Parliamentary Debates on Clergy Reserves: Resolutions, Amendts, & Votes finally
How this great Question has exemplified "Responsible Government"!
(See the Editorial Comments) —

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

P.S. Great Vote against Democracy & Progress, in the Liberal Parliament sitting at Toronto.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1850. NUMBER 101.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscribers:—
Twankay Teas, in chests and boxes,
Gunpowder and Imperial, in catties,
Souchong, in chests,
Double Refined Sugar,
Porto Rico do
Laguayra Coffee,
Carolina Rice,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Cloves, Black Pepper,
London Pickles, assorted,
Patent Sperm Candles,
Pot and Pearl Barley,
Tobacco Pipes,
Shot, assorted numbers,
Putty, in cwt. casks.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
June 6, 1850. 84

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers:—
Triple Clarified Bordeaux Vinegar, in hhds. and qr. casks,
French Plums, in boxes and jars,
Salad Oil,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
Fruits, in Brandy, Olives,
Walnuts, assorted Liqueurs,
Wine Corks,
Hennessey's Brandy.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
June 6, 1850. 84

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Sandeman & Co's, Port Wines, various grades, in pipes, hhds and qr-casks
Pemartin & Co's and Duff, Gordon & Co's } Pale & Brown Sherries, in hhds and qr-csks
Blackburn & Co's Madeiras, in pipes, hhds and qr-csks
Bruce & Co's Teneriffe, in do do do
Ruinart & Co's Superior Champagne
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
Montreal, June 6, 1850. 84

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
500 boxes LIVERPOOL SOAP
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
June 6, 1850. 84

THE Undersigned have for Sale, at their Stores, Pointe à Calliere, nearly opposite the Steamboat Wharf—
2000 Barrels Mess Pork
250 do Prime Mess do
500 do Prime do
100 do Prime Mess Beef
300 do Lard
500 kegs do
100 brls Grease
500 do Tallow
50 do Hams
50 casks "Kentucky" Smoked Hams and Shoulders
HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.
May 8. 59

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
PORK—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime
BEEF—Prime Mess and Prime, in tierces and barrels
HAMS—of superior quality and packed in tierces.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
April 20. 48

GUNPOWDER—
Just received ex "Munro,"—
CO, FO, FF, FFF, and TP. of the best description. Also, Canister of very superior quality, in half lbs and lbs.
And for Sale by
GILMOUR & Co.,
No. 9, St. Sacrament Street.
May 20, 1850. 69

OLIVE OIL:—Just landed ex "John Bull," 30 Small Hhhds Fine Olive Oil, for Sale by
JOHN CARTER & CO.
May 14. 64

CASTILE SOAP:—100 boxes Castile Soap, just received and for Sale by
JOHN CARTER & CO.
May 14. 64

WEIGHING MACHINES and COUNTER SCALES of all Sizes, each Scale warranted to be correct, made by John McWatters. A liberal discount made to the Trade, for Sale only by
J. HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street.
May 9. 60

FOR SALE—
Pearl and Pot BARLEY.
D. P. JANES,
Pointe à Calliere.
May 10. 61

FOR SALE:—
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY, Pale and Brown, in bond or free
BUTTON BLUE and
BUTTER in kegs
THOS KAY & CO.,
Wharf, near St. Joseph Street.
January 5. 3

BOILER PLATE—
For Sale by the Subscriber—
10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted, 3.16, 1.4. 5.16.
JOSEPH N. HALL,
Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
January 24, 1850. 11

FOR SALE:—Superior LARD, in kegs and barrels.
D. P. JANES,
Point à Callière.
May 14. 64

500 BALES COTTON
Wadding and Batting
FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Agent for the Christieville Factory.
GEORGE BENT.
June 2. 80

LONDON PERFUMERY, including an invoice of choice Articles, from the Celebrated House of A. Roland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Just received by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Stree
May 7. 58

TWANKAY—200 boxes for Sale, ex "Montreal" and "Britannia".
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

SOAP:—500 boxes Liverpool SOAP, for Sale by TORRANCE & BUSTEED.
May 28. 76

COALS—Large Steam and Smith's.
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

THE Subscribers are receiving:—
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Lump Alum
Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay
Double Sifted Pepper
Pimento
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Cloves
Genuine Cayenne Pepper
Fine East India Castor Oil
Genuine (English) Patent Medicines &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

OATMEAL—125 Barrels for Sale by
TORRANCE & BUSTEED,
21, St. Peter Street.
May 20. 69

WHITING—
50 casks WHITING for Sale by
TORRANCE & BUSTEED.
June 5. 83

Oils.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Olive Oil
Pale Seal do
Whale do
Cod do
In Hhds and Barrels
TORRANCE & BUSTEED.
No. 21, St. Peter Street.
May 29, 1850. 77

SMITHS' COALS:—A Cargo of Superior quality, for Sale by
THEODORE HART.
June 6. tis—84

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex "Sydney," from London:—300 Dozen MOGUL CARDS, Plain and Coloured Backs.
Just received—for Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
June 20. 96

SCYTHES.—Linley's narrow Canada GRASS SCYTHES
Do. CORN SCYTHES
For Sale by
PHILIP HOLLAND.
June 19. r—95

PIG IRON:—200 Tons Gartsherrie No 1, ex "Chester," for Sale by
THEODORE HART.
June 15. 92

JUST RECEIVED—
500 Boyes Sterl's SOAP, for Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
June 12. 89

CLARETS:—100 Cases each 1 dozen
"C. LAFITTE"
"C MARGAUX"
"ST. JULIEN"
"MEDOC"
—WITH,—
Barsac, Johanesberg, Hockheimer, Hock, Sauterne, &c.
On Hand and for Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
June 19. 95

PACKING SALT:—A Cargo Afloat ex "Robert Watson," from Cadiz.
For Sale by
THEODORE HART.
May 20. d mwf—69

STEAM COALS:—A Cargo Afloat, for Sale by
THEODORE HART.
June 6. tis—84

FOR SALE ex "Lady Elgin," from London—
Loaf, Crushed and Bastard Sugars
Martell's Brandy, DeKuyper's Gin
Indigo, Twankay Tea, Glue, Whiting
Petersburgh Y. C. Tallow, Palm Oil, &c.
THEODORE HART.
May 20. d mwf—69

MORTON'S WHISKEY—
100 puncheons } 50 O P
150 casks }
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
June 14. 91

120 CASKS BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE
150 casks ABBOTT'S DOUBLE STOUT
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
June 14. 91

100 CASKS SODA ASH, strength 56 per cent
50 casks Chloride of Lime
50 do Washing Soda
25 carboys Nitric Acid
25 do Sulphuric do
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON,
Sole Agent, in Canada, for Charles Tennant & Co. of Glasgow.
June 14. 91

BLASTING POWDER—
To arrive—for Sale by
ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & CO.
June 14. r—91

