | 7,00 |
| 12 Do. Spoons.... | 10,00 | 8,00 | 4,80 | 12,00 | 15,00 | 12,00 | 7,00 |
| 12 Desert Forks... | 6,50 | 5,00 | 3,50 | 8,00 | 9,00 | 8,00 | 5,00 |
| 12 Do. Spoons .. | 6,50 | 5,50 | 3,50 | 8,50 | 10,50 | 8,50 | 5,00 |
| 12 Tea Spoons..... | 3,50 | 2,50 | 1,75 | 4,50 | 6,00 | 4,50 | 3,00 |
| 2 Egg Spoons [Gilt Bowl] ........ | 2,40 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 3,00 | 4,50 | 3,30 | |
| 2 Sauce Ladles .. | 1,80 | 1,10 | 1,10 | 2,00 | 2,50 | 2,00 | |
| 1 Gravy Spoon..... | 2,50 | 2,00 | 1,25 | 2,50 | 3,00 | 2,50 | |
| 2 Salt Spoons [Gilt Bowl] ........ | 0,80 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 1,00 | 1,50 | 1,10 | |
| 1 Mustard do. [Gilt Bowl] ........ | 0,40 | 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,50 | 0,75 | 0,55 | |
| 1 pair Sugar Tongs | 0,75 | 0,60 | 0,50 | 1,25 | 1,25 | 1,00 | |
| 1 pair Fish Carvers [in Case] ........ | 7,00 | 6,00 | 5,00 | 6,00 | 7,00 | 6,50 | |
| 1 Butter Knife .... | 0,90 | 0,75 | 0,50 | 1,00 | 1,50 | 1,25 | |
| 1 Soup Ladle .... | 4,50 | 2,50 | 1,25 | 4,00 | 5,00 | 4,00 | |
| 1 Sugar Sifter .... | 0,90 | | | 0,90 | 1,25 | 1,00 | |
| | 58,45 | 43,70 | 30,20 | 65,65 | 82,25 | 66,70 | |
| Discount for Cash 5 per cent .... | 2,92 | 2,18 | 1,51 | 3,28 | 4,11 | 3,33 | |
| | 55,53 | 41,52 | 28,69 | 62,37 | 78,14 | 63,37 | |

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.
R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality :
LONDON PRICES :
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg
MONTREAL PRICES :
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 290

NOTICE.

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

CHAS. ROBERTSON
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING :
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.
Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.
His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.
Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street
November 19. 27

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

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

GRAND ORATORIO.
IN order to increase the Public taste for the sublime works of HANDEL, HAYDN and MOZART, the subscriber will in future supply all the popular
ORATORIOS,
[Both NOVELLO'S and COCKS' Editions,]
AT COST PRICE.
N.B.—A large supply of the MESSIAH and CREATION just received.
HENRY PRINCE,
145 Notre Dame Street.
January 18. 14

PIANOS.
COTTAGE PIANO-FORTES, from Allison's, London.
ALSO,
A complete Assortment of the celebrated Instruments manufactured by Nunns & Clark, New York.
At
S. T. PEARCE'S,
19 Great St. James Street.
N.B.—Orders for TUNING, &c., attended to in the city and country.
Jan. 20. 20

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

CLARK WINKS & CO.
Wholesale Importers
OF
Rich Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 70, 71, 72, & 73 Boyer's Buildings,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE,
INVITE the attention of Buyers to the very attractive display they are now making having received and opened up the contents o
600 Cases and Bales of
FALL GOODS.
Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, selected with care in the French, English and Scotch Markets by our Mr. Clark, who remains in Britain this winter for the purpose of selecting and for forwarding by each steamer the various Novelties as they are produced, for the Fall-Winter Trade.
Our Stock is now complete, in all the Departments.
TERMS LIBERAL.
December 1. 309

PER
STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON."
J. BLANCKENSEE
BEGS to inform the Public that he has received, per above Steamer, a
NEW & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
RINGS, STUDS.
GOLD CHAINS,
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
214, NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 5. 157

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
First Prize Exhibition for Cakes and Confectionery.
J. ANTONY,
33 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
RETURNS his thanks to the Montreal Public for their patronage since he has opened business, and now begs to inform them that he is receiving daily from New York
An Endless variety of every Article in his Line.
comprising Confectionery of every description, CORNUCAPIAS, FANCY JOUJOUX, &c., suitable for presents for the coming Holidays.
The public will please take notice that Mr. Antony will give his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him, and will be executed carefully, promptly and on the shortest possible notice.
Particular attention will be given to all orders for Balls and Private Parties.
The public are politely requested to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 27. 282

PROSSER'S PATENT
ORIGINAL LAP-WELDED IRON and STEEL BOILER TUBES,
Safe from end to end.
A full supply in Bond and Afloat.
Paris Patent Enamelled Iron Pipes and Pumps, for water supply, acids, &c.—Sole Importers.
PROSSER'S PATENT
Surface Condensers, for High-Pressure Steam, with Sea or other Bad Boiler Water. Gauges, 3-Cutter Drills, Countersinks, Tube-end Cutting Bars, Expanders, Tube Scalers, Steel Wire and Whalebone Brushes, Pall Lever Wrenches, Tubes, Plain or Enamelled, Screwed together for Artesian Wells, Steel for Rollers.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
January 7. 5

NEW STATIONERY.
THE Subscribers are receiving per Steamship NOVA-SCOTIAN, CITY OF QUEBEC, and other Ships now in port, a Choice and Extensive Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, bought in the best Markets of Europe and priced low.
Wrapping Papers of an improved quality, and a large Stock of Canadian Manufactured Writing Papers at reduced prices.
Printing Paper, of any size and weight, made to order on the shortest notice.
CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.
October 7. 238

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

M. BESSUNGER,
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Over the Store of Mr. Thomas Jenking,
BEGS to call the attention of parties, desirous of purchasing
OIL PAINTINGS,
to visit his Gallery, where there will be found an
EXCELLENT COLLECTION
OF
WORKS,
By Artists of merit and celebrity.
M. BESSUNGER would also intimate that he is prepared to
FRAME PICTURES
in a very superior style, and on moderate terms.
Dec. 30. 309

COAL FOR SALE.
AMERICAN, WELSH, and SMITHS COALS.
Apply to the Richelieu Company, Office, corner Commissioners and St. Joseph Streets.
January 14. du-mwf-11


## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Tuesday, Feb 9.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

REGISTRATION OF DEBENTURES.

Mr. ROBLIN presented a petition from the Municipal Council of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, praying for the repeal of the Act for registering debentures.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN laid on the table the report of the Postmaster General for the year 1858.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

On the order being called for resuming the debate on the Address.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON addressed the House. He said the debate had already been protracted but considering its importance not too much so. Notwithstanding what fell from the lips of the member for South Oxford last evening, he still thought that the honor and character of the country were involved in the decision which would be come to with respect to the Seat of Government. It was pleasant to enter into this debate after the manner in which the subject had been treated. He congratulated the House and the country upon the altered tone, so different from that which they were accustomed to twelve months ago, and the freeness from personality; for although there had been some hard talking, some recriminations, some reminiscences which many would rather not have heard, yet they were all legitimate in debate: they were all from the speeches of gentlemen who had taken an interest in legislation—from the writings of gentlemen who had written for the purpose of influencing the public mind—which gentlemen ought always to be prepared to meet. It was somewhat cool for gentlemen on the other other side, after eating and drinking the Ministry to destruction, and amusing their followers by humorously representing the head of the Government as guilty of something incomprehensibly wicked—endeavoring to bring what little semblance we had of royalty into contempt — charging the Ministry generally with everything that was disgraceful, even with wilful and corrupt perjury, to complain that these gentlemen and their friends should attack them. Strange that these gentlemen should not only not plead guilty, should actually carry the war into the enemy's camp, and retort upon them the charge of corruption in the formation of their Administration— an Administration composed of such heterogeneous materials--such opposite elements—of gentlemen holding such extreme and diversified opinions—that it was a matter of impossibility they could have agreed on anything like a broad, comprehensive and defined policy. After referring to the views and opinions held by the different members of the Brown-Dorion Administration at different times in illustration of this remark, Mr. Cameron went on to say that, as a matter of course, there had not been any desire manifested to go into explanations. The late member for Grenville was instructed to say that at the next session of Parliament they would be given. [Hear, hear.] This conduct had been compared to that of Mr. Baldwin here or Earl Derby in England, who, it was said, after forming their Ministries, only gave indications of what their policy would be. But in those cases indications as to the direction of their political course had been given. Here, however, nothing of that nature had been let out. The basis on which Representation by Population was to be granted, was kept concealed, as well as the checks and guarantees which Lower Canada was to receive. Who had asked for details? No one. But all rational men had expected to hear something of general principles.—Hear, hear.—The member for South Oxford had said the House had good reason to believe that the Government at their formation had abandoned their previous policy on the Seat of Government question. He could understand how such a statement could be made by one who only read one class of newspapers, but after hearing the explanation of the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe, no one could seriously entertain the idea. Both that gentleman on one side, and the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and the hon. Attorney-General West on the other hand adopted, from the commencement, a fair and manly course—Hear, hear.—The Government had lost the service of the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe, and had come down to the House resolved to carry out the Queen's award. And here he—Mr. Cameron—differed from Mr. Sicotte. They were agreed that the measures taken to secure the law were incorrect. But when it became an enactment, surely they were bound to obey.—Hear, hear.—It was removed from the arena of discussion as to its propriety.—Hear, hear.—He would now refer to the words of the despatch from the Colonial Secretary. They were not hastily written. He was willing to state his belief that Her Majesty and her Ministers had considered the subject carefully in Council, and he had no doubt that military men who had been here had been consulted, and the information considered which had been received from the various cities. The despatch said "award." It had so been considered, in spite of what hon. and legal gentlemen might say; for there were contending parties, rival cities.—Hear, hear.—Well the award had been made in favour of Ottawa. To that we were bound, bound by every tie of honor, bound by the ties of our own interests, if we desired to stand fair before the Mother Country and the world—Hear, hear.—If, instead of the Queen, we had asked the Emperor of the French to decide the question for us, and had refused to adopt his decision, would it not have been a *casus belli?* Would not the Emperor have been justified in sending his fleets to invade our waters? [Hear, and laughter.] Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but there had been great wars for less reasons. [Hear, hear.] What was war but a great court? and the hon. member for South Ontario would tell the House that if the people who had legally agreed to an arbitration would not accept the award, that the high court would come down and compel them to do so. [Hear.] But because our own just, kind, and too lenient Sovereign, had made the decision, we were rejecting it! Had we any excuse? Were we in a better position now than then to settle the matter ourselves? Certainly not; the present debate had proved it. [Hear, hear.] He might go on to show the wisdom of the United States in placing their capital away from the centres of population and trade, away from mob influences and commercial influences too. He might proceed to prove that Ottawa was the best place for the Seat of Government for Canada, and that the location of the capital there would be more advantageous for Montreal than even if Montreal itself was chosen. But this was not the ground he would argue upon. If Ottawa were not the best place it would be all the same. [Hear, hear.] The hon. member for South Oxford had said he considered the reference to the Queen an abrogation of our rights. If it were so, then we no longer had any rights in the subject, and must obey. [Hear.] The member for South Oxford had not read the last paragraph of the address, nor had it been yet read in the House by any member of the Opposition, although it had been quoted by them out of doors with some satisfaction. They knew through the press and through the people of England, the strong feeling in England upon this matter. They know from commercial men who have written to their friends here the fear that is entertained that the course which had been pursued on the question of the Seat of Government would be most damaging to this country, while all the time the by-play has been going on merely for party purposes. But the credit and the character of the country were more than he was willing to risk in any mere party strife. Not only were members denounced as immoral and corrupt, simply because they differed from a certain political party; but the judges of our country, of whom we have all along been proud, because they differed with this same political party, are charged with being corrupt, and as leagued together with the Governor-General, for the purpose of turning out a certain political party. Such opinions were expected from people thoroughly imbued with democratic principles. But who would have thought that the hon. member for South Oxford woud pander to that democratic feeling? That gentleman had his crest no doubt as old as Brian Boroihme's, and yet he thus strives to bring our institutions into disrepute. At a dinner given to that hon. gentleman at Oxford he said, "he did not like to speak in disrespectful terms of a man who represented her beloved Majesty amongst us, but he felt convinced that the hon. gentleman who had lived in the Government House at Toronto, who wore on certain occasions a cocked hat, with a feather in it, and was supplied with a blue coat with silver buttons on it, and a sword by his side, had aided—he would not say planned—the trick that drove Mr. Brown and his colleagues from office. [Hear, hear.] He would tell the Governor-General this to his face in the Government House just as freely as he said it in that meeting. It was a most solemn ceremony that of swearing in a cabinet." (Hear, hear.) He understood that hear, hear, as an assent to what he had read.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—It is a fact.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—Do you refer to the cocked hat and the feathers, and so on?

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND — These are mere extras in the matter.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON could understand a democrat speaking in that way, but no one who had a respect for the institutions and the interests of this country. These gentlemen, however, in their after-dinner speeches, study more the interests of party warfare than those of their country. The position taken by the hon. member for South Oxford would be best illustrated by a quotation from a small work he held in his hand. [Here the hon. member read—from one of the Biglow papers—a portion of a letter from a candidate for the Presidency to certain questions proposed to him—concluding with the lines :—

"Tell 'em that on the slavery question I'm right,
Although to speak I'm loath.
This gives you a safe pint to rest on an'
And leaves me frontin' South by North."