LAMP BLACK, in barrels (¼ lb papers)
VENETIAN RED, in 1, 2 and 3 cwt csks
CHALK, in Tierces and Barrels
JOHN CARTER & CO.
June 13. 90

MAW'S PREPARED TEATS, an improved Article, just received.
ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.,
Chemists, next the Court House.
June 7. 85

LINSEED OIL—
Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL in hhds and qr casks, for Sale by
TORRANCE & BUSTEED.
June 5. 83

1840 VINTAGE of COGNAC BRANDY:—20 Cases, each 1 dozen, of J. Hennessy's Finest Pale Cognac Brandy
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
June 19. 95

JAMAICA RUM:—5 Puncheons "very old" in Store and for Sale by
J. B. TORRY,
No. 7, St. Sacrament Street.
June 19. 95

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—A Large Assortment just Received:—
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, and Spermaceti Tablet,
Finest Smyrna Sponges,
London Hair, and other Brushes,
ALFRED SAVAGE & Co., Chemists,
Next the Court House.
July 14. 91

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, ex Ships in Port—
Sugar, White Crushed
Brandy, Martell's, vintage 1848
Gin, DeKuyper's, in hogsheads
Teas—Twankay, Imperial, Young Hyson, Congous and Gunpowder
Indigo, Sulphur, Brimstone
Cloves, Nutmegs, Carraways
Pepper, Pimento, Sago, Arrowroot
Refined Saltpetre, Refined Borax, Zinc
Cassia, Liquorice, Bitter Almonds
Mustard, in jars, Isinglass
Starch, Satin Face and Rice
Candles, Belmont Sperm
Tobacco Pipes, Montreal manufacture
London Porter, Whiting
Ground Ginger, Root Ginger
Allum, Epsom Salts, Soda Ash
Sugar Candy, Currants, Castor Oil
Black Lead, Lamp Black, Copperas
Window Glass, assorted sizes
Glass Ware, in great variety and other articles
—ALSO,—
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw
Paints of all colours and qualities
Dry White and Red Lead
Putty, Yellow Ochre, Chrome Yellow
Whiting, Varnishes, Dry Colours
JESSE JOSEPH.
June 8. 86

FOR SALE:—
Bar Iron, English, Scotch and Refined
Sheet and Hoop Iron, for Nails and Working
Scrap Iron, Plough Moulds, Canada Plates
Pig Lead, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe
Block and Bar Tin
Copper, Braziers and Sheeting
Spades and Shovels and Frying Pans
Spring Steel, Cast Steel
Scythes, Sickles
JESSE JOSEPH.
June 8. 86

THE Subscriber respectfully offers for Sale to Families, by the Dozen or in Larger Quantities, an assortment of SUPERIOR BOTTLED WINES, among which are—
Blackburn's, Park's, Welche's, and Wood's .... } MADEIRA
Sandeman & Co., and Hunt's No. 1 . PORT
Do Very Superior Pale. SHERRY.
Smith & Co., do do
Duff, Gordon & Co., Gold.......... do
Perrier, Jouet & Co., (in Qts. and Pints........................ } CHAMPAGNE
St Julien and Medoc.............. CLARET

Cape Medeira, Brown Sherry, Lachryma Christie, Sauterne, Barsac, Medoc, Curaçoa, Chablie, and a variety of Cordials, in cases.
—ALSO,—
Pale, Dark, and Cherry Brandies, Scheidam, and very fine Old Jamaica, Penner's Cider, and London Porter, in Quarts and Pints.
—TOGETHER WITH,—
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., at very Low Prices.
NEIL McINTOSH,
No. 27, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1848. 231

TO CONNOISSEURS IN EAU DE COLOGNE.—Two Cases just Received—"Farina's" first quality.
ALFRED SAVAGE & Co., Chemists,
Notre Dame Street,
Next the Court House.
June 14. 91

HOUSE COAL:—A Cargo of Best Newcastle ex "Thalia," for Sale by
THEODORE HART.
June 15. 92

FOR SALE.

New Spring Goods.

ROBERT WEIR,
WHOLESALE STATIONER
AND
Account Book Manufacturer,
NO 7, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED ex "Favorite," "Home," "California," &c. &c. his usual large SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, consisting of—
Potts; Foolscaps; Quarto Posts; Folio Posts; Demys; Mediums; Royals; Super Royals; Imperials; Drawing Papers; Black Edged and Bordered Note and Letter Paper; Cream Laid and Fancy Note and Letter Paper; Copying Paper; Tissue Paper; Hatter's Paper; Tracing Paper; Plate Paper; Marble Paper; Cartridges; Printing Demys; Royals; Rews, &c; Colored Demys; Royals; Double Crowns, &c; Fancy Colored Papers; Blottings; Gray and Brown Wrappings; Calenders; Post Wrappings; Metalic Paper; Copy Covers; Olive Pressings; Glazed Pressings; Pasteboards; Box Boards; Card Boards; Mill Boards; Bristol Board; Perforated Boards; Printing and Visiting Cards of all descriptions; Playing Cards; Conversation Cards; Card Cases; Quills; Steel Pens; Pen Holders; Pencil Cases; Patent Leads; Writing and Printing Inks; Ink Powders; Inkstands; India Rubber; Lead Pencils; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Water Stamps; Slates; Slate Pencils; Ivory Folders; Pink Tape; Pocket Books; Metallic Books; Copy Books; Leather of all descriptions; Parchments; Vellums; Binders' Cloth; Binders' Thread; Copying Letter Presses; Oiled Paper; Damping Brushes; Envelopes; Elastic Bands; Atlases; Maps, &c. &c.
R. W. begs to direct the attention of the trade to the above goods which he is prepared to sell at low rates.
Montreal, June 1, 1850. 80

CARPETING.

THOMAS MUSSEN
IS receiving, per "Montreal", "Britannia", "Cambria", "Albion", "Favorite", "Toronto", "St. Andrew", "City of Hamilton" "Alceste", "Anne", "Achilles", and other Vessels, a large and splendid assortment of CARPETING, of latest Styles and Patterns, which will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his CARPET WAREROOMS, adjoining his Establishment, consisting in part of—
Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpeting
Imperial 3-Cord Superfine and Fine Carpeting
Brussels and Venetian Stair Carpeting
—ALSO—
Plain and Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Bags, (all sizes), Watered Moreens, Worsted and Union Damasks, Fringes, Tassels, Curtain and Bell Hangings, &c. &c.
With his usual extensive Spring Importations of English and French FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.; SUPERFINE CLOTHS, FANCY and PLAIN CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS PLAIN and COLORED DRILLS, VESTINGS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERETTS, &c &c.
May 11, 1850. 62

NEW SPRING GOODS.
NOW receiving from the different Spring Vessels a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, including a Superior Lot of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c., which the Subscribers offer to the Trade, low, for Cash or Approved Credit.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
25, St. François Xavier Street, Near St. Paul Street, } Montreal, 9th May, 1850. 60

NEW GOODS.
PER Toronto, St Andrew, Alceste, Erromanga, Cambria, and other Vessels, the Subscriber will receive his customary supplies, of ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS and HABERDASHERY, which will comprise all the Cotton, Linen and Silk Staples, required by the Country Trade, with a complete assortment of the Smaller Goods—Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Laces, &c., which will be offered at low prices for Cash, and approved credit.
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

FOR SALE:—
26 cases Clark & Co's Superior Paisley Sewing Cottons
3 do assorted Buttons
10 do Bonnet Shapes and Crowns
6 do Tuscan and Straw Bonnets
6 do Shawls and Handkerchiefs
3 do Swiss and Tape Checks, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins
30 do assorted Small Wares
6 bales Wilton and other Ginghams
10 do Cotton Drills and Moles
20 do Printed and other Fents
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
1000 brls Extra and Superfine Flour
50 half brls Pastry do
150 brls Oatmeal, 224 lbs each
300 do Mess and Prime Mess Pork
350 kegs Dairy Butter
25 brls North Shore Salmon
60 do Green Codfish
45 drafts Large do
50 cwt Dry Codfish
500 bags Liverpool and Stoved Salt
—ALSO—
Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Apples, Pot Barley, Fish Oils, Wrapping Paper, Buffalo Robes, &c
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
East corner of St. Paul and McGill Sts
January 17. 8

FOR SALE—Mackerel No. 2 & 3
Herrings No. 1
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Pale Seal Oil
Straw do do
Porpoise do, double clarified
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Large Dry Table Cod Fish
Small do do
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

JUST LANDED, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—
100 doz English Split Skins, Nos. 1, 2, 3
500 yds Adhesive Plaster
50 casks Bi. Carb. Soda
200 lbs Refined Camphor, in jars
20 lbs No 1 Lint
10 jars Refined Liquorice
JOHN WHYTE,
No. 10, St. Sacrament Street.
June 7. 85

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber:—
50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
75 Satin Faced Starch
10 brls Twines
10 tierces Putty, in bladder and bulk
15 do Papered Lamp Black
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Paints, Wet and Dry, &c. &c.
JOHN WHYTE.
June 7. 85

FOR PRIVATE SALE by the Subscribers:—
Bleached and Brown Canvas, Nos. 0 & 6
Forfar Sheetings
White and Yellow Closing Thread
Plain and Twilled 2 Bushel Sacks
SCOTT & GLASSFORD,
204, St Paul Street.
June 5, 1850. 83

HOYLE'S PRINTS.
JUST RECEIVED, ex Amy Ann, Reindeer, and Alceste, 127 Bales and Cases of THOMAS HOYLE & SONS' well-known FABRICS, consisting of—
7.8, 9.8 and 5.4 Light Plates
7.8 Fancy Chocolate Plates
7.8 Fancy Prints
7.8 and 6.4 Mousseline de Laines
9.8 Regatta Shirtings.
—ALSO,—
14 cs. Rich Printed Muslins, put up in Dresses
J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.,
St. Joseph Street.
May 25. 74

RAYMOND & COMPANY
AND
VAN AMBURGH'S

MENAGERIES,
UNITED IN ONE LARGE AND VARIED EXHIBITION, CONSISTING
OF ALL THE
Rare Animals
NOW EXTANT NUMBERING
OVER ONE HUNDRED SPECIMENS,
Will Exhibit at Beaver Hall, Montreal,
JULY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 *and* 6.
ADMISSION 1s. 3d. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Doors open at TWO and Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

AMONGST this GREAT COLLECTION, which is the LARGEST ever EXHIBITED IN AMERICA, is the

Rhinoceros, or the Unicorn of Holy Writ;

The first and only one in America since 1836. The great difficulty in capturing this huge and savage creature together with the almost impossibility of keeping him alive in a climate so uncongenial to his habits and constitution, renders the exhibition of a living RHINOCEROS, the greatest Curiosity in the Animal Kingdom.

ALSO,
THE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
The only one in *America*; which is considered the most rare of all animals kept in a temperate climate for exhibition, they being only inhabitants of the most Frigid Zone.

In this great collection of Animals, will be seen

Fourteen Lions,

Of the *Finest Specimens* from different *Countries* some of which presented to the renowned VAN AMBURGH, by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in his recent tour through *Europe*. The MONSTER ELEPHANT COLUMBUS, the largest in America, *Weighing* 10,730 *Pounds*. Also, the Beautiful ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SULTAN, which has caused such a great sensation all over Europe, will go through a variety of Performances, such as Waltzing, Balancing, Ringing the Bell, Creeping on his fore-legs, Walking over his Keeper, Picking him Up, Drawing a Cork from a Bottle, &c. &c. &c.

MR. VAN AMBURGH,
THE MOST CELEBRATED OF ALL ANIMAL PERFORMERS, WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION IN A
DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
His Performances with the Terrific Groupe of LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, COUGARS, PANTHERS, &c. The same as performed by him in all the principal cities of EUROPE, with such great renown.

HIDERALGO,
THE LION TAMER, WILL GIVE A PERFORMANCE IN A
Den of Wild Animals,
Separate, and altogether different from Mr. VAN AMBURGH'S, making two Grand Animal Performances in the same Exhibition.
Many other performances will be given in the course of the Exhibition, such as PONIES, MONKEYS, &c.
A full description of the Animals, which the great experience, enterprise, and resources of the Proprietors have enabled to bring together in one LARGE and SPLENDID COLLECTION will be found in the Bills, at the principal Hotels, previous to the arrival of the Company.
The above Company have with them the only LIVING RHINOCEROS in America, and Mr. VAN AMBURGH is with the Company in person, and will perform with his own Trained Animals, at every Exhibition and he is not connected with any other establishment.
B. J. HUNT,
Agent for Raymond and Van Amburgh.
June 12, 1850. 89

SPRING ARRIVALS
OF
HATS AND CAPS.

A. BRESLER would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just OPENED his Stock of Spring and Summer HATS AND CAPS, which, in point of variety, quality and finish, cannot be surpassed in the city, while his prices will be found to correspond with the requirements of the times, as he is determined to do business at the lowest possible remunerating profit.
In connexion with his OLD STAND No. 109½, Notre Dame Street, he has now Opened the SPLENDID NEW STORE No. 86, in the same Street, nearly opposite the Old Court House, and as the Stock in each place is varied and complete, he respectfully solicits a call at either, or both, from those who require anything in his line of business.
A. BRESLER,
No. 109½ and 86, Notre Dame Street.
May 2. 54

CHOICE
HAVANA AND PRINCIPE
SEGARS,
Cavendish & Honey Dew Tobacco,
FANCY PIPES, &c.