He thought that quite *apropos*. The difficulty in getting an answer to the questions from these hon. gentlemen not only leaves them "frontin' South by North," but East and West and all round as this gentleman says.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—What is the authority from which the hon. gentleman has just quoted?

A MEMBER—Puffendorf.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—The Biglow papers—the hon. member referred to the inconsistency of the hon. member for South Ontario—in stating the readiness and ability of the Brown-Dorion Administration to settle the question of the Seat of Government, and yet the absurdity of speaking of settling it now, when the question of a Federation of the Provinces was talked of, although that hon. gentleman considered the settlement of that question a long way distant. The hon. member said he would not pursue the subject further at present, although he might have done so—he would simply say—we are bound to obey the decision which we ourselves invoked, for our honour and our credit. We are bound to do so, because it is the decision of our Queen—a woman of the highest character and magnanimity and to whom we owe all honor.

A call was made for a division, and the members having been called in, Mr. Hogan's motion was put to the vote and lost on a division. The votes were not taken.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER then said, that when he last addressed the House he had reserved to himself the right of replying to certain remarks of the senior member for Montreal. He [Mr. Dorion] had wished to say that the Government had been formed without a policy, whereas the late ministry of 48 hours had a fixed policy, calculated to cement the union between the two provinces. He read the declarations of the Government at its formation, to show that the Government had the same policy as the one which existed last session. That policy, he argued, was sufficiently extensive. Moreover, they had said, "the operation of the tariff would be closely watched," &c., &c. That was no unimportant point of policy.—The principle of *ad valorem* duties was to be carried out more extensively. The senior member for Montreal had said that the Government had not last session any policy on the Seat of Government, but the explanations of his hon. friend [Mr. Sicotte] had proved the reverse, and indeed he would now assert that the Government had never for one moment intended to abandon the Queen's decision. All that had been promised last session was that the money voted would not be expended until the question was brought anew before the House. And now they had redeemed their pledge by allowing the renewed consideration of the matter in all its bearings: but at the same time they had announced a policy on it, which, he was happy to say, had met the approbation of even some members on the other side. The hon. member for Montreal had accused the Government of dealing with the subject of federation without the sanction of the House; but in this his hon. friend was wrong, for the House had more than once sanctioned the intention of commencing negociations upon it. In 1814 the Duke of Kent had taken the subject into his consideration, and so had Lord Durham, who merely put it aside from want of time. The question was not new, either here or in England; but besides this Government know that in England it was a matter of debate and investigation, and [illegible] State while speaking of the new colony to be formed on the coast of the Pacific had alluded to it as follows :—"This is the district offered to Canada; and I think my hon. friend has good reason to presume that Canada will decline the task of forming it into a colony at her own responsibility and charge. It the answer from Canada be unfavorable we have two options—either to leave the district, as now, under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, which nothing but absolute necessity should justify, or to take into our own hands and form a colony which will no doubt one day constitute a confederate part of a great Canadian system, and which might, meanwhile, perhaps, be administered by a Government in concurrence with Canada." Besides her Majesty herself last July, at the prorogation of parliament, had spoken thus :—"But her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population subjects of the British crown." In this way her Majesty had given her opinion as to the future connection of Canada with the far west, another proof that federation was a subject deeply engaging the attention of the Imperial Government. The Colonial Secretary had also spoken in this way in addressing the Governor General—"The question of the Federation of the Colonies is one which Canada has no doubt a very deep interest, and in which any representations proceeding from the Legislature of that province will be received with great attention." To give effect to this policy the Government had addressed the Imperial authorities, but had compromised no political political party in Canada. Here it could be seen that the Imperial Government had perceived that the Canadian Government had understood its true position in relation to the Canadian Legislature. The Canadian Government had taken no decsive action, but their conduct had been approved of by that of Great Britain, for the Colonial Secretary, by saying that he could not act until delegates should have been appointed by the Lower Provinces, had clearly shewn that he would take further measures when such a course should have been adopted. [Hear, hear.] The Lower Provinces were naturally apprehensive of embarking in negotiations on such an important subject, as they were smaller and less populous than Canada, but when they agreed to consider the subject, the Imperial Government would consent to their doing so. [Hear, hear.] But the delegates, after being appointed, would have to deliberate, and their deliberations would after all be subject to the Parliament of each country, so that the conduct of the Government here had not been precipitate. (Hear, hear.) Some badly informed English journals had indeed attacked some of the Canadian ministers for their course on the subject of the change of offices. But the most distinguished men in the Houses of Lords and Commons had expressed themselves at one time in favor of a similar act to the one which existed here, and Lord John Russell had actually introduced a bill for the purpose of making similar dispositions, and providing that members who changed their offices should not necessarily require re-election.

Hon. Mr. DORION—The application here was novel.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said no—as he would presently show. It was affirmed that the law here was absolutely something new, that nothing like it was known in England. He was proving that the first minds in England had, at least, thought upon the subject. [Hear.] In England, Lord John Russel had desired that a member might become a minister without the necessity of re-election. The Canadian Parliament did not go so far, and only asserted that a member, already a minister, might change his office without going again before his contituents. [Hear, Hear.] It might be asked why the Government availed themselves of the act in question. Was the country to remain for thirty days without any Government at all? The case was perfectly analogous to the change of Ministry in 1854, when Sir Allan McNab, after the defeat of the Hincks-Morin Administration, came into power, and the Lower Canadian part of the Cabinet reaccepted office, without going to their constituents. The hon. member for Montreal had tried to enlarge the programme of policy which the Ministry of which he had been a part professed. He could not have been serious! Neither could the member for Toronto have been so! There was the question of Representation by Population, that of Separate Schools, and that of the Seat of Government. What determination had they come to respecting these? None, but that of "grappling with them." The *Globe* said the member for Toronto had given up nothing. The member for Portneuf had guarantees, the member for Lotbiniere had assurances. It seemed as if the hon. member for Toronto had been the dispenser of favors to all. (Laughter.) It seemed as if he had been the only intelligence in the Government which he called "mine." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cartier) then proceeded to the consideration of the affairs of the *censitaires* of Lower Canada. He said the Government intended to grant the just demands of the *censitaires* that the public chest should bear the expense of redeeming the *droits casuels.* [Hear, hear.] He had the pleasure of stating that the entire sum representing the annual value of the *lods et ventes* was only from £36,000 to £42,000—representing a capital of from £600,000 to £700,000. [Hear.] All the accounts had been made up, excepting a few belonging to seigniories in the District of Montreal. [Hear, hear.] This figure was far less than that with which they had been frightened, and towards the payment of this sum we had the grant made by Parliament of £150,000, the revenue from the seigniory of Lauzon and other sources, which, when capitalized, would be worth about £200,000, and the Crown had relinquished its rights to the fifth in the commutation, so that there was in all nearly £400,000 available. (Hear.) The sum which the commission to investigate these affairs had cost had also been very much exaggerated. It would not exceed £50,000. [Hear, hear.] Each *censitaire* would obtain his commutation for from 7s 6d to 10s. The income due to each seignior had been paid, and if some £300,000 or £400,000 more were required fully to free the *censitaire*, the benefit would be purchased at a moderate price. It was the intention of the Government to do more for the *censitaires*, for they would embrace in their plan the seigniories not included in the act of 1854, viz., the seigniories of Montreal and St. Sulpice, and that of the Two Mountains. He knew that the *censitaires* of Montreal City would complain, but they were favored by the fact that all that was paid to the Seminary had, by the terms of the tenure, to be expended in Montreal, and in accordance therewith some 6,000 or 7,000 children were educated gratuitously out of these funds. Again, the Seminary were bound to support a mission to the Indians at St. Regis, so that all the income was expended for public objects in Montreal itself and vicinity. Again, a great portion of the *lods et ventes* due to that seigniory had been remitted, so the *censitaires* had really little to complain of. He was now happy to say that two-thirds of the property of that seigniory had already been commuted, and if the rest were embraced in the proposal of the Government to assist the rural seigniories, those who had commuted would apply to be refunded their outlays. The people of Montreal did not covet very earnestly the Seat of Government, for they did not need the expenditure consequent upon the residence there of the Ministers and Clerks. Indeed, Montreal was so interested in the City of Ottawa, that what would benefit that place would necessarily benefit Montreal also.

Mr. LABERGE asked if the Hon. Attorney General knew the capitalized value of all the Seignorial dues yet to be met?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—The attention of the Government had been especially directed to the *lods et ventes*, but he was not prepared to say the precise amount due.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said that the Cadastres (schedules) would show this.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said that his hon. friend had not named any figure as tho probable value of all the dues in question.

A conversation ensued, in which several French members took part, relative to appeals to England from the decisions of the Seignorial Tenure Commissioners, which, however, did not lead to any result.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER proceeded. By the Act of 1854 it was provided that if the *cens* to be paid to the seigniors exceeded the sum then set apart an equal sum would be expended for local objects in Upper Canada, and in the eastern townships not held under the seignorial tenure. The Government intended to carry out that provision. Before reading a certain part of the programme of the Brown-Dorion Administration, he would allude to the fact that certain ill-intentioned writers had given to the project of law, he had introduced last session, a meaning it really had not. That law was merely to pay to the seigniors what was provided by the Act of 1854, but it did not change the original condition. It only provided the way to proceed in making a distribution of the funds among the seigniories that had been valued. He had not proceeded, because it would have required a four months' notice in the *Gazette* by [illegible] Dorion Administration he would take it as given by the member for Berthier, and of which the House had said it was not satisfactory. It might be alleged that those Ministers did not wish to trust to others to interpret their views, but they had a Minister in the other House who could have done all that was needed. All that was done then by Parliament was above board, and he [Cartier] could well afford to disregard the accusations brought against him. As to himself personally, he had no pecuniary interest in remaining in the Government, and he would make bold to say that he fully devoted whatever powers he had been gifted with to the public service. [The hon. gentleman then read the explanations given to the Legislative Council by Hon. Mr. Morris, to the effect that at the next session the Brown-Dorion Government would announce their policy. He went on to remark on Hon. Mr. Drummond's assertion of ten years of falsehood on the part of Mr. Brown.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND objected to this mode of warfare, and contended that he had not applied these words to Mr. Brown, but to the system of misrepresentation which had prevailed in Upper Canada for ten years.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said he could not leave his seat to hunt up the speech in question, but would be glad to read it to the House if he [Mr. Drummond] would kindly supply it. He did not allude to this speech from enmity to his hon. friend, but he was obliged to do so because of the political position he now occupied. [Having been furnished by some one near him with the speech of Mr. Drummond alluded to, he proceeded to read it, but it has been so often reprinted that we omit it.]

Hon. Mr, DRUMMOND explained that the speech in question was part of an expostulation in which he recommended Mr. Brown to return to the old doctrines of the early Reformers.

After the recess

Mr. CARTIER continued. He said he regretted not to see the hon. member for Lotbiniere in his seat, for he wished to reply to that gentleman's denial of his assertion that the phrase "ten years of falsehood" as applied to the senior member for Toronto was unqualified. He had turned up the report of the newspaper which had been quoted from, and found no qualification there expressed. Either Mr. Drnmmond or the *Globe* was therefore incorrect, and as the latter had often been found to be so he would drop the subject. [Hear.]—He proceeded to say that, without doubt, the Brown-Dorion Government had compromised Lower Canada. Every one knew the leader of the Government was alone its soul, its life. He had more capacity and energy than all the rest of his Cabinet put together. [Hear, and Oh! oh!] Then the hon. member for Lotbiniere with his assurances, the hon. member for Portneuf with his guarantees, the hon. member for Montreal with his checks, could have availed but little. He next adverted to the statement of the junior member for Montreal, that the hon. Commissioner of Public Works should have resigned, rather than worked against the local interests of his constituents. The hon. member had already defended his position satisfactorily, so he need merely say that his duty as a member and a minister to the country as a whole was paramount to that which he owed to any one city. And it must be recollected, when the senior and junior member for Montreal had joined their fortunes to those of the senior member for Toronto, they had done so against the wishes and the interests of their electors. [Hear, hear.] The *True Witness*, of Montreal, which, by the way, was not the organ of the Montreal clergy, had declared that they were opposed to Representation by Population and to the abolition of Separate Schools. They had secured the election, yet they never avowed themselves in favor of both these themselves—at least if their acts in joining Mr. Brown might be allowed to speak for their opinions. (Hear, hear.) The junior member for Montreal put himself forward as a champion of liberty for Roman Catholics. As if they wanted a champion, or had not full liberty already! He (Mr. Cartier) then quoted from the Montreal press to show that his statements were correct. The good faith of the Montreal electors had been abused by these means! Who were the real champions of liberty? The Government to which he (Mr. Cartier) had belonged, which had allowed the Catholics in Upper Canada and Protestants in Lower Canada to establish their Separate Schools. (Hear, hear.) How then could any journal in a Catholic Lower Canada constituency honestly support the members who had joined the enemy of Separate Schools and the advocate of Representation by Population? (Hear, hear.) The Catholic Irish of Montreal, as well as the few Canadians who had voted for the two members for Montreal, would eventually open their eyes. How could they have confidence in a man who was but a stranger here, yet dared to say that he was in favor of Representation by Population, which Lower Canada has opposed from principle for so long? He (Mr. Cartier) had been sorry, the other day, to find the hon. member for Berthier attacking the Orangemen so fiercely. Lower Canadians should not forget that it was due to the votes of liberal Orangemen that Separate Schools had been granted to Catholics in Upper Canada, while the members for North and South Ontario did all they could against them, and the former called the convents of Lower Canada houses of prostitution. Happily, an ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen had taken the part of these institutions and refuted the base slander. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOULD—asked for an explanation—he did not understand French. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTIER said it was due to both himself and Mr. Gould to repeat the expressions in English. (Hear.) He then repeated.

Mr. GOULD—craved permission to explain. (Laughter.) He had been at a meeting, where he had opposed the religious incorporations of all kinds, while Mr. Gowan had said people might do as they choose with their own. He (Mr. Gould) had demurred, saying, it a man built a house of prostitution he could be prosecuted, adding, perhaps imprudently, and he had often been sorry for it since, that "many persons considered convents and nunneries no better than houses of ill-fame," and, of course, if they had been works—(Interuption.)

Mr. GOWAN said the statement was, in the main, correct. The words were used by Mr. Gould to him, as follows—"you know Gowan, the nunneries are houses of ill-fame, and nothing better." [Confusion.]

Hon. Mr. CARTIER would leave the hon. gentlemen to settle this among themselves, yet it was quite clear even from what both of them had said that the hon. member for North Ontario had slandered the most respectable institutions in Lower Canada, and that they had been defended by an ex-Grand Master of Orangemen. There were other subjects alluded to in his Excellency's speech, but he had perhaps sufficiently dwelt upon the most important. The municipal institutions of Lower Canada demand, however, some remark. These institutions were just in their infancy and as in Upper Canada at the beginning of their municipal system some modifications would require to be made. The subject would receive attention and be dealt with during the session and a revised law on the subject would be presented to the House, in which he would ask the aid of members of both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. BROWN asked if he had understood his hon. friend the Attorney General East to say that he intended to devote some £450,000 to the final extinction of the Casual and other rights still due the Seigniors under the Seigniorial Tenure.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER repeated in English what he had said before in French on the subject as reported above.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Would the sum be £450,000.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said he did not know the precise amount, but had stated that if it were even £400,000, it would be a moderate amount considering the end to be accomplished.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER would expound his position as an opponent of the policy of the Government with respect to Ottawa as the future capital. He proposed to show that the idea of sustaining the Queen's decision was an afterthought. He approved of the address on all but this point. The principle on which the Government had resigned was submission to the vote of the House, and the abandonment of the Queen's decision. The Government had not been beaten on a vote of want of confidence, for after that on the Seat of Government another vote had assured that Government of full confidence by a large majority. The re-organization was not based on a resolution to abide by the Queen's decision, for if it had it would have been announced to the House when they resumed their places. On the contrary they had said they abandoned the decision for the time being, which meant, of course, that they gave it up altogether. Else why did they not commence to build at once? Looking at a question in all its aspects, as the Premier had said they would allow this question to be considered, was tantamount to making it an open question. He held it was, and that no other construction could be put upon such a course. According to the explanations of the late Commissioner of Public Works the question was to be left open.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—No, it was an abeyance.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—Well, the hon. member had made the condition that if the question of Ottawa were revived, he would retire, while two others had said that if it were not they [illegible] the explanations had not been satisfactory. Yet it was clear, at least to his mind, that the Seat of Government was to be left an open question. As the Government had charged their position, he had felt obliged to withdraw the support he had promised them, and he asserted that he had not left them but that they had deserted the majority of the House. Referring to the reference to the Queen, he contended that we had asked the exercise of the royal prerogative, which was used not so much for the benefit of the Sovereign as for the benefit of the people. The prerogative was to be exercised with advice from the responsible Ministers of the Crown. We asked the Queen to exercise her prerogative as a Constitutional Sovereign, not as an individual or an absolute Monarch. (Hear, hear.) Then it was said—and not without certain plausibility—that the Act of Union gave the Governor General power to fix the Seat of Government where he chose. That, however, was a right which existed before the Act of Union; it was a part of the British Constitution. (Hear, hear.) This was so true that all the despatches which related to the subject so treated it. He had thought the decision ought to be upheld. He had upheld it by his vote. But the Legislature having acted, the case was different. (Hear.) The Legislative Council had not yet been considered responsible to the people. It might, hereafter, be so considered. But the Governor had always acted in the matter of the Seat of Government as he pleased. The Legislative Council often voted against the Government, yet the Government did not resign. So that the concurrence of the Legislative Council was by no means necessary, even in the first place, to refer the Seat of Government question to Her Majesty. It was the vote of this House alone, and this House alone had to do with the maintaining or rejecting the decision. People too need not be so sensitive. In England the vote would have been treated as a light matter. (Hear.) And so it had been here, for even the Government had not talked or thought so much about their new invention—the royal prerogative—when they said they would refer it to Legislative action. No, they had only brought the prerogative to the rescue when the Ottawa members began to make their threats dangerous, their influence felt. (Hear, hear. Oh, oh.) They were asked to bow the head, now, and recognise authority. In August last no such argument had been used. Ottawa might, perhaps, be fixed as the Capital. It was a right which might, perhaps, be exercised. But it would be in opposition to the will of the people. (Hear.) If the royal prerogative was not in its decline, if it was yet powerful, why was the Capital not fixed without a vote of the House? If it was a dead letter, why did the Governments use it as an argument against their opponents. (Hear, hear.) He might put a question to the House. If the Ministry had resigned because of the vote against Ottawa, did it not show something like caballing to accept the resignation and yet reform on the same principle. (Hear, hear.) He did not change his opinions—he did not change his party, and if he opposed the Ministry now it was because they deserted the principles of their party. (Hear.) It had been argued that according to the terms of the reference, the £225,000 could not be expended anywhere but at Ottawa. He denied this; the money could be spent at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton or Toronto. It could be spent at five, ten, or twenty years hence. (Hear.) The house had only to ask the Governor General to secure the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative in favor of some other place than Ottawa. (Hear.) It had been said that the vote of last session was of no weight, because it was negative. Was not half the legislation of the world negative? Was not the vote "want of confluence" in the Ministry a negative vote, and yet Ministers had to bow to it? (Hear.) If the majority had been able to affirm that Ottawa was the best place for the Capital, well and good. They affirmed the reverse. Was not that affirmative and positive enough? (Hear and laughter.) But was it sure if the Address was carried, that Ottawa would be the Seat of Government? How then could members insinuate to the members for Quebec that Ottawa must be carried in the house, but only for fun.

Attorney General CARTIER—Does the hon. member say that the members of the Government had insinuated that?

Mr. LORANGER—No—but it was the language of journalism, and was used to tickle the ears of the Quebec members. As to the question of confederation, he would not say much about it, but if at present we could not pay the expenses of our own local government, how could we meet those of the general government beside. He did not, however, deny that there were possibly some advantages connected with the system which might be sufficient to counterbalance all objections. If it should soon take place, would it be prudent to expend £225,000 on the local seat of government? Then, if the federation took place would Ottawa be a proper locality for the seat of government for Uppea Canada? He thought not. But he doubted whether they were really any intention after all of going to Ottawa. He knew that some members who would vote for the address were opposed to Ottawa, and he had heard that two reasons had led them to the determination to do so. 1st, The payment of the casual rights under the Seigniorial Tenure; and 2nd, The fear of dissolution. Well if it were right to pay the Seigniorial dues, they should be paid without condition, and he said that those who would on that account vote for Ottawa, who did not believe in it, would falsify their solemn engagements. The public faith had been long pledged to Lower Canada to discharge those casual rights, and no government could refuse to do so. It was not a promise of the present Government, and he would assert that no governvent could last 24 hours which did not redeem this pledge. He approved of the Government for having enunciated its intention of at once paying off these dues; but that was no reason for voting in favor of Ottawa. The House could approve of the redemption of the casual rights and at the same time vote down Ottawa. Then, as to the threat of dissolution, it was not in the power of any Government to do it without the consent of the Governor. But he did not say the Government had made his threat, yet he knew that the friends of the Government made use of it out of doors. The Governor might or might not grant a dissolution, and it was well known that recently he had refused the request to a certain Government. Then he would ask whether it would not be desirous in going to the country to have a good reason for doing so? and he would ask with what hope of success any Lower Canada member could ask re-election who had voted for Ottawa? Only two counties in Lower Canada would approve of such a vote—they were Pontiac and Lower Ottawa.

Mr. DUBORD asked Mr. Loranger whether he would have voted as he was going to do if he had been still in the Ministry.