Just Received by the Subscriber,
90,000 OF the very Choicest HAVANA SEGARS, of the following known Brands:—
LA PATRIAS,
NICKIADO,
CATHEDRAL,
PRESADOES,
CUBREYS,
MERIDIANO,
LONDON MODELS,
COBDEN'S FREE TRADE,
Pressed in beautiful Packages of 25, 50, and 75 Segars, of splendid quality, with several cases of fine Old Principe's; also, 250 boxes of Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobaccos, with a fresh supply of El Dorado Cut and Plug, Ambrosia Anti-Nervous Tobacco, the finest flavor ever imported into Canada—Verenas, Canaster, Portreco, Turkish and Havana Cut.
—And, just Landing,—
Fancy Clay Pipes, Meershaum Bowls, Hookahs, beautifully Fitted; Solid Leather and Hog Skin Segar Cases, Tobacco and Pipe Purses, and Snuff Boxes, of French and English Manufacture, with a large assortment of other Goods, which will be Sold very low,—and a great inducement will be offered to Upper Canada Merchants, who will find it to their interest to call and inspect the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN LEVEY.
Montreal, May 8, 1850. 59

READY MONEY!!!

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT & MILITARY TAILOR,
107, *Notre Dame Street,*
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS is now complete, comprising Superfine West of England and French Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Summer Vestings and Trowser Stuffs in great variety, which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, at the lowest prices, for Cash.
In continuing the system of doing business for Ready Money only, which he adopted in the early part of this Spring, he is convinced that it is equally for the advantage of the Buyer and the Seller, and respectfully invites those who have been in the practice of paying high prices on Credit to try how much cheaper they can have Clothes for Ready Money.
Still on hand some excellent FROCK and DRESS COATS, part of his Stock, which will be Sold at Cost Price.
Montreal, June 6, 1850. 84

Varennes Springs Water
CONSTANTLY on Sale, at the CANADA HOTEL, St. Gabriel Street. Price 3s. per dozen.
October 20. 200

DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothes, &c.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

LEANDRE LAFONTAINE,
143 CORNER OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS. 143

THE Undersigned has completed his assortment of Spring and Summer DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers to the Public at most moderate prices—*Twenty-Five per Cent Cheaper than any other Establishment in Montreal.*
His assortment of Dry Goods is Extensive and of the most various character, principally consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cotton-Fabrics, Linens, &c
Clothes of all Sorts made to Order, with Despatch.
The Public and Families are invited to the Establishment of the Undersigned, where he has on hand, besides his assortment of Dry Goods, the following Ready-Made Clothing, of all Sizes:—
300 Black Cloth Surtouts
700 do do
1000 do do
1200 do do
700 do do
Of all Colors, assorted
950 Chesterfields
1050 do
600 do
950 Cloth Shooting Coats
315 do do
960 do do
850 do do
1050 Tweed do
460 do do
750 do do
300 Cassimere Habits
500 do do
250 do do
1300 pairs of Black Cloth Pantaloons
250 do do
250 do do
300 do do
900 Cassimere do
975 do do
300 do do
450 do do
750 Satin Vests
413 do do
260 do do
350 do do
260 do do
400 do do
1550 do do
1250 B Cloth do
850 do do
650 do do
470 do do
666 do do
1200 Cassimere do
990 do do
770 do do
380 do do
270 do do
190 do do
250 pairs of Trowsers de Bouragan
900 do do Satinett
500 Satinett Habits
N.B.—The undersigned has always in his employ, the best working Tailors in this city.
LEANDRE LAFONTAINE.
Montreal, May 13, 1850. 63

Advances on Produce
TO NEW YORK OR LIVERPOOL.
THE undersigned are prepared to make liberal Advances on Produce consigned for Sale to Messrs. HIGGINSON, DAY & Co., New York, " PARSONS, DAY & Co., Liverpool.
J. & R. ESDAILE.
April 28. 3m—65

Advances on Consignments to Liverpool.
THE undersigned begs to give notice, that he continues to make ADVANCES IN CASH on Produce, Ashes, &c., consigned for Sale to Messrs. Millner, Borthwick & Co., Liverpool.
JNO. GLASS.
May 3. 55

WANTED.

WANTED—A Person to fill the Situation of PORTER and PACKER. None need apply with all unexceptionable character and reference. Enquire at this Office.
June 17. 93

WANTED—A Person to fill the Office of ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Montreal Horticultural Society. Apply to
GEORGE PLATT,
Rec. Secretary.
June 13. 90

WANTED,—A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the Grocery Business: he must be well recommended. Apply to T. S. Sutherland, 108, Notre Dame Street.
May 25. 74

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS, &c. &c.—As EDITOR, G. H. desires an Engagement. Addressed at 97, Notre Dame Street, before the 6th Day of June, shall be responded to.
May 31, 1850. 79

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION HOUSE.
DRY GOODS.
ENGLISH, AMERICAN and GERMAN FABRICS, for Sale by the Package, and to order from the different Manufacturers.
T. D. HALL.
Warehouse, 166, St. Paul Street, } (Late Armour & Whiteford's), }
May 15. 65

AGENCY FOR THE
Following American Manufactures,
GREAT FALLS, CHICOPEE, CABOT and DWIGHT DOMESTIC COTTONS, Brown and Bleached.
COCHECO PRINT WORKS, Dover, N.H.
—ALSO,—
Middlesex and Bay-State Woollen Manufactures, Shawls, &c., Lowell, Mass.
Orders taken for the above Fabrics, at Manufacturers' Prices, forwarded to all the Warehousing Ports in Canada, (E. & W.,) direct from the Works, and for Sale by the Package.
At No. 166, St. Paul Street.
T. D. HALL.
May 15. 65

DR. BERNARD,
Dentist,
No. 65, CRAIG STREET,
Directly facing the French Church.
HAVING completed the improvements in his residence, DR. BERNARD may now be consulted at all hours of the day. Persons who require DENTAL OPERATIONS are respectfully invited to give him a call at 65, Craig Street.
May 25. 74

TO BE SOLD.
A PAIR of Handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, quiet in Double and Single Harness, the Owner having no further use for them. Apply at the Herald Office.
November 1. 210

Storage in Bond.
ONE of the large first class STORES facing the Harbour, known as Try's Building, has been converted into a Customs' Warehouse, where parties can have Storage on reasonable terms, for GOODS in BOND.
Apply to
HOLMES, KNAPP & CO.
May 11. 3m—62

CHEAP CONFECTIONERY
FOR THE MILLION.
THE Subscriber in addition to his Retail Business has commenced the WHOLESALE TRADE, and will always have on hand a general assortment of CONFECTIONERY, which he will warrant to keep. Goods carefully Packed and Shipped free of charge. Persons from the country will do well to call at
107, *Notre Dame Street,*
before purchasing elsewhere.
S. McCONKEY,
No. 107, Notre Dame Street.
An Apprentice Wanted.
May 8. 59

DAGUERREOTYPE.
J. MACROW begs most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS from 142 to 144, Notre Dame Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his Line, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞Entrance, first door St. Joseph Street.
May 21, 1850. 70

Rypophagon.
JUST RECEIVED a supply of Winter and Thompson's Genuine RYPOPHAGON Shaving Soap, together with an assortment of Tooth Brushes, Sponges, &c.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
May 24 73

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Platt's Celebrated CHEESE
Smoked HAMS
BUTTER, in firkins
TORRANCE & BUSTEED,
No. 21, St. Peter Street.
May 28. 76

MR. F. G. JOHNSON,
Advocate, &c.
OFFICE REMOVED to No. 33, Little Saint James Street, (Judge Meredith's Buildings) Up Stairs.
May 29. 77

DAVID & JOSEPH,
Advocates,
33, *Little Saint James Street.*
E. D. David, } G. Joseph. }
January 22. 10

CARTER & CARTER,
Advocates,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
To No. 13½, St. Lambert Street,
Opposite to J. Belle, Esq., Notary Public.
May 9. 59

GEORGE PLATT,
Notary,
21½, *Little St. James Street, in rear of Christ's Church.*
May 17. 67

MR. E. L. PACAUD,
Advocate,
HAS OPENED his OFFICE in No. 25, St. Gabriel Street, above the Office of *L'Avenir.*
Mr. Pacaud will buy Militia Claims, Township Lands, and Government Debentures; he will act, also, as Agent.
Montreal, May 23, 1850. 1y—72

JAS. SCOTT, Jr.,
Accountant and Broker,
No. 27, St. Francois Xavier Street, corner of St. Sacrament Street.
June 11. tt 1m—88

MACRAE & WOOD,
ADVOCATES,
No. 23, Little St. James Street.
George Macrae. } D. R. Wood. }
May 31. 79

MESSRS MONTIZAMBERT & EASTON,
Advocates,
49, *Little Saint James Street.*
E. L. Montizambert, } R. Easton. }
May 7. 57

TETU'S HOTEL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Near the New Post Office,)
MONTREAL.
Montreal, July 30, 1844. 130

JAMES H. SPRINGLE,
Architect,
Office 36, Great St. James Street,
Late the Office of John Ostell, Esquire.
February 18. 1y—21

BOARD, &c.

MRS. GENAND, No. 1, Craig Street, begs to inform parties requiring ROOMS, that she can furnish comfortable Apartments, at her present residence.
May 18. 68

MRS. JAS. CONNELL, Senr., intends REMOVING on the 1st May next, to that central and pleasantly situated house, (the property of T. S. Judah, Esq.,) No. 46, Craig Street, where she can accommodate three or four Gentlemen with FURNISHED APARTMENTS and HALF BOARD. For terms and other particulars, application to be made at her present residence, No. 172, Notre Dame Street.
Mrs. C. can also accommodate a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN with FULL BOARD.
March 28. 41

Apartments.
A Single LADY or GENTLEMAN, (having their own Furniture,) can be accommodated with a SITTING and BED ROOM in an airy, pleasant part of the city. No other Lodgers. Apply at this office.
June 18. 94

Practical and Devotional Works
BY UNITARIAN WRITERS.
BARTOL'S Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life
Peabody's Memoir and Sermons
Bulfinch's Communion Thoughts
Furness's Domestic Worship
Ware on the Formation of the Christian Character
Channing's Entire Works, in 2 vols
Dewey's Entire Works, in 1 vol
A. P. Peabody's Doctrinal Lectures
Wilson's Scripture Proofs of Unitarianism
John Milton's Last Thoughts on the Trinity;
Dr. Channing's Discourse on the distinguishing opinions of Unitarians; and other Tracts
The "New York Christian Inquirer" of June 1st and 8th, containing Reports of the late Religious Anniversaries in Boston
For Sale by
J. McCOY,
Great St. James Street.
June 12. 89

NEW BOOKS,
RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS,
REGINALD HASTINGS, a tale of the Troubles in 164—, by E. Warburton, author of "The Conquest of Canada," &c.
Three Strong Men, by Alex. Dumas
The Queen's Necklace, pt 2, by do
Harper's New Monthly Magazine, No. 1.
—ALSO,—
The Art Journal for May, beautifully and profusely Illustrated.
For Sale by
R. CHALMERS & Co.
June 5, 1850 83

"The Deathbed of Wesley."
PERSONS desirous of obtaining a FINE ENGRAVING of the closing scene of that eminent Man's Life, would do well to call at the American Periodical Depot, 193, Notre Dame Street, opposite the Recollet Church.
Only a few copies on hand.
R. W. LAY.
June 11. 88

L'ACADIE,
OR EXPLORATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA
With Sketches of Natural History, Social and Sporting Scenes,
2 volumes, with Illustrations,
By Sir James Edwd. Alexander, K. L. S.
On the Staff in Canada;
Author of Travels in the East, in Africa, &c.

R. & C. CHALMERS have just received from the London Publishers, a supply of the above important and interesting Work.
The Publishing Price in London, is One Guinea, the Price here Ten Shillings, Currency, to be had of Messrs R. & C. Chalmers, John, McCoy, and B. Dawson, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Scobie & Balfour, and H. Rowsell, Toronto; P. Sinclair, Quebec; and by order of every Bookseller throughout the Province.
Montreal, May 27, 1850. 75

Mercantile Books.
THE following useful and valuable WORKS are on sale by the Subscribers, viz:—
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, latest edition
Waterston's Manual of Commerce
The Hand Book of Trade and Commerce
Harrison's Freighter's Guide
Simpson & Wise's "Readiest Reckoner ever invented"
Martin's Pounds, Shillings and Pence
Do Salary, Wages, Income and Interest Tables
Tables of Exchange on London, from par to 14 per cent above par
Tables for assisting in Calculating Goods sold by the lb, cwt, or ton, &c
Merry's Mercantile Calculator or Commercial Tables, adapted to the Forwarding, Iron, Ashes and Grocery Trades
Howell's Practical Tables of Profit and Discount, together with a variety of useful Hand Books, Guide Books, &c
R. CHALMERS & CO.
June 20. 96

Splendid View of Rome,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS received by last Mail contains a Double Number, with 51 Illustrations, besides a finely executed Engraving of the CITY OF ROME, the whole for 2s. 6d., currency. A few copies only remaining, for Sale by
R. & C. CHALMERS.
May 27, 1850. 75

JUST RECEIVED, by EXPRESS:—
The New York Tribune, June 15th, 1850,
" Home Journal, " "
R. W. LAY,
American Periodical Depot,
Opposite Recollet Church,
Notre Dame Street.
June 15. 92