Mr. LORANGER asked, in answer, whether his hon. friend expected to become a Minister? He (Mr. Loranger) contended that, even in view of the elections, it would be politic to vote against the address. The argument was with two edges. Such a threat should never change the vote of a House. In July last, he had voted against the majority, and now he maintained that he was consistent with that vote in reversing it. He would do so, because he respected the will of the majority. In July he had felt bound to honor the decision of the Queen, but now he felt equally bound to bow to the decision of the people. He would ask from those who had voted against the Queen's decision, but who now proposed to vote the other way, on what conceivable grounds they could so act? Their only reason was that they wished to support the Government. Well, if they chose to do so to the extent of closing their eyes, he of course could not prevent them. He had always been true as a party man when his reason approved of their policy. When he ceased to do so, he did the other thing. He was now ready to keep faith the Government, but the Government had changed its position, and he did not feel called upon to follow them. But Ottawa was presented as the very best place for the permanent Seat of Government, and its great advantages had been well presented by its friends. Its climate, its water power, and its manufactures (one of matches) were grandly described, and he had no disposition to deny any of these things. On the contrary, he believed the place was a very thriving one, and likely to progress with greater strides than many others in Canada. Would the course of the river be changed if Ottawa were not to be made the Seat of Government? Would not the lumber be got out, and Quebec be the mart for it, and all its natural advantages be the same if the Seat of Government were placed elsewhere? (Hear.) This would certainly be. But to say that Montreal would benefit more by the location of the Seat of Government at Ottawa than within its own limits, was absurd! Montreal, some said, did not want to be the Seat of Government! Absurd again. The location of the capital could do it nothing but good. And if Montreal had been selected for the Seat of Government, a majority would have voted for it, which might not be the case with Ottawa. (Hear.) He then reverted to the question of the actual decision. The prerogative had not been exercised. Her Majesty had been asked to exercise it, but she had not done so. She had merely expressed her predilections. The prerogative was exercised by proclamation. Her Majesty's predilections in the case had been expressed through the Colonial Secretary. (Hear.) They ought not to be more royalist than the sovereign, any more than they should be more Catholic than the Pope. (Hear.) The idea of want of respect to the Queen was only an after-thought, and only expressed by the Government after the recent decision of its head. The British Government had expressed their regret, but said they felt sure there was no disrespect intended. (Hear.) He opposed the Government on this occasion conscientiously. He thought Lower Canada had a right to the Seat of Government. His ideas were confined by the [illegible] with the concurrence of the imperial authority. (Hear.) He was loyal to the empire, but he listened first to the voice of the people, and in doing so he thought he was not disloyal to the Sovereign. He would not push his loyalty to servility. He believed that in being loyal to the people, he was in reality most loyal to the Sovereign. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBINSON said he would confine himself to the question before the House, whether Ottawa should be the permanent Seat of the Government of this Province, and whether the Queen's decision in that respect should be maintained. It would be easy for him to follow the example of some honorable members, and wander off into other more interesting subjects, and discuss the merits and demerits of what is called the double shuffle. He might follow the example set by the hon. the junior member for Montreal, and bring his own private grievances before the House. He might complain that in some newspaper he had been upon some occasion hardly dealth with. In his (Mr. Robinson's) opinion the hon. member, considering the position he has achieved with his 300,000 good men and true at his back, had little to complain of. He has not seen his name figuring in the columns of the *Globe* holding him up to the scorn of his constituents, yet he (Mr. Robinson) had had that pleasure. Although he was no political prophet. Yet he would say that the time is fast coming when that hon. member will have a real grievance to complain, they all know that the course of true love never did run smooth, particularly that kind of love which has been exhibited between the hon. member for Toronto and the junior member for Montreal. Therefore these lovers must quarrel, and the very moment they do so he (McG.) will find himself posted up in the newspaper of his political love, and will then have a real grievance to complain of, and to come to this house and ask for its protection. It has only been his fortune hitherto to be criticised in the dull columns of the *Leader*, and the *Colonist*, but he would tell that hon. member that the time is not far distant when he would get a thorough dressing in the columns of the *Globe*. In reference to the question before the House he would say that that he had the honor of a seat in the House in 1856 he should have opposed the reference of this question to England. They were either capable of managing their own affairs or they were incapable of carrying out the principle of Responsible Government, and he looked upon it that the reference to Her Majesty was an expression of their incapacity for self-government. But who that has looked into the discussion of this question can fail to see that it has been discussed hitherto upon selfish grounds, and upon local prejudices. Why then ask the Queen to decide these local prejudices which we could not do ourselves? Why ask Her to decide a question which was sure to give offence to some portions of the country? The Hon Post. Master General had told them of the difficulties the Americans had to overcome in selecting their capital. But they did overcome these difficulties and we should have tried to overcome ours. There was nothing upon which the people of the old colonies were so particular as the avoidance of any reference to the King in regard of any of their own local matters. Two hundred years ago a matter of some importance to the State of Massachusetts came up for discussion and some of the parties thought the question could be better decided by a reference to the King, and a resolution was moved to that effect; but an amendment to the effect that it would be perjury as well as treason to think of appealing to the King was moved and carried, and no appeal was made. That was done by a colony which had co-operated most cordially with the crown of Great Britain in more than one instance, we could have done. But it was useless to say anything more about that part of the question at this time. The reference had been mae and a decision given. The question therefore occupies a different position this year from what it did last, when the resolution was brought in that Ottawa should not be the Seat of Government. He voted for that amendment and would vote for it again, if the question were presented in the same way, because he looked upon it that Toronto was at least as good a place as Ottawa. But since then the matter had assumed another shape. We have here a despatch stating to us that the vote was looked upon as a slight to her Majesty. And the Government tell us they wish to know whether this House wishes to perpetuat that slight? As he had no wish to perpetuate that slight he would upon this occasion vote for the city of Ottawa! He would do so because if Ottawa be not the Seat of Government Montreal will be so. But as Ottawa was in Upper Canada it ought to be preferred by every Upper Canada member in this House, not only as being in Upper Canada, but as being in conformity with the Union Act, which provided that the Seat of Government should be in Upper Canada. The hon. member for Toronto had paid him some delicate attentions in his *Globe* of yesterday, representing that he was divided in his opinion between his desire to support the Ministry and to carry out the wishes of his constituents. But he would ask that hon. member whether he is about to vote from purely patriotic grounds; whether his (Mr. Brown's) vote is not more for mere party ends, and as much dictated by hatred to the administration as (Mr. Robinson's) was by favor to them. The hon. member for St. Hyacinthe (Mr. Sicotte) had brought in a resolution proclaiming the principle that the vote of the majority ought to rule. The force of that same principle was felt in 1856 and consequence the vote of the majority of that Hous was as binding upon the House as the vote of last session. They all agreed that the majority should rule. That hon. gentleman might as well have brought in a resolution proclaiming to this House that the election of the Speaker at the next session of Parliament shall be carried by the majority of this House. They all admitted that, but that does not bring up a discussion upon the principle. And he had no doubt that her Majesty took exactly the same view of this principle as the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe, and took it for granted that when the majority of this House sent this reference that the majority of the House would rule. The hon. member for Grey had brought in an amendment to the effect that this House should not vote any sum of money for the erection of buildings in the permanent capital until the question of the federation of the provinces was settled. He thought at the time there was a good deal in this resolution; but when he reflected that this question, although it had been introduced to the notice of the Imperial Government, did not seem very palatable to them—and that the Lower Provinces had not yet begun to consider the subject. He thought that this eternal Seat of Government question might, in the meantime, be settled among themselves. And if in a few years, they got two or three Provinces from the Saskatchewan territory to the west of them, Ottawa would be the very best place for the Seat of Government. For these reasons he was opposed to the amendment of the hon. member for Grey. There was one portion of the Address he did not, however, agree with—that is that there should be a move made to Quebec until the buildings are erected at Ottawa. There was no doubt that, although the buildings might not be completed in two years, they would be so far ready for the accommodation of the members. And when that move would be attended with such an expense, he did not see the necessity of carrying it out in the depressed state of the country. Could any man consistently say that the removal to Quebec would in the remotest degree expedite the business of this country? At the time the assent, which was supposed to be given by the Attorney General West, to the proposition of Mr. Alleyn, two years ago, the country was in as flourishing and prosperous a condition as any country in the world. But things were now changed, and they ought to pause before resolving to incur so great an outlay as the removal to Quebec would entail, especially as it was so unnecessary and must fall on the backs of the farmers, who at present are not able to bear any additional taxation. He would rather see the sum which this removal would cost—say £100,000 or £200,000—expended in laying a double track on the Northern Railroad. (Hear, hear.) It was clear there was no existing fund from which the amount could be taken. He did not doubt that it was of some consequence to the city where the Seat of Government might be located. Still he did not think it of that vast consequence which the never-ending discussions in that House on the subject would imply. The City of Washington had not prospered by having the seat of the Federal Government. Much prophecy had been indulged in as to the great future before the City of Toronto, in having the Seat of Government under the alternate system. But it was a fact that on the removal from Toronto the circumstance seemed to infuse new life into the city. So, let the Seat of Government go to the place chosen by her Majesty, he had no fear for Toronto. Our back country had made us the first commercial city in Canada West, and in the absence of the Seat of Government we should retain our position. For the reasons he had given, he should vote for the City of Ottawa being the permanent Seat of Government, and he hoped the Queen's decision would be sustained by the House. Thus, and thus only, would an end be put to these discussions, which were a sheer waste of valuable time which ought to be devoted to practical legislation. For the reasons which he had given, he should also feel called upon to support any motion which affirmed that it was unnecessary to go to Quebec. If no such motion were submitted, he should reserve to himself the right, if he chose, of proposing one himself.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT believed that Montreal would secure the sympathies of by far the largest number of the members; yet as the House had referred the question of the Seat of Government to the Queen, he believed we were bound by that vote. [illegible] there was a subsequent vote which [illegible] place. He had then voted against that motion, because he did not wish to give offence to Her Majesty, who, at our request, had condescended to accept the reference. However, he did not think that it was impossible to get the Queen to change her decision it we could manage to agree upon a place, and he would therefore move in amendment as follows :—

"That all the words after 'that' be struck out, and the following substituted instead thereof :—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 before 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, but that we regret that Her Majesty has not been advised to select the city of Montreal rather than the city of Ottawa, and that we, therefore, respectfully take the liberty to submit to your Excellency, that it is the opinion of this House that an address be presented to Her Majesty to represent that this House humbly prays Her Majesty to reconsider the selection she has been advised to make of a future capital of Canada, and to make Montreal such future capital."

He had concluded to adopt the course he now proposed, because he believed that it would promote a final and satisfactory settlement of a long vexed and difficult question. Montreal had a population almost equally balanced between French and English, and had various other advantages not found elsewhere. If his motion were not accepted it would be seen that the object of the Opposition was not to settle the question but to defeat the Government.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that the Government fearing the coming vote had got one of its most faithful supporters to move an amendment to give it the go-by through a side wind.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT—That's false.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that it was a resumption of the tatics of last session when the member for Arthakaska proposed a motion of relief to the Government which he knew would not carry. The amendment now proposed was a similar one.

Mr. DUNKIN denied the imputation.

Mr. DORION would vote against the motion and would wish every friend of Montreal to do the same. He thought the mover should have left the Interests of Montreal in the hands of those whose proper business it was to do it. He [Dorion] had a motion prepared which he would put at the proper time in favor of Montreal.

Mr. DUNKIN had a few words in explanation. He was charged to have come to the relief of the Government last session, but he (Dunkin) had then done what he (Dorion) had refused to do, although he had kept a motion in favor of Montreal on the paper for several weeks. By a piece of miserable shuffling he had got away from the duty he himself had undertaken. If when he gave the notice he was sincere, he had found that his political friends would not support him. If not sincere, he had purposely betrayed the interests of Montreal. It was of a piece with another motion put by the junior member for Montreal on the same subject at a later time. Then the committee of supply, when he might have moved Montreal in substitution of Ottawa, he declined to do so, and contented himself to move that Ottawa was not the proper place, which was lost. On the 28th July, that gentle man (Mr. Dorion) had replaced the Montreal motion on the paper, and the member for Portneuf rose to move it, but what did it come to? Why to condemn Ottawa, and a point of order was raised excepting to it on the ground that it was identical with the motion of ten days before, so it was very properly ruled out. At that crisis he (Mr. Dunkin) moved Montreal, and if that hon. member and his friends had been true to Montreal it would very likely have been carried, but another motion was put on top of it and it was lost. After Ottawa is rejected there is no chance of carrying Montreal unless by concessions from Lower Canada, which he did not expect would be made. He concluded by saying that on the 28th July last he (Mr Dunkin, had not come to the relief of the administration as had been alleged, but that with all sincerity he had put up Montreal, believing that it had a good chance of being carried. If the senior member for Montreal was in good faith last session when he named Montreal, why had he changed his policy? Was it not because his friends would not support him?

Hon. Mr. DORION asserted that last session when he moved his resolution he was perfectly sincere, but he had found that unless Ottawa were set aside first, his friends would not support Montreal. The motion which negatived Ottawa was a proof that his calculations were right, and that if his motion in favor of Montreal had been then put it would have been carried.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER, the senior member for Montreal had asserted that the Attorney General had named Mr. Archambault as first up, and that it was a manœuvre. The house would now see what reliance could be placed on that gentleman's word. That hon. member had also questioned the right of Mr. Archambault to name Montreal, but he could tell him that Mr. Archambault had more pecuniary interest in Montreal than its senior member himself.

Mr. McGEE—When a person under such obligations as the member for L'Assomption (Archambault) was to the Ministry rose at a critical time like this with such a motion, it was a fair inference that he had acted under instructions. The hon. gentleman had never to the present exhibited a tittle of indeyence but had always been ready at the call of the bell on the back of the whipper-in to do all that was required of him. But the motion was contradictory, and those who voted for it would stultify themselves.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—The motion in amendment now proposed affirmed that the choice of Ottawa was bad, and he accepted it so far, for while it sustained the Government in one sence it defeated them in another. He would assume that the mover had acted in good faith and with a desire to serve Montreal, but he would try to show him that he was in error. The hon. member commenced by saying that the decision was obligatory on the Government. If so it must be [illegible] on the country. It seemed to imply that members had a double duty, to govern the country and to comply with the will of the majority. This was manifestly wrong. He placed these two duties in antagonism. There was another reason. In the interest of Montreal the hon. member ought either to withdraw his proposition or to submit in a form simply affirming that Montreal was the best place. For, whatever might be the form taken by the debate, Montreal having been once voted against, could not be again brought up, and this could not be the design of the hon. member for L'Assomption.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT declared emphatically that he had not made the motion at the instigation of the Government. He did not think the proposition illogical. He sincerely believed that the position of the Government in declaring the decision of the Queen obligatory was correct, and he thought the only proper means of having it altered was to request her Majesty to change it.

Mr. COUTLEE said he thought the great majority ought to vote for Montreal. If they did not, he declared he would vote for Ottawa. He remembered that the hon. the senior member for Montreal had moved an amendment to the supply bill for fixing the Seat of Government to Montreal. Why did he not support this amendment? Did he wish to overturn the Government rather than to have an honest expression of opinion? If he wished Montreal to be the Seat of Government, why could he not vote for Montreal? He was not in favor of the perambulating system. He should vote for fixity. He did not go for spending £125,000 every four years. He desired the Seat of Government to be at Montreal, but the next best thing for the country he had the honor to represent would be for Ottawa to be chosen. (Hear.)

Members were then called in, and the following division taken :—

YEAS:—Archambault, Campbell, Coutlee, Daoust, Dufresne, Foster, Gill, Labelle, Morin, Sincennes, Terrill, Turcotte and Whitney.—13.

NAYS:—Aikins, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Bureau, Burton, M. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Dubord, Dunkin, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferres, Finlayson, Foley, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gould, Gowan, Harcourt, Harwood, Heath, Hebert, Hogan, Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, J. S Macdonald, MacLeod, Mattice, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, McMicken, Meagher, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Panet, Papineau, Patrick, Piche, Playfair, W. Powell, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, Ross, Rymall, R. W. Scott, W. Scott, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Sommerville, Starnes, Stirton, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Webb, White and Wright.—102.

Mr. PICHE then proposed that, instead of Ottawa, Montreal be the capital of Canada. He did not know if he was in order.

Mr. SPEAKER—The amendment in its present state is not in order.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON then moved that the House do now adjourn.

This being carried, the House adjourned at a few minutes before twelve.


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☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

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[BY TELEGRAPH.]

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1859.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock. After the formal business,

The Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Act, under cover of which, what is called the double-shuffle, was effected in July last. Mr. Campbell's Bill provides that, unless the resigning Minister accept any other office in the Cabinet immediately upon such resignation, he shall not be permitted to avail himself of the provision exonerating him from the necessity of vacating his seat and seeking re-election.

The House then adjourned.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1859.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock. The debate on the Address was continued last night after the departure of the report. The leading speakers were, on the Ministerial side, Messrs. McMicken, Talbot, Daly, and Ferguson. On the Opposition side, Mr. Merritt and the Hon. Geo. Brown, who kept the floor from half-past eight o'clock until a quarter to one, when the House adjourned.

To-day, after the presentation of petitions, having no general public interest, the members of the Election Committee were sworn; and the debate on the Address was resumed by the Hon, Mr. Galt, who was speaking when the report left.