SUBSCRIBERS to SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, commencing in July, 1850, by paying 18s 9d, will be entitled to a Plate of the "Deathbed of Wesley".
Subscribers to the CHRISTIAN PARLOUR MAGAZINE, commencing May, 1850, by paying 11s 3d, will be entitled to a Plate of "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem". The Plate will be delivered on receipt of the amount.
R. W. LAY.
June 11. 88

NEW BOOKS,
Just Received from Great Britain
THE Mythology of the Hindoos—with notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes, inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, with Plates Illustrative of the principal Hindoo Deities, &c., by Chas. Coleman.
Antediluvian Phytology—Illustrated by a collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants, peculiar to the coal formations of Great Britain; by E. T. Artis.
Furniture, with Candelabra and Interior Decorations—designed by R. Bridgens.
Wilkinson's Classical Atlas—New Edition, corrected and improved.
Illustrations of the great operations of Surgery—by Chas. Bell.
Histoire de Consulat et de L'Empire par M. A. Thiers, from vol. 1 to 8.
For Sale by
JOHN M'COY,
9, Great St. James Street.
June 17. 93

Cheap and Superfine Papers.
THE Subscribers have now received a very large assortment of CHEAP and SUPERFINE Plain and Ruled POST, FOOLSCAP and other Writing Papers, and their usual Spring Stock of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
May 29. n—77

ALL persons having claims against the Estate and Succession of the late JOSEPH HINCHLIFF, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, are hereby notified to send in the same duly attested to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said Estate and Succession, are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith to the undersigned.
JAMES BENNING,
Curator.
May 17. 67

LEGAL SALES

By Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of BELŒIL, to the last and highest bidder, on SUNDAY, the 30th June next, after Divine Service in the Morning, the REAL ESTATE, as follows:—
A LOT of Land in Wood, situated in the seventh range, of the Seigniory of Belœil, containing two arpents and a half in front, by five arpents and seven perches in depth in the northeast line, and five arpents and a half in the southwest line, giving a superficies of fourteen arpents, fifty perches and three quarters, bounded on one end to the northeast, by persons unknown to those interested, and on the other end, to the southeast, by Jean Baptiste Quintin and Joseph Charbonneau, on one side to the northeast, by Joseph Lacombe, and on the other side, to the southwest, by Mme. the widow of Jean Baptiste Dalpé, in standing timber
Another LOT of WOOD LAND of half an arpent in front, by twenty-seven arpents in depth, more or less, situated in the twenty-seventh concession of the Seigniory of Belœil, bounded at both ends by parties unknown to those interested, on one side, by Francois Veraneau, and on the other side, by Noel Fiuet dit Delude.
For the conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notary, at Varennes.
A. PINET, N. P.
May 13, 1850. ws—65

Sale by Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD on SUNDAY the 30th June, currant, at the DOOR of the Parish Church of MONTREAL, after Divine Service in the Morning, the REAL ESTATE hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of the late MARIE EMILIE LAFORCE, in her lifetime wife by first Marriage of Francois Dufresne, Senr., Mason of Montreal, to wit:—
The north part of a Building Lot situated in the city of Montreal, with a house thereon built, acquired by partition by the heirs of the said late Marie Emilie Laforce, as decreed in the act of partition between the said Francois Dufresne, Senr., and the said heirs of the said late Marie Emilie Laforce, their children, executed before Mtre. Martin and his *confrere*, Notaries, the sixth of June, current, consisting of (this part of the lot) forty feet in front, French measure, by one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, in depth, bounded in front by Brock Street, in rear by the lands of the representatives of Andrew Porteous, bounded on the one side to the north, by the other part of the said lot, acquired by partition by the said Dufresne, Senr, and on the other side to the north by the lands of the representatives of George Fullum, father and son.
For conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notary at his office in Craig Street, or upon the spot, to Francois Dufresne, Tutor to the minors, his brother and sisters. For those interested.
L. S. MARTIN, N. P.
Montreal, 10th June, 1850. t—90

Sale by Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD on SUNDAY the 7th of July next, at the DOOR of the Parish Church in the city of MONTREAL, after Divine Service in the Morning, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to the succession of the late LOUIS BLANCHARD, in his life time trader of Montreal, to wit:—
A Building Lot of 47 feet 9 inches in front, by 69 feet in depth, more or less, without guaranty of exact measurement, situated in the St Antoine Suburbs of the said city, bounded in front by St Antoine Street, in rear and on one side by the said succession, and on the other side by St. Marguerite Street, with two wooden houses, the one on the said St. Antoine Street, and the other, of two stories, on the said St. Marguerite Street, with other buildings thereon erected.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned Notary.
J. B. HOULE, N. P.
Montreal, 13th June, 1850. ws—91

Legal Sale.
WILL BE SOLD, by Auction, upon the spot, on MONDAY, the 8th of JULY next, at ELEVEN, A.M., precisely, the following LOTS of LAND, to wit:—
1st—A LOT of 45 x 95 feet, bounded in front by Sanguinet Street, in rear by Louis Caty, on one side by Louis Dubord dit Latourelle and Jean Marie Papineau, and on the other by No. 2, planted with fruit trees, and with a small wooden house built thereon.
2nd—Another LOT of 40 x 180 feet, bounded in front by the same street, in rear by Madame the widow Cajetan LeBlanc, on one side by No. 1, and on the other by No. 3, planted with fruit trees.
3rd—Another LOT of 40 x 180 feet, bounded in front by the same street, in rear by Frs. Xavier Tessier, on one side by No. 2, and on the other, by the representatives of the late Frs. Caty, Junr., also planted with fruit trees.
For conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Louis and Charles Caty, St. Denis Street, or to the Undersigned Notary, No. 14, Little St. James Street.
J. A. LABADIE, N.P.
June 19. ws—95

NOTICE.
THOSE who are desirous of contributing to the FUND for PRIZES to be given at the INDUSTRIAL FAIR, are hereby invited to send their Subscriptions to DAVID DAVIDSON, Esquire, (Treasurer of the B. N. A. Bank), Treasurer to the Association.
The following are the Subscriptions already obtained:—