POPULAR PREACHING.—The Church of England has not been very usually celebrated for the popularity of her ministrations. Unlike the Church of Rome, her services do not appeal to the æsthetic or sensuous tastes of the worshippers within her temple. She has little music; no incense; nor any ceremonies. Neither the eye nor the ear is enlisted by her ritual, nor does the appreciation of perfumes lend its aid to exalt the imagination, and control the ordinary tendencies of the mind towards worldly interests, or raise it out of a state of indolent indifference. If religion be anything it must assert its dominion over the heart; but the heart may be led captive through the senses, or may bow in willing submission to the intellect; and while the Roman Catholic Church makes large use of the former method of influence, Protestant Churches have relied almost wholly on the latter. Hence the ceremonious performance of the Liturgy is the most striking portion of the Catholic worship, while the sermon has usually been regarded as the prominent portion of Protestant services. This distinction has been so well understood, that in France to go to the Protestant services was described in the old Huguenot times as going to *la Preche*. Notwithstanding this fact, it can hardly be said that the Church of England has ever addressed her sermons to the people in such a way as to bring the masses under the power of the instructions communicated by her preachers. There have been a few great preachers in her communion still known to the students of the English language and theology; but hardly popular among those classes who possess the ordinary cultivation of educated men, without having addicted them- [illegible] reading for special purposes— doubt if the [illegible] Jeremy Taylor, as they are with Bossuet or Bourdalone, or even with the Protestants Saurin and Jarieu. And if this want of popularity is to be found in the sermons of the Church of England, considered as a piece of literatnre, it has apparently attached to them still more as *viva voce* exhortations, addressed to large assemblies of men. Since the time of Latimer and the other reformers, we do not know of any Anglican divines whom tradition even has handed down to us, as habitually attracting large numbers to listen to their discourses. In modern times indeed several men educated in her communion have become celebrated as preachers; but Whitfield and Wesley were not within her fold, when they addressed their monstrous congregations; and Rowland Hill, if he considered himself a clergyman of the Anglican Church, which we do not recollect, was at least an irregular one. It cannot indeed be doubted that in the Church of England there has been a tendency to check that sort of enthusiasm, which is necessary to hold the attention of large assemblies. Of late years, however, an entirely new spirit has arisen, and it has been felt that, if the Church is to maintain herself as a national institution, it must be by doing real work among the masses to be found in the lower strata of society. Preaching has, therefore, in England, come to be regarded as more than a function—as something, the value of which is to be estimated by the effect it produces; and while a new, more fervid, and more impressive style of pulpit oratory is in fashion, congregations are invited—and what is more, larger congregations come—than could be accomodated in an ordinary church. The sermon has not only been made into an intellectual and moral exercise, capable of drawing people who will not go to the best thing in the world if it bores them; but it is also being offered in places where people will be likely to go. The London *Times*, which reached us by the last mail, brings regular notices of three services of the previous Sunday, preached by Anglican clergymen in the immense areas of Exeter Hall, Westminster Abbey, and St. Pauls, in the last two of which nothing but the small parts known as the choirs have been used for divine worship for many generations. These discourses are attended by large crowds, some of whom may, perhaps, be attracted from other churches, but most of whom are, no doubt, strangers to church, brought together by the appropriateness of the means employed. The Church of England has found that she could do what she set herself at work to do; and having determined to win her way with the people, she has begun with a success proportioned to the energy and judgment with which she has acted. It is probable, however, that this spirit may lead to farther innovations. Those who have seen the effect produced on large congregations in other churches—Catholic and Protestant—by extemporaneous addresses, will doubt whether a discourse read from a book—however well read—can ever create the same sympathetic movement between preacher and hearer. Again, if the taste of the people at large are to be regarded, there must probably be some retrenchment in the matter, as well as the length of some of the liturgical services, so as to make them truly consonant to the feelings of the worshippers. This we think has been already done in practice, in some of the Exeter Hall services, and we see that the Queen has taken a step in the same direction, by the issuing of a proclamation, directing the discontinuance of the ridiculous and blasphemous services for the day of Charles the Martyr, and other political events. Every sound hearted man, no matter what his form of religious belief, must wish success to these efforts of the British clergy to civilize and Christianize the people. It is the true way of combatting indifference and irreligion.

ST. LOUIS WARD.—J. B. Homier, Esq., now a member of the City Council, and who has represented for many yeares this Ward, and mainly unopposed, will have to contest the same this year, against Mr. Raphael Bellemare, a requisition to whom appeared, yesterday morning, in *La Minerve*, with Mr. Bellemare's acceptance.

## Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1859.

To-night, it is anticipated that the debate on the Address may possibly be brought to a close and the vote taken, inasmuch as, the ministerial *persuasions* having prevailed with certain members from the District of Montreal and the Eastern Townships, the object of "speaking against time" on the Government side of the House, has been attained. As Messrs. John A. Macdonald and George Brown have still to speak, I think the decision of the House will scarcely be reached before Thursday night. The debate last night, although sufficiently tedious, in consequence so far as Messrs. Cameron and Cartier's lengthened reiterations of all the stale attacks upon the members, and supposed policy of the Brown-Dorion Ministry was involved, had some interesting features, to which I would invite the attention of your readers. As if to put the ministerial policy of delay beyond the possibility of doubt, you will observe that, although he had already spoken—and when he rose, after the decision on Mr. Hogan's amendment, was greeted with cries of "spoke,—spoke,"—Mr. Cartier occupied the time of the House and the country for upwards of an hour with a new—and certainly uncorrected—edition of his previous harangue. He indulged in the same gross misrepresentations, the same vulgar personalities, the same virulent vituperation and vile attempts to excite the passions and prejudices of Catholics against Protestants, and Protestants against Catholics, which formed the staple of his first speech. It would almost appear that the ministry are incapable of originating any policy, good or bad; for while such measures as they do carry bear the indelible stamp of the Opposition, from whom they were stolen, if a tittle of what Messrs. Rose, Cartier, Alleyn, and Smith accuse the *Globe* of be true, it is evident that they have equally stolen from that much-abused journal their policy of blowing the embers of religious, bigotry and fanaticism and prostituting the most sacred feelings and convictions of humanity on the polluted altar of party and personal ambition. Mr. Loranger replied to his late colleague and applied the lash, amid the cheers of the House, not only "with a will," but with a degree of force and effect that was almost painful to witness. His speech is pretty well reported in the *Globe*, but, of course, it loses much of its flavour and aroma by the double process of translation and condensation. It was, really, a brilliant effort, sound in argument, happy in illustration and correct and graceful in language, and the speaker, when he closed his oration with the thoroughly constitutional dictum, "Be loyal to the people and you will be loyal to the Queen," was greeted with a continued round of "hear, hear," and clapping of hands. An interesting interlude in the nights' performances was the short debate on Mr. Archambault's amendment, by which he and his patrons, sought to ruin the prospects of Montreal—as Mr. Dunkin attempted to do last session—by forcing a vote upon her pretensions, previous to the acceptance or rejection of the Imperial decision. The paltry trick was as complete a failure in Mr. Archambault's as in Mr. Dunkin's hands. The last-named honorable gentleman, you will observe, winced painfully under Mr. Dorion's exposure of his servility towards the powers that be, and attempted to wriggle himself free from the charge of having, last session, done his *petit possible* to save the Ministry at the expense of Montreal, from their defeat on Mr. Piche's motion against Ottawa. The whole argument is in a nutshell and although there may be men, among the thirteen who voted for Mr. Archambault's motion, so purblind and stupid as not to discover the trap laid for them, assuredly Mr. Christopher Dunkin knew as well, last year, when he laid the trap, as he does now, when he declined entering it, that no such motion could possibly be carried until the pretensions of Otawa were disposed of, and consequently, that no reasonable being could give him credit for acting in good faith, in proposing what he perfectly well knew could not be carried. Let Mr. Piche's motion be sustained, and it is plain, Montreal would secure the natural and legitimate support, in the Cabinet and out of the Cabinet, of which she is now deprived by the Ottawa selection.—Under the circumstances, Mr. Dunkin would have done better to have kept silence; but it is difficult to control nature, and the *cacœthes* of the honorable member for Arthabaska is too well known in Montreal to admit of any surprise, on the part of Mentrealers, that he should give Mr. Archambault the benefit of his voice, although constrained to refuse him that of his vote—

There was little else notable in last night's [illegible] but I cannot close this letter without correcting an error into which I see I have fallen, in reference to the absence of all originality of thought or expression on the part of the shuffle-born ministry. I have forgotten. There is one department—that of language,—in which two of its members are great inventors, coining new words for their respective mother-tongues with the most startling facility. The hon. Premier for example, last night, freely presented his Franco-Canadien listeners with a magnificent new adjective. He explained to them that, "to speak *municipally*"—*municipalement parler*"—so and so was tho case; and a few days ago, his learned colleague, the Postmaster-General, was equally ingenious and liberal to his Anglo-Saxon hearers, when he stated that the Hon. George Brown not only Edited but *propriètored* the journal he was so bitterly denouncing. What can be expected from men who thus ruthlessly seek to degrade and corrupt their very mother-tongues?

## SKETCHES OF REMARKABLE EMINENT SCOTCHMEN.

No. II.

[*For the* MONTREAL HERALD.]

Reader: did you ever hear of WILLIAM THOM, the weaver Poet of Inverary? If not, let me narrate one of the saddest of modern literary histories. Poor fellow, I knew him well, and am convinced that he was "more sinned against than sinning." But let me tell the story of his life, so far as I am acquainted with it.

Some fifteen years ago, a Boston (Mass.) publisher placed in my hands a thin volume of poems, to which was prefixed an autobiographical sketch of the author, with a request that my opinion should be given as to whether its re-publication would be remunerative. I strongly recommended that it should be published in America, but Mr. R——g decided otherwise, he fancying that the Scottish dialect would not be comprehended by Yankee readers. Perhaps he was right.

The said autobiographical narrative was one of the most touching I ever perused. It told, in simple but forcible language, how the author had been a weaver at Inverary,—how he had been incapacitated from most other employments by a lameness brought on by an accident when a boy—how he sent some scraps of poetry to a local journal (I think the Inverness *Courier*)—how people of taste recognized the hand of genius in them—and how he found a patron. Poor fellow, that same patron proved his ruin! as patrons have often turned out to be before. It is not every writer who can afford to scorn them. Samuel Johnson's letter to the Earl of Chesterfield will recur to the minds of most readers.

Both poet and patron are now in their graves but the memory of the former "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust," while that of the latter would be entirely forgotten but for the "sordid dross" he left behind him. His name was James Adam Gordon.

He it was who patted poor Thom on the head, and, by promises of the great things he would do for him if he would go to London, induced the poor weaver to quit his loom—pack up bag and baggages, and travel to the metropolis. I afterwards learned that he gave him a five pound note; but how could a man and wife and three young children travel about five hundred miles on so small a sum. But Poets are always sanguine; Thom played beautifully on the flute, and, perhaps, having Goldsmith in mind, determined to trust partly to it as a means of support on his way. We shall presently see how the "tuneful pipe" helped him on—what a tragedy was connected with that musical instrument, and the fate of the flute itself.

The great man had gone on to London in a first class railway car, leaving the poor poet and his family to trudge on on foot, and trudge on they did, "God and the angels," as Thom said to me, only knowing what they suffered. Fancy, reader, what a weary journey that must have been; but Thom had a stout heart, and "bated not one jot of heart and hope." Now and then he got a lodging for "Jeannie and the bairns" by the aid of the flute; but at last, after one long day's dragging along the miry roads, the wife broke down—she had for hours been carrying the youngest child, who was very sick in her arms, and no place of lodging appeared in sight—indeed, had there been they had no means of paying for it. At length, just after nightfall, they reached a barn, the door of which was luckily open. Here Thom left his wife and children, while as a forlorn hope he went out with his flute—his now last resource.

After some time, he descried a gentleman's house in the distance, the windows of which showed that the inhabitants had not retired for the night. Soon he heard the sound of a piano and his heart grew hopeful, for he thought, if they like music they may appreciate a Scottish air. So he went under the window and commenced playing "On the Banks of Allan Water." No sooner was his performance ended than a window was thrown up—a young lady appeared, and in pure desperation he told his sad condition. He was asked in, and food and wine in profusion were provided—more than that—servants were despatched to the barn with blankets and a carriage to convey them to more comfortable quarters. But, so far as one of the helpless wanderers was concerned, relief arrived too late—the infant was dead.

They soon resumed their long journey—and now the wife showed symptoms of breaking down: nor was it long before she joined her dead child in "the Land of the Leal." It was after this event that Thom wrote that exquisite bit of poetry—"The Mitherless Bairn."

Well, in time they reached London, and the poet called on the patron. How do you think Dives served Lazarus? Why, he took him down to his mansion in the country to "make sport for the Philistines"—and, after Thom had delighted the company by his great conversational talents, he sent him to dine with the servants. There's patronage for you, with a vengeance.

By a lucky chance, Thom managed to attract public attention, and a London publisher brought out his verses and narrative. Immediately he became a small London lion. His portrait was published in the *Illustrated London News*, and a banquet was given in his honor! What a change. More than this, one of his books found its way to India, and there (all honor to them) some Scottish gentlemen, touched by his story, subscribed and sent him six hundred pounds, in order that he might set up at his weaving trade in London. The intention was kind—but most men can bear adversity better than prosperity. That money proved his ruin.

He now married again—took a house at Islington, London; dressed well, and purchased a loom at which he never wrought. While his money lasted he had "troops of friends;" but as soon as it grew short, they, as usual, fell off.

The rest of his story may soon be told. He fell into helpless poverty, and symptoms of consumption set in. The last time I saw him he was endeavoring to dispose of one of his own books. In order to procure food for his family he had pawned his flute. Not long afterwards, a few friends subscribed enough to enable him to return to Scotland. He travelled to Dundee, and there (what a farce!) a dinner was given to him. A short time afterwards he died in Croft Lane.

His second wife, in attending his funeral, caught cold, and perished of typhus fever. Six weeks after her husband's death she was laid beside him. What became of the orphans I know not.

Thom was short and stoutly built, with a very broad chest and a most expressive face. As I have intimated, he was lame, like many another son of song.

D.