	£	s	d
The Corporation of the City of Montreal, by E. R. Fabre, Esq., Mayor,	250	0	0
The Seminary of Montreal,	12	10	0
Hon. Peter M'Gill,	20	0	0
E. R. Fabre, Mayor,	50	0	0
John Young, Esq	12	10	0
Hon. George Moffatt	20	0	0
William Dow	10	0	0
William Spier & Son	7	10	0
M'Pherson, Crane & Co	7	10	0
John Frothingham	5	0	0
Thomas Mussen	2	10	0
John M'Dougall	2	10	0
George Stacy	2	10	0
George Brush	2	10	0
E Atwater	2	10	0
George Garth	2	10	0
C H Mead	2	10	0
Noah Shaw	1	5	0
Alfred Savage	1	5	0
Jno Henderson	1	5	0
Edward Payne	1	5	0
W A Townsend	1	5	0
Samuel Cochran	1	5	0
John Harding	1	5	0
T S Sutherland	1	5	0
Saml Benjamin	1	5	0
Robert Morris	1	5	0
Robert Chalmers	1	5	0
John McCoy	1	5	0
Major Campbell, Chambly	20	0	0
George Desbarats	20	0	0
John Rose	5	0	0
T. Peltier	3	0	0
S. W. Monk	3	0	0
A. A. Dorion	1	10	0
F. G. Johnson	1	5	0
Andre Ouimet	1	5	0
M. McCulloch, MD	5	0	0
A. Cross	1	5	0
Wm. Edmonstone	5	0	0
Robert Weir	1	10	0
Hew Ramsay	2	11	0
H. L. Routh	5	0	0

June 13. 90

FOR SALE—
Best Boiler Plates 3-16, 1-4, 5-16 x 30 in.
Best Bar Iron, Square and Round, from 1 to 8 inches
Best Rivet Iron 1 2, 9 16 and 5-8 inch
Steam Engines and Boilers, made to order
Mill-Gearing and other Castings, of every description, do do
—ON HAND ALSO,—
Bark Mills, double and single
Mill Screws, Clothiers Screws, Jack Screws
Purchase Blocks
Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay
GEORGE BRUSH.
"Eagle Foundry," } Montreal, 1st May, 1850. } 3m mwf—53

Provincial Parliament.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, June 21, 1850.

The routine business having been gone through, the order of the day for the Clergy Reserves was proceeded with.

Mr DRUMMOND reopened the debate. He blamed the endowment contained in the constitutional act, as having been the cause of the rebellion of 1837. Still, if he looked on that law as a deed of gift reduced into possession, he should set those considerations aside, and say there was one law above all others—the law of property—which ought never to be violated. But he could not in a legal point of view look on that act as vesting any property in any clergy whatever; for a gift to be valid must be made to some known and defined person or corporation, whereas this was given to no such person or corporation. It was the intention of the Government of Great Britain to set apart the land in such a way that the Parliament of Canada might dispose of it, if it should think proper. Seeing this, and seeing that the Parliament of Upper Canada had always insisted that the property should not be given to a Protestant Clergy, but should be used for the purposes of education, the donor, that is to say the English Government, consented to allow its employment for any purpose approved of by the local authorities. He here read extracts from Lord Goderich's despatches, in proof of this permission given by the donor. Now, he asked whether, if there were even a vested right, which he denied—whether the government would not have been bound even to neglect a vested right for the maintenance of the great principles of truth and justice? He referred to the appropriation of the Irish church property, as a proof that there were cases in which the violation of such rights became the highest duty of the Legislature. Fortunately, however, that principle was not involved here; he looked upon the donation under the constitutional act, as inchoate and incomplete. Passing over these intermediate periods, however, and coming down to 1841, he confessed that he believed the Legislature of Upper Canada violated their trust, when they consented to the interference of the Imperial Parliament in this matter, and he did believe that the Imperial Parliament would willingly restore to the Canadian Legislature, the right to manage its own property, when that right was demanded. He believed the only mode of reaching the object in view was by adopting the course taken by his hon friend, the member for South York. During this part of his argument,

Mr LAFONTAINE rose and explained what he had said yesterday. After the constitutional act of 1791, the Legislature of Canada had a right to deal with the subject, because that act gave that power up, to the passing of the act of 1840, which repealed the clauses giving this right. The constitutional act only gave the Legislature of Canada the power of creating these Reserves, but did not actually create them. But the act of 1840 took out of the hands of the Colonial Legislature this power, because it did allot reserves to specific purposes.

Mr DRUMMOND went on to say, that he understood, though he differed from it, the view taken by Mr. LaFontaine; but even if he agreed with that gentleman, he should still think the distribution among all the sects impossible. However, he would not now, for he thought he was not called on to do so, go into that subject. But he was glad that these resolutions proposed to guarantee the rights of incumbents; for it was necessary to regard the position in which the British Ministry might find itself placed, before the Parliament, and to show that we were not tainted with the socialistic and communistic views which had affrighted from their propriety some of the best men in England. He then went into the subject of the Catholic properties in Lower Canada, and contended that, for the most part, they were not endowments but purchases.

Mr. CHAUVEAU said that after having heard the arguments on both sides, he avowed that since the beginning of the debate, with some exceptions, the arguments had been little intelligible; but it was clear to him that what was given for a religious purpose, ought to be reserved for that purpose. Nor was he satisfied with the argument of the hon member for Shefford, that these properties were not given to any defined persons. That seemed to him to be far too subtle and technical—something more fit for the legal tribunals than for the Legislature. He held, however, that it might be very necessary to discuss and perhaps legislate on the subject; for throughout the civilized world questions which like this involved religious joined to political considerations, were creating the greatest excitement. In France it was the University—in Great Britain it was Maynooth—here it was the Clergy Reserves. Believing then in the propriety of discussing the subject, he had to consider the propositions submitted by different parties. The proposition of the hon member for the West Riding appeared to him subject to greater objection than that of Mr. Price. He was not ready to ask the imperial Parliament, in a general manner, to give up the disposition of these properties, as if they belonged without any distinction to the common revenues of the Province. Let the demand be made to adjust the distribution of this fund, so as to divide them equitably among all claimants and he would willingly concur. But the Legislature had not, as he thought, the right to dispose of the clergy reserves for other than religious purposes, and, if that were so, it was clearly still worse to ask to have them given up, without making any provision for the persons, at present interested in them as incumbents. The proposition, which appeared to him the least reasonable of all, was that of the hon member for Kent. It was clear that the measure proposed by that gentleman could not be carried out. Coming then to the proposition of the hon Commissioner of Crown Lands, he would say that he was not prepared at present to lay his hand on the fund and give it to any indifferent object. At the same time he would not say that the clergy reserves was more sacred than any other portion of the public property: he would not sweep them away; but upon a demand properly made, he thought, like all other property, they might be commuted, so as to prevent them from continuing, as it was well known they now were, most injurious to the interests of settlers. Neither would he say that it was impossible to effect a fair distribution among all religious denominations. He thought, however, that he should not be prepared to oppose himself, as a permanent obstacle to the wishes of the people of Upper Canada, if they should show, at a new election made on this point, a strong and decided desire for a particular course. He proceeded to repel the menaces which had been made by gentlemen of the opposition, to alarm hon members from Lower Canada. It was in vain to attempt to alarm hon gentlemen by lugubrious prophecies and melodramatic airs—it was in vain that they were told to take care of themselves, and not to vote for what they thought just, lest hon members from Upper Canada should hereafter do what they acknowledged to be unjust. Such an argument was neither convincing nor generous. He believed that there was a great difference between the position of these properties and that of the Catholic properties in Lower Canada. The first had been constantly subject to change and debate, and had been constantly legislated upon and their disposition changed; the latter had been held without any change for a long series of years, without any dispute, and, what was a still better title, by the universal respect and reverence of the people as well Protestant as Catholic. These possessions were given only like any other seigniories, and there was this farther difference between them and the property at present under discussion, that the former were in no case given for the support of worship.—That was maintained entirely by tithes, and the persons who would lose by the destitution of the religious corporations were the poor, sick and infirm. Having made these observations, he would conclude by stating, that if the resolutions contained any thing to show that after the controul of the reserves were given up to the Canadian Legislature, they would not be diverted from their destination, he would have voted for them. As it was he must vote against the twenty-fifth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth.