## MR. CARPENTER'S LECTURES.

The second lecture of the course for the Sons of Temperance was delivered to a large audience, in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening, on "Alcohol as compared with other kinds of fuel for maintaining animal heat" Mr. C. said that the opponents of temperance, being driven from the old ground that alcohol is nourishing, now sometimes maintained that it was good for fuel. That it would burn, there was no doubt; but, as for our stoves, so for our bodies, we must choose between good and bad kinds of fuel. In our food, as nature provides it, there are always two classes of substances; the one to form blood, and repair the waste of the system, the other to burn. In milk, the cheese is the nourishment, the butter and sugar the fuel. All kinds of vegetable food contain sugar, gum, starch or oil, which are burnt up through the body; the lungs providing the oxygen, the iron in the blood-corpuscules carrying it to the remotest capillaries, and conveying back the carbonic acid. Alcohol, containing no nitrogen, can never nourish. It cannot be good for fuel for the following reasons:—1. Nature never provides it as food in a single living substance; it is only one stage in the putrefaction process, and is no more a "good creature of God" than mouldy fruit or rotten eggs; nor are even its materials provided in cold climates, but only in hot countries, where its use is known to be most injurious. 2. Even if ever so good, it is a most expensive fuel; the people of Great Britain spending at least £64,000,000 a-year it, and the people of Montreal in proportion. 3. At best it is soon exhausted. No fuel is good which makes a momentary blaze, and then goes out. Alcoholic heat not only soon goes out, but afterwards generates depressing cold in proportion to the previous heat, making its use especially dangerous in severe weather. 4. It is never digested, like nature's fuel food: all of which, in the liver and other organs, is changed into a peculiar form of hydro-carbon, best adopted for combustion in the blood. Alcohol is rapidly absorbed, never digested, and if burnt at all, drains off from the system an unnatural amount of oxygen for its consumption. 5. Alcohol differs from fuel-food, and agrees with other [illegible] but under some circumstances you can set fire to it with a match. 6. The very best fuel, if it wears out the stove, is unfit for use. Now, alcohol is not only the worst fuel, but in burning it injures every portion of our body. This is true even of very moderate drinkers; though the derangement is long before it is felt, and rarely attributed to its right cause. It damages the stomach [as was shown in the young Canadian who, from a gunshot wound, had a trap door through which the process of digestion could be seen,] the bowels, the liver, the blood, all the tissues of the body, more or less, and especially the brain. Now, if your house-stove is burnt up, you can buy a new one. But when alcohol burns up the body-stove, you are obliged to suffer all sorts of diseases, and then die. 7. Even if there were no arguments, the facts go against the drinking theory. All the expeditions to the polar seas, from the time of Sir J. Ross onwards, were obliged to go on temperance principles, even under the auspices of the slow-moving British government; and it was proved by long and varied experience, and the most careful experiments, in Labrador and Greenland, that the very best fuel, for maintaining heat in the coldest climates, is Indian meal and molasses.

After the lecture, a most beautiful series of dissolving views, Astronomical views, and Chromatropes were exhibited. The Chromatropes are an entire novelty here, and were wonderfully beautiful. This exhibition drew repeated and long-continued applause from the audience; and an equally beautiful and fresh exhibition was promised for the concluding lecture this [Friday] evening, the subject of which is the "Best Means of Maintaining Health."

## CONSULAR FEES TAXED UPON CANADIAN TRADE.

In the House of Representatives, N. Y., on the 25th, pending the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, Mr. Hatch made the following spirited protest against the Consular tax levied upon the United States trade with Canada:—

MR. HATCH.—In line forty-four, in the clause providing for the salaries of consuls general, I move to strike out the word "Quebec." My object in making the motion is, to call on the Government to show what public necessity there is for a consul general in the Canadas. I did hope, Sir, to have had a report from the Secretary of State, giving the official information, upon which I could make a statement to the House at this time in relation to this consulship; but I have not got it, although I introduced a resolution calling for information. I desire to say that the consul general in Canada receives a salary of $4,000 a-year; and that he has appointed under him thirty or forty commercial agents scattered along the northern frontier; that these agents receive fees, and that those fees are taxed upon the internal trade between Canada and the United States. There are loud complaints from the people of the northern frontier on account of the harassing oppressions of these commercial agencies; and I want to know by what authority—if there be any authority—the Government quarters this train of commercial agents upon the internal trade between Canada and the United States. If there can be shown any public necessity for these commercial agents, then I claim that their fees should be paid out of the Treasury; and that the internal trade of the country should not be further burdened by such unjust impositions. And, Sir, I want to say one word in reply to the remarks which I have heard made here—and made, I think, by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—that offices cannot be abolished in this way. Now, Sir, I do not know any other or better way to abolish an office than to abolish the pay of the office. If that will not fetch an office-holder, nothing will. I have such unofficial information from collectors on the northern frontier, who are enabled, from the certificates which these commercial agents give for the passage of imports from Canada, to justify legislation, and abolish this office of the United States consul general. I shall not produce it now, but prefer to wait for the response from the State Department; and then, Sir, the information will be in official form before us, and the legislation can be initiated, that is, demanded. I will only add, that all these evils complained of spring from the reciprocity treaty, which is carried out in good faith on our part, whilst the British Government, as usual, takes advantage of our concessions to destroy the former prosperous trade of our cities and villages on the northern frontier, with the Canadas.

## PROSPECT OF SCARCITY.

In several parts of the country, there is scarcely a bushel of wheat left. During the whole of January, Mr. Perry, of Cobourg could not purchase, in the market of that place, twenty bushels of wheat. Millers from Napanee and Belleville are up west buying wheat for home consumption. And Mr. Young of Montreal is reported to have purchased 20,000 brls. of flour, in Liverpool, for shipment to Montreal.* but partly, last year, in some places, by a visitation of the all devouring grasshopper, which, sacred history tells us, used to create such terrible devastations in Egypt. ...

Wheat, in this country, bids fair soon to reach the prices which prevailed a few years ago; and there seems every probability that flour may reach ten dollars before next harvest. In Kincardine, one of the townships of Bruce, the population is said to be on the point of starvation, owing to the failure of the crops. All throughout Upper Canada the harvests have been short, during the last two years; occasioned chiefly by the ravages of the fly and rust, rible devastations in Egypt. Over a considerable portion of the old Newcastle district, grasshoppers, coming from the south, passed, literally eating almost every green thing—grass, wheat, turnips, oats and every other crop. They cropped off the wild rice in Rice Lake, on their way. They appeared in myriads, completely covering the surface of Lake Ontario, in some places, with the dead, which at some points were washed ashore in heaps. Some of the farmers set all their hands to work to drive the enemy back with bushes. One farmer of Hamilton township sometimes had over half a hundred men at war with the invader. It was possible by this means to drive them back. A curious and unique action has been instituted by a farmer in West Northumberland, to claim damages from his neighbor for driving grasshoppers upon his farm. This cause of the failure of the crops was only local; but it was sufficiently extensive and threatening to merit more notice than it obtained. The wheat fly is the great enemy to that crop; and for sometimes past, every year its ravages, in Upper Canada, have extended over a wider area.

And it is not certain that the worst of these causes of the failure of the wheat crop has been seen. We know but too well that, in Lower Canada, they went so far as almost to put an entire stop to the cultivation of wheat. It is not likely. however that with equal cultivation, wheat could not be just as free from the ravages of the fly in Canada as in another country. It is a well ascertained fact that since cultivation was carried to the high point it has now reached, in England, the depredations of the wheat fly have almost ceased. Would not a similar course of cultivation produce a similar effect here? Circumstances are investing this question with an omnious importance.

If the price of breadstuffs continue to rise, and employment remain as scarce as at present, there is a gloomy prospect for the poor between this and next harvest. During the inflated prices of 1855 and 1856, employment was plentiful and wages partook of the same inflataion as every thing else. But a scarcity of employment co-exists with a high and constantly advancing price of breadstuffs; the worst possible condition of things for the poor. The number of laborers who have left the cities and their families, to seek work in the country, appears to be alarmingly great. Mendicancy swarms in the streets; and committees of relief have been established in places where no such thing ever existed before. In the lower stratum of society there is a worse pressure than the money-pressure felt by those above them; the pressure of hunger. Nothing short of a good harvest can bring the needful remedy.—*Toronto Paper.*

* Hon Mr. Young has contradicted this statement.

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF FERDINAND II., KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The following despatch reached London on the night of the 20th ult.:—

A telegraphic despatch has just arrived, announcing the death of the King of Naples, which took place this morning.

But little or no intimation of preceding indisposition had left the King's palace. The telegraphic despatch announcing his illness was immediately followed by the above despatch announcing his death, so that to all Europe the news of the demise of King Bomba was as little anticipated as it has been by ourselves, separated though we are from him and the Old World by the wide Atlantic. Of the malady under which it is reported that he has succumbed, or of his last moments, we learn nothing.

Ferdinand was but forty-nine years of age, and to all human appearance was in the bloom of health. In the prime of life he has thus been met by ghastly death, and gone to render an account of the deeds done in the body, like other mortals.

He doubtless had his friends, and possibly some may have respected him, but certainly no monarch of our day was so universally or cordially detested as King Ferdinand II. His name in Europe for the last ten years has been synonymous with tyrant, and every conceivable degrading passion has been attributed to him. Judging from the universal hatred that has been evinced towards him by the revolutionists of Europe, it is more than probable that the news of his death would by them be received with joy and regarded, possibly, as a bright omen of their success in the expect redevolution.

For the twenty-nine years that he has been King of the Two Sicilies, his reign has been of almost continual tyranny and oppression. At the commencement of the Italian revolution, in 1848, when the Pope gave temporary countenance to liberal sentiments. Ferdinand made [illegible] year he published a constitution for the government of his kingdom, which was hailed with joy by his people. On the 24th of the same month, he swore, in the presence of royal princes, the ministers, the offices of the army, the magistracy and the high officers of State, "in the name of the most holy God, omnipotent, one and three, to observe it, "on the Holy Gospel, &c.;" but the grand ceremony attending was scarcely over before he seemed to have repented doing what is regarded as the only creditable act of his life, and from that time his love of liberalism was turned into hatred, and in every conceivable manner has he violated his solemn oath and heaped upon his head the execrations of his subjects. The liberal ministers whom he had entrusted with the administration of his government, in his momentary enthusiasm for free Italy, were cast into prison on the return of the King to his natural tyranny, and following them, every soul that has dared to speak of liberty or constitutional monarchism within his dominions, and the dungeons of Naples for some years back have been regarded as equalling, if not surpassing, the dungeons of Spain in the dark ages of the Inquisition.

When the Pope fled from Rome on the establishment of the republic, Ferdinand sheltered him at Gaeta, where his Holiness remained till his return again to the papal throne. Whatever vestige of liberal sentiment may have then lingered around the bosom of Ferdinand, none certainly was ever afterwards manifested. In religion and in politics he became alike intolerant, and from his measures enforced against English residents in his dominions, whom he accused of religious propaganism, he was at one time nearly involved in serious trouble with England. His latter squabbles with France and England are fresh in memory.

Ferdinand descended from Henry IV., of France. Of the family of the Bourbons, four sovereigns have already ruled this kingdom. The first was Charles III, who assumed the reins of government in 1734, by the cession of Phillip IV., by the unanimous consent of the Two Sicilies, by the investiture of Clement XII, and by the conditions of peace signed at Aix-la-Chapell. Called to rule over Spain, Charles was succeeded on the throne of this country by his son, Ferdinand IV., who after the Congress of Vienna assumed the title of Ferdinand I. On his death, his son, Francis I., succeeded to the paternal throne in 1825; and, after a short reign of five years, was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand II., in 1830.

He was first married to Maria Christina, of the house of Savoy, by whom he had one son, Francis Lepold, born in January, 1835. His second marriage was with Maria Teresa of Austria, daughter of the Archduke Charles. By this lady he has had issue:—Luigi Maria, Count of Trani, born 1838; Alfonso Maria, Count of Caserta, born 1841; Maria Annunziata, born 1844; Maria Clementina Immacolata, born 1844; Gaetano Maria, Count of Gagenti, born 1846; Pasquale, Count of Bari, born 1852.

The successor to the throne of Naples is Ferdinand's only son by the Princess of Savoy—Francis Leopold—now twenty-four years of age. He has been known to the world as the Duke of Calabria; but hitherto he has given no particular evidence of being more than the King's son, and will disappoint no one should he walk in the footsteps of his father. The deceased monarch was the protector of the Jesuits his son was their companion. Unless, therefore, the threatnings of revolution should prudentently counsel a change of policy to the young man, Naples will probably remain the Naples of King Bomba.

The young monarch will doubtless now be considerably embarrased. At the moment of his father's death every preparation was being made for his marriage with the daughter of the Duke Maximilian, of Munich. The bride had left her father's palace but one week before, and was on her way to Naples, where the imposing marriage ceremony was to take place.

CONCERT.—We are happy to learn that Miss Biscaccianti, the celebrated singer, will give a Concert in this city in a few days.

Speaking of her Concert in Boston on Saturday night last, the *Journal* says:—

"The welcome to Mme. Biscaccianti was hearty and unanimous, and her recognition of this tribute, as well as her entire deportment throughout the evening was eminently ladylike and graceful. Few of those present—even with the remembrance of former abilities to build anticipation upon—were probably prepared for such beautiful vocalism as Mme. Biscaccianti displayed in her songs.—Every intonation sounded as pure and delightful as if emitted from the skillful playing of a flute. There was a touching pathos in subdued passages which effect a sympathetic bond with the audience. In upward reaches her voice soared into such regions of spiritual beauty as to transfix the emotions in entrancing pleasure. It has not been our lot to hear such delicious vocalization for a long period."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to have to announce the sudden demise of Mr. Charles Coulombe, [detective] for twenty-five years a member of the Police force of this city. His loss will be greatly felt by the citizens.

## Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, was held on Wednesday, February 9, 1859.

PRESENT:—Hon. John Molson, Sir George Simpson, Wm. Dow, Hector Russel, Jas. Logan, Wm. Macdonald, Benjamin Hutchins, George E. Molson, Robert Anderson, Chas. S. Peirce, John Ostell, Thos. Watson, William Molson. W. E. Phillips, Ed. Ryan (representing Thos. Ryan,) Mr. Justice Gale, Robert Morris, John Scriver, Johnston Thomson, T. R. Johnston (representing Mrs. Connolly,) James Scott, William Bleakley, Walter Benny, Thos. Peck, William Murray, Benj. Hall, &c.

Edward Ryan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. A. Merry appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having opened the Meeting, the Secretary read the Report of the Directors, as follows:—

*To the Shareholders of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company;*

GENTLEMEN,—When your Directors had the pleasure of submitting their last Annual Report, this Continent was suffering from an extraordinary crisis, which deranged the whole course of its business and paralised its commerce, seriously affecting the interests of your Company, in common with all Railroad undertakings.

Although an improvement has been going on during the course of the year, it could hardly be expected that the commercial energies of the people would at once restore business to its previous healthy and active position.

Your Directors entered upon their year of office with much anxiety, yet with strong hopes that the beneficial results of the union of the two late Companies would be made apparent, by an increased revenue and a diminished expenditure.

It is now with satisfaction they are enabled to congratulate the Stockholders upon a decided improvement in the affairs of the Company, within the past year, notwithstanding the commercial depression which has prevailed, and which has diminished the earnings of most Railroads, as compared with 1857.

The operation of your roads has been carried on with the usual care and prudence, and affords general satisfaction.

There has been but little variation in the several branches of traffic, from that of former years.

Statements are herewith submitted, of the receipts and expenditure, together with the balance sheet.

From these statements, you find that the receipts for the year ending the thirty-first of December last, amount to $220,980 95, and the current expenses to $119,465 88, or 54 and six-hundredths of the earnings; leaving a net balance, as gain, of $101,515 07 or $17,658 17 more than in 1857; the receipts of that year having been $215,627 38, and the expenditure $131,770 48.

The interest paid on Bonds and floating debt amounts to $92,903 86. This includes interest paid on Bonds given for the debt of the Caughnawa Road, which interest had not been previously met by the Company.

Your attention is here directed to the fact, that in the current expenditure account of the past year, are included the outlays on the Lacadie Bridge, the entire rebuilding of all the bridges and culverts, and the balasting of the line of the Lachine section, and filling the wharf at Leishman's Point. From the permanent character of these works, they ought not to be chargeable to the current expenditure of one year, but are fairly entitled to be distributed over five or six; which, if done, would show a further improvement in this year's profits. The construction account being closed, it was deemed advisable to allow these extraordinary items to remain charged to the general account for repairs.

The roads and appurtenances have been well kept up, consistent with true economy.

A code of Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the employees of the Company, has been adopted.

The roads, throughout their extent, have been subjected to frequent rigid examinations by the Railway Inspector; and all repairs and renewals been made, in accordance with his instructions.

Amongst the works ordered by him and completed, are a Y at Lachine, for the purpose of turning the trains, and another at Hemmingford; the latter became necessary as the Plattsburgh Railroad Company, now make the State Line their terminns, and prevent your Company from running your trains to Mooer's Junction, as heretofore.

The terminus at Lachine has been permanently removed from the lower wharf to Leishman's Point, which has caused a certain additional expenditure, to avoid the cost of maintaining two stations, it was necessary to select one, and as the upper wharf alone was available for winter use, the choice was imperative: the lower station, which is extensive, substantial and in good repair, may be advantageously leased for manufacturing purposes, and thus become an additional source of revenue.

The ferry steamer "Iroquois" has continued to do an improving business; she had a very thorough overhauling and repair, and together with the "Iron Duke," has been supplied with life boats, lock-up safety valve, steam-pump, and all other requisites for security to passengers under the direction of the Inspector of Steamkoats.

The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company lately opened the first section of their road from St. Johns to Farnham, connect- rangements have been effected between the Companies, of a satisfactory and mutually beneficial nature for operating the road, and trains now run in connection, affording facilities for communication with a considerable portion of the Townships. Another section is expected to be open in July, and before the close of the year, about forty miles will be in operation.

The entire wants of the rich agricultural country through which the line passes, will find their way over your road, and the productions of the land and of the forest, will be brought to market in return.

The advantages of this feeder to your road are already sensibly felt, and your Directors are fully alive to its importance and value.

The Stock held by your Company in the Industry Railroad, is now becoming of value. A dividend equal to four per cent. on the investment, has been paid from the business of the past season.

The best understanding exists between the various Railroad and Steamboat interests connecting at Rouse's Point, and your Company.

Under all circumstances, your Directors feel that the result of the Company's operations affords satisfactory evidence that your roads will always command a full share of both passenger and freight traffic; and with a return of commercial prosperity, and the natural increase of business, from the growth and progress of this new country, there is strong reason to expect that they will become prosperous, and yield a return to their Shareholders.

The running operations of your roads have been exceedingly regular, and the several officers have performed their duties most satisfactorily.

(Signed,) JOHN OSTELL,
President.

Montreal, February 9, 1859.

Moved by Benj. Hutchins, Esquire; seconded by William Watson, Esquire:

"That the report now read be adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the Shareholders"

Passed unanimously.

The Auditors submitted the following report:

*To the Stockholders of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, and have found them correct. We therefore confirm the correctness of the Balance Sheet submitted at the last Annual Meeting, assuming the Balance Sheet of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company of July, 1857, when the accounts of that Company were transferred to this, to be correct.

We regret very much that owing to the death of Mr. Spiers, one of the Auditors appointed at the Annual Meeting, held on the tenth February last, and the late period at which his successor was appointed by the Board, we have not had time to examine books and vouchers of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company from the first of January, 1857, but have verified the balances brought forward from the Ledger, and whilst we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the accounts so transferred, we think it desirable that the books should be audited.

We also beg leave to suggest the propriety of hereafter appointing Auditors for the current year, as it would be much more convenient to examine the books and vouchers at the end of each month, or each quartor, than at a later period; and it would also facilitate the office work of the Company.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed)
W. E. PHILLIPS, } *Auditors.*
B. HUTCHINS, }

Moved by Robert Anderson, Esq., seconded by W. E. Phillips, Esq.,

"That B. Hutchins and Wm. Bleakley, Esqrs., be appointed Scrutineers to take the ballot for election of Directors."

Passed.

Moved by W. E. Phillips, Esq., seconded by Johnston Thomson, Esq.,

"That Sir George Simpson, Hon. John Molson, and Wm. Molson, Wm. Dow, Wm. Macdonald, Thomas Ryan, John Ostell, Charles S. Peirce and John Carter, Esquires, be elected Directors for the ensuing year."

Passed unanimously.

Moved by James Scott, Esq., seconded by Robert Morris, Esq.,

"That Johnston Thomson and W. E. Phillips, Esquires, be requested to audit the books and accounts of the Company for the year 1858 and for the current year, and to report to the next annual meeting."

Moved by Johnston Thomson, Esq., seconded by Walter Benny, Esq.,

"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President and Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Company, and that the President, John Ostell, Esq., be requested to accept of the sum of £500, as a mark of the opinion which the Shareholders entertain of his untiring and zealous efforts in the performance of his arduous duties."

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Thos. Peck, Esq., seconded by Walter Benny Esq.,

"That the zeal and ability shown by the Vice-President, William Molson, Esquire, in the exercise of his duties, deserve the best thanks of the Stockholders, which they most cordially tender to him, and also request his acceptance of £250, as a slight testimony of their appreciation of his valuable services."

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Jas. Scott, Esq.; seconded by Robert Morris, Esq.:

"That the best thanks of the Company are due to the Secretary, W. A. Merry, for his valuable services during the past year."

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Ryan having vacated the chair, it was taken by Johnston Thomson, Esq., and the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously tendered to Mr. Ryan, for his assistance and able conduct in the chair.

W. A. MERRY,
*Secretary.*

SNOW-SHOE MATCH LAST WEDNESDAY.—A walking match of five miles, for the Champion Medal of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club, came off on Wednesday afternoon last, over the Mile End Race Course. By the rules of the Club no member is entitled to keep this medal except he wins the annual walking race for two successive seasons; last year it was won by Mr. N. Hughes after a hard tug with Mr. W. H. Rintoul. On Wednesday last the following gentlemen were entered for the race: Messrs. Nicholas Hughes, W. H. Rintoul, and Andrew McCulloch. At the word "go" from the Stewards they all started off in fine style and kept together for the first half mile, when, unfortunately, one of Mr. Rintoul's snow-shoes came off, and before he could get it properly adjusted the others were so very far ahead that he saw it would be useless to attempt to catch up with them, he therefore retired from the contest, to the great disappointment of the spectators, who expected to see a well contested race between him and Mr. Hughes. The tug of war was now between Messrs. McCulloch and Hughes, and for the first four miles they, kept close together, Mr. Hughes leading, but at the last mile Hughes 'put on steam', and came in about fifty yards ahead of McCulloch; the five miles were walked in sixty minutes, and considering the very heavy state of the track this was pretty 'tall walking' *a la Raquette*. Mr. McCulloch, who had never before attempted a walking race, showed great spirit in the manner in which he kept up the pace through deep snow against such a veteran walker as Mr. Hughes.

SKATING CLUB.—We have to thank the members of this Club for a very neat copy of their rules accompanied by a ticket of admission to their rink, and are glad of the opportunity of directing attention to so excellent institution. The curlers for a long time had the winter to themselves—they were the only sportsmen, who, to use a word of our Gallic neighbours, were bold enough to *exploiter* so rugged a realm. Having "all out of doors" thus to themselves they used to make a good deal of noise about it. But a year or two ago the snow-shoers entered on a lively contest with the previous monopolists. Yet these two camps divided the frozen kingdoms pretty equally. If the curlers kept to the waters of the old St. Lawrenee, and such outlets as have been recently made for him, the other side as naturally took to the land, and made the mountain their chosen locality. But now the skaters are fairly embarked against the old fashioned curlers; and, without any disrespect to these latter gentlemen, we confess ourselves fond enough of novelties to think that the last sport is the most agreeable. This, however, is a question of taste, and far be it from us to disregard the old proverb, except upon one point, in which we are sure that the most fervent curlers will agree with us. We find that a large number of ladies join in the amusements of the skating club, a fact, which, of course, must put the curlers altogether out of court. The present skating rink is near the old reservoir at the back of Sherbrooke Street.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday, before C. J. Coursol, Esq., Chairman, Maria Ducharme was put on her trial for stealing a number of pieces of wood from the House of Antoine Davignon, St. Hyacinthe. The Court found that there was nothing to support the indictment, and the jury was directed to hand in a verdict of acquittal; the prisoner was discharged.—Joseph Fontaine was arraigned for stealing a sheep, the property of Louis Labonté, Township of Acton. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Jetté, and acquitted. The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this [Friday] morning.

The admirers of Burns, in Huntingdon and its vicinity, celebrated the centenary of his birth [illegible] at Barrett's Hotel, at which a large number of the admirers of Scotia's bard were present. The chair was filled by J. Davidson, Esq.; R. B. Somerville, M.P.P., and Major Reid acting as croupiers. Toasts and speeches suitable to the occasion were given, and a number of Burns' most admired songs were sung during the evening.

Miss Sutherland's Concert last night, at the Mechanics' Hall, was a perfect success. The house was filled to the door, and the entire performance was received with every symptom of satisfaction. Miss Sutherland was in excellent voice, and acquitted herself in a manner highl creditable as a singer of Scottish songs.

Mr. Carpenter's third and last lecture will take place this evening, 11th inst.—See advertisement.

## ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

January 21.

TEA.—After the receipt of China letters on Monday morning a good inquiry set in for common to medium and fine blackish leaf Congou, at rates not previously obtainable; but the supply on offer is small, which checks larger operations. In other descriptions of blacks and greens there is not much change to note, but prices are well sustained. Common Congous are now saleable at 1s. per lb.

LONDON MARKETS.

January 20.

INDIGO.—The Guatemala sales have gone off with animation, nearly the whole finding purchasers; the rates obtained for sorts under 4s 9d were fully 4d above October terms, qualities above 5s went at par to 3d advance. The currency ruled from 3s 6d to 7s 2d.

METALS.—Spelter a slow sale, and the currency £22 15s to £23. Tin less in request but held firmly, East India at 131s to 133s. For Copper, market quiet. Prices for Lead fully as high. In the market for Scotch Pig Iron there is more firmness, and mixed numbers bring 58s 6d per ton cash.

OILS.—A fair demand for Linseed, and few sellers under 29s 3d on the spot, and 30s for delivery. Rapeseed dull of sale; foreign refined 46s 3d to 46s 6d, and brown 42s to 42s 6d. Palm wanted, and fine not easily to be obtained under 42s. Demand for Cocoa Nut increases, and 42s paid for Cochin to arrive. Sperm not easily to be obtained at previous rates.

SPICES.—Pimento: Purchases are cautiously made, and rather lower rates accepted. At auction low quality sold at $2\frac{5}{8}$d to $2\frac{3}{4}$d per lb. Mace: Prices are scarcely sustained, and 1s to 1s 5d for low to mid was realised. Ginger: Jamaica in scanty supply, and there being several buyers rates continue to advance. Bengal sells at some advance, and fetched 16s to 16s 6d per cwt. for rough. Pepper: The currency is less firm, but Singapore sold at $3\frac{1}{8}$d to $3\frac{3}{8}$d for sound. Zanzibar Pods were taken in at 70s, being above the value. Italian Paste: Demand is not better, and was taken at 7d to $7\frac{3}{4}$d per lb. Cinnamon: There are still sellers at moderate quotations, and Ceylon went for firsts at 1s 8d, seconds 1s 4d, thirds 1s 1d, and broken at 9d per lb. Nutmegs: Purchases readily made, in consequence of rather lower rates having been submitted to. In public sale they realised for small brown 1s 4d to 1s 8d, and 1s 9d to 2s 6d for mid to good brown. Cassia Lignea. Some transactions at 94s to 100s per cwt.

SPIRITS.—Rum is still wanted, the lowest quotation for Leewards is 1s 7d proof, and Demerara 2s 1d. The quantity of Rum landed at this port last week was 350 puns, and in corresponding time in former year 405.

BIRTH,

In this city, on the 10th instant, the wife of S. C. Monk, Esq., of a son.

**Montreal Thistle Curling Club.**

THE playing to decide on the Fin Members entitled to compete for THE SNUFF-BOX will commence SATURDAY, 12th instant, 11 A. M., Sharp.

Fab. 11 35

**MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.**

**Tenders for Stock.**

THE STOCK of the recent issue, which remains unsubscribed for, and that portion arising from Fractional Parts of Shares, is hereby offered to Public Competition.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Company in Montreal, until MONDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon, for EIGHTY-THREE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Company.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to pay the amount of Stock allotted to them on or before Thursday the 24th inst.; and if not then paid, the stock will be resold.

Tenders to be addressed to

JAMES DAKERS,
Secretary.

Feb. 11. u-fm 33

## By Telegraph.

*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

Leavenworth, February 9.

The Utah mail of the 18th ultimo has arrived, but news barren of interest.

The District Court was expected to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th.

Many persons were leaving Salt Lake City for Pikes Peak.

A memorial to Congress, asking admission into the Union under the old State of Desert Constitution, was under consideration in the Legislature.

St. Louis, February 9

The California Overland mail, of the 17th ultimo, arrived here this evening.

An immense mass meeting of Hebrews and Protestants had been held at San Francisco to express their indignation at the abduction of the Jewish Boy Mortara.

The deposits of gold in the Mint for the week ending January the 15th, was nearly 12,000 ounces.

Martin Gallagher, one of the victims of the Vigilance Committee had recovered $3,000 damages from Captain Smith, of the barque Yankee, for deporting him to the Sandwich Islands under a decree of banishment issued by the Committee.

A new and rich silver mine had been discovered in Santa Clara Co.

St. Louis, February 10.

Dates from Honolulu, of December 25, reached San Francisco.

There was a terrific storm on the 16th Dec. Streets were flooded, houses submerged, and much property destroyed.

Eighteen of the crew of the "Maria Theresa," of New-Bedford, were imprisoned by the Consul.

Washington, February 10.

The House Investigating Committee on Printing have discovered another fraud of between $20,000 and $30,000 in a contract with a Philadelphia House for paper.

Private advices from Jacksonville, Florida, states that a vessel left that port a few weeks ago for Africa to take in a cargo of Slaves, and that a brig sailed the day previous to meet her at sea and transfer the cargo.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 10.

Flour—Receipts light. State and Western unchanged; sales of Western 7800 bbls; Superfine State $5,10@5,25; Extra $5,50@5,85; Round Hoop Ohio $6@6,15; common to good extra Western $5,60@6,15. Southern unchanged; sales 500 bbls; $5,50@$6 for common to good; $6,10@7,75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour—Superfine nominal; Extra $6,30@7,25.

Wheat dull; sales 10,000 bushels Milwaukie Club at $1,20; White Michigan $1,50.

Corn dull and sales trifling; mixed 84@96c; new yellow 80c@84c.

Oats steady. Sales small.

Pork steady; sales 300 bbls; Mess $18 for old and $18,50 for new; Prime $13,50@13,75.

Lard heavy; sales 500 packages at 12c @ $12\frac{1}{2}$c.

Stocks are in better demand at a slight improvement on former prices, closing buoyant.

Money on call is active at 5 per cent, and short 1st class paper 6@7 per cent.

Exchange is held firmly at $109\frac{3}{4}$.

Groceries are without further change and the market is quiet.

## Business Notices.

*Holloway's Pill's.*—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion, are infallible indications of a torpid stomach and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation. But it is not therefore necessary to send for a doctor. A course of Holloway's great cathartic alternative, and tonic remedy will remove every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements, but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis.

Feb. 7. DC-r-31

☞ 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

COD LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY

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

Feb. 7. du-DC-31

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N.H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:—

Gentlemen,—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of *Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters*, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been tronbled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhoea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians, from whom I obtained only temporary relief. I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxygenated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the Oxygenated Bitters the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use.

Yours respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.

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 31

WANTED.—A Competent Person as SALESMAN in a Gentleman's Haberdashery and Oufitting Establishment.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 11. 35.

WANTED,

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

Feb. 11. 35

WANTED,

A Strong Active LAD, about 17, for Store and Message Work, at

WEIR & DUNN'S,
Great St. James Street.

February 11. 35

WANTED,

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

February 11. 35

**NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.**

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

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

REFRESHMENTS will be provided.

The MUSEUM will be open during the Evening.

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

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.

Feb. 8. 32

**GRAND MASONIC BALL.**

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

**ST. LAWRENCE HALL,**
ON
**Thursday, February 24th, 1859.**

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

STEWARDS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. L. Levey, | 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

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY**
**PROMENADE CONCERT,**
IN AID OF THE
**ST. ANDREW'S HOME,**
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
**CITY CONCERT HALL,**
ON
**Tuesday Evening, 15th February.**

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

Particulars in future advertisement.

Feb. 9. 33

**LECTURES,**
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
**HOWARD DIVISION**
OF THE
**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

PHILIP P. CARPENTER, Esq.,
WILL DELIVER THE
**Third and Last Lecture of the COURSE,**
AT THE
**MECHANICS' HALL,**
To be followed by a beautiful
EXHIBITION OF DISSOLVING VIEWS,
ON
**THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 11TH INST.,**
*SUBJECT:*
"The Best Means of Maintaining Health."

To commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7·30.

Tickets 25 cents; to admit a Lady and Gentleman 37½ cents; Children under twelve, 12½ cents; to be had as previously advertised and at the Door.

Feb. 10. 34

**WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES**
BEFORE THE
**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**
**Principal Dawson,**
McGILL COLLEGE,
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE,
ON
**Wednesday Evening, 16th Feb.,**
AT THE
**MECHANICS' HALL,**
SUBJECT.—*The Geology of Coal.*

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

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

J. L. MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.

Feb. 11. 35

**BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES.**

**FREE LECTURES.**

THE next LECTURES of the COURSE will be DELIVERED, at the
**MECHANICS' HALL,**
**On Monday Evenings, the 7th and 14th of February inst.,**
BY
**T. Sterry Hunt, Esq.,**
On "THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA."

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

Jan. 14. d fm 11

**Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal.**

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1859.

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

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

February 8. 32

**WEST END GROCERY.**

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

50 tubs of Superior Family Butter
Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams
Gruyere Cheese and
Finnan Haddies.

—ALSO RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,—

A few boxes Fresh Lemons and Sweet Oranges.

ANTHONY WALSH,
1 & 3 St. Antoine Street.

Feb. 11. 35

**1859.**
**STORAGE! STORAGE!**

THE subscriber will continue to receive, on Storage, during the current year, all descriptions of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE, *either in bond or free.*

☞ Merchants, before engaging stores, are invited to examine his Tariff, which, in one charge, covers Cartage, Inspection, Cooperage, Storage, Insurance, Labor, &c., &c.

For the convenience of the City trade additional room has been secured in Young's Buildings, McGill Street, more particularly for Bonded Goods.

☞ Arrangements have been made for Cash advances, to a limited extent, on property stored with the Undersigned,

JNO. CAMPBELL,
Young's Buildings, Canal;
Or to D. ALLAN POE,
14 St. Sacrament Street.

10th Feb'y, 1859. m-34

**Butter, Split Peas & Indian Meal.**

THE Subscribers offer for Sale—
250 Firkins and Kegs Butter
100 Brls Split Peas
110 do Indian Meal.

GREGORY & CO.,
37 Commissioners Street.

February 9. 1m-33

**HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT**
F
**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

**NOTICE.**

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly able to take charge of a set of BOOKS and fill an appointment as SECRETARY to a Public Company and publicly advocate its claims if necessary, or to take the management of any large concern is desirous of meeting with some such opening in Montreal.

For further information. Apply to

B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James' Street.

Feb. 9. d-tfs-34

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public at large for the liberal support he has so long received while in Business, and begs to state that, on FIRST MAY next, he will REMOVE his Business to those extensive Premises, (right opposite his present stand,) No 8 St. John Street, SIGN of the GOLDEN BELL, where said Business shall be carried on in a more extensive scale. BLACK and WHITE SMITH WORK in every branch; Steamboat and House Bell-hanging in the newest and most approved styles; Salamander and Box Safes and Safe Vault Doors of every description; Locks, Keys, &c., &c.; and trusts, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN BOYD.

N. B.—BRANDS and STAMPS of every description MADE and CUT to order.

February 10. 2mdn TM 34

**REMOVAL.**

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

February 9 1m-33

**GENERAL AGENCY.**

The undersigned, being practically acquainted with the General Manufactured Articles of the country, from long experience as a Master Builder, will endeavour, by past experience, to give general satisfaction as an Agent for the Sale of all articles connected with the Arts and Manufactures committed to his care. He will make immediate payments upon all sales or advances as may be agreed upon. The growing wants of the City and Suburbs, at the request of a number of proprietors of Real Estate, has induced him to offer his services for the Sale and care of all descriptions of property, and to collect accounts as they become due. He will devote a portion of his time to the Superintendence of New Buildings, Repairs, or alterations.

He would also say to those at a distance, with whom he is unacquainted, that he will give satisfactory reference as to character and position in society and promptness and attention to Business duties, to some of the principal Mercantile and Banking Institutions of this city.

All communications left at the Mechanics Institute, or addressed Box, Post Office, will meet with immediate attention.

H. MUNRO.

February 8. 32

ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT, *Enjoyed during the Policy-holder's own Life.*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND [FOUNDED 1838]

9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

The Share of Profit allocated to Policy-holders of the first series has now attained to 35 per cent. (or 7s. per £1 Stg.) of their Annual Payments,—reducing them to the following sums:—

*Policies of £1000 Sterling.*

| Age 25. | Age 35. | Age 45. | Age 60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $69.35 | $90.15 | $117.31 | $207.20 |

The Annual Income of the Association is now $671,600.

☞ *CLOSE OF SCHEME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.*

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

APPLICATIONS must be lodged at the Offices or Agencies on or before the 5th day of April next, 1659.

JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 5, 1859. s 30

**Municipal Debentures for Sale.**

FOR SALE £13 000 of Debentures of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, payable in Six Years from the 1st Feb., inst., and bearing interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, payable half yearly.

Apply to

A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer,
Huron and Bruce,
Goderich, C.W.

February 7. 31

**NEWELL'S TRICHOSTHENE.**

THE only TRUE HAIR TONIC IN USE—Just received, and for Sale at Medical Hall.

JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.

February 9. 33

**MEDICAL HALL.**

LLOYD'S EUXESIS—A delightful preparation for SHAVING, without the use of SOAP or WATER.

JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.

February 9. 33

**MEDICAL HALL.**

JUST RECEIVED—
Cushman's Chemical Food
Cushman's Syrups of Hypophosphites

Recommended so highly by Dr. Churchill as a specific for TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.

Feb. 9. 33

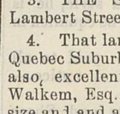
**Steamer and General Shipping Agency.**

AN active person, acquainted with this Business, is now open for an engagement as Freight and Passenger Agent for upper Lake Steamers, or other General Shipping Agency requiring energy and attention.

Best city references. Early application desirable Address "B" Herald Office.

January 12. 9

TO LET



THE following Premises, belonging to the Heirs of the late Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart.

1. THE SHOP and DWELLING on corner of St. Lambert and Notre Dame Streets recently occupied, by Rozand & Ewing, and Miss May.
2. THE SHOP and DWELLING lately occupied by R. Warner, Tobacconist.
3. THE SHOP and DWELLING in St. Lambert Street, all in same block.
4. That large STONE HOUSE, Main Street, Quebec Suburbs, with garden in front and rear; also, excellent out-houses, now occupied by C. Walkem, Esq., formerly the Engineer Office, for size and and airy situation it is well suited for a respectable Boarding House, or School.
5. The House adjoining, with SHOP and DWELLING, at present leased by Mr. Wright.

Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.

January 30. n-mwf-25

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!**

**KEGS AND TINS.**

A LARGE Supply just received—prime quality.

ALEX McGIBBON.

January 26. 21