Mr McCONNEL said he understood perhaps less than other members about the legislation which had occurred on this subject; but as a settler in a new country, he understood, perhaps, better than they, the operation of these reserves in preventing the settlement of the country. He then went on to show how the reserves of blocks of lands in the Townships had prevented any except very poor squatters from settling upon them, and how, now that these reserves were being sold, the men upon them had to pay as much back rent as often came to double the value of the soil. This was anything but advantageous to the Church of England, and he believed that it was from this reason, that though that Church had sent most able ministers into his county, and had been the most liberal of all the denominations in their views of instruction, they had succeeded in establishing only one Church. He believed that every congregation ought to support its own pastor, and if it were not willing to do so, that the pastor was better weeding corn. For these purposes, he would vote for the resolutions.

DR LATERRIERE complained that heretofore members from Upper Canada had accused hon members from Lower Canada of being only the puppits of the hon Attorney General East, and made a great cry about French domination. Such an insult was very much misplaced, at least in a place where no French was spoken. Now hon gentlemen threatened to destroy the Catholic endowments. He was not influenced by these considerations; but he had been led by the admirably logical argument of the hon Attorney General (West), (Mr Baldwin) by which he was led to see the dangers of raising a tempest which might overturn existing interests in Upper Canada, even at the request of Upper Canada herself.

After some observations from Mr. H. J. Boulton,

Mr. H. SHERWOOD went over the principal arguments which he had alleged the preceding evening. He stated also, that he would not now declare himself decidedly against a measure which would obtain the control of these lands from the Imperial Legislature, and gave some reasons against the act of 1840; but he would never consent, so far as he was concerned, to divert the funds from their original disposition to secular purposes.

Mr. CHABOT went over three propositions contained in the original resolutions, and the two amendments before the House, and after expressing his intention to vote against the amendment of Mr. Cameron, because it was illegal; and against that of Morrison because it did not preserve the rights of the present incumbents; he came to the original resolutions. He said, that on these he was ready to vote for the request to Great Britain to restore the control of this property to the colony; but they went farther than this, and indicated an intention to dispose of it in a manner other than that for religious instruction. Now, if it were intended to dispose of the funds for Canals, or Railroads, or Education—which last he looked on merely as giving it to the consolidated fund—he wished that to be brought forward as a distinct proposition, and he would be ready to discuss it. But he did not wish to be entrapped into an opinion which he would be expected to carry out another day. For the present he would say that he saw no reason whatever, in favour of the idea that endowments of religion were bad. He thought, if religion was necessary, it was good that chapels and churches should have the means of support. Even supposing the present Parliament were to vote this demand on the Imperial Parliament, and the demand were granted, the actual disposition could not, in all probability, be made by the present Parliament. Was it probable the next Parliament would think like the present? If not, what chance was there that it would be settled? He felt that the intention of the hon. mover of the resolutions, was to engage the House in an indirect manner to a particular course, and this was the more evident from the fact, that this long string of propositions was introduced most unnecessarily, in addition to that simple proposition, upon which the whole cabinet was agreed, viz.: that the Canadian Legislature ought to have the control of these funds. He concluded by repelling the observations which had been made with reference to the religious establishments of Lower Canada.

Mr. ROBINSON called the attention of hon members opposite to the fact that in a House, where Ministers had so large a majority, there were so many different opinions on this question, and asked them, how it was possible therefore to expect the question could ever be settled.

Mr SANBORN spoke in favour of the resolutions, and took the legal view which had been propounded by Mr Drummond. But he went further. He thought that vested rights might properly be disturbed when they were created in wrong. This he illustrated by putting the case of half or three quarters of the lands of the Province having been thus disposed of, instead of one-seventh. It surely would not, then, be contended that the parties who possessed under such a grant, had a right to reduce the remainder of the population to the position of serfs. He thought that no part of the population should have greater privileges than the other, and that the Catholics were not included in the first grant was, with him, an additional reason for not continuing the injustice.

Mr MORRISON replied on his amendment.

Mr LAFONTAINE said he believed the hon member for Quebec with his views, need not refuse to vote for anything except the 29th Resolution. He would not vote for that because he thought there were acquired rights to be preserved; but he had no objection to vote for asking to have the control of the reserves placed in the hands of the Colonial Parliament. As to the proposition to proceed by bill, he was sure that, whatever the motive, the effect would be to retard the measure. Suppose the bill should be rejected by the Upper House, in which the hon member who moved for the bill professed to have no confidence: it could be done there. To proceed by bill would be to insult the Imperial Government, while the address would probably gain the point. He would also vote against the amendment of the the hon member for the West Riding; for he differed on the main resolution, because he would not say there were not vested rights. But the amendment assumed that there were no rights, even of incumbents.

The votes were then taken on Mr. Cameron's amendment, after which the debate was prolonged a considerable time in a desultory manner; but without producing anything new, the whole subject having been completely exhausted.

During the course of this discussion and the voting on the several amendments, Mr. PRICE replied on the general question:—He began by defending himself from the imputation of popularity hunting; and went on to say, in answer to the question asked him as to the destination to which the Clergy Reserves, when obtained, were to be put, that he wanted them put into the hands of the people, and that he would be satisfied with whatever the people determined on. At present he would not pledge himself to one or other course.—He argued that it was necessary, in going to Great Britain, to ask for the restoration of this power, to show that the vested rights of incumbents should be maintained. He wanted to go with persuasive language, which would induce them to comply with the demand.—He was not afraid to stand before the people of Canada and justify the preservation of the miserable pittance awarded to persons brought out to this country, in order that the entire question might be settled. As to bringing in a bill to repeal an Imperial Act, he would not so stultify himself, if he were asked by the constituents of every man in the house. He then went into a long defence of the voluntary system; but was interrupted by the impatience of the house.

Mr SCOTT also took an opportunity to reply to the remarks of Mr Hincks, the night before. He said he would not have spoken a word but for the attack on himself the night before by Mr Hincks. If he (Mr Scott) had misrepresented the hon Attorney General (West), it would have been in the usual course of things for that gentleman to defend himself. But that was not the intention of the hon member for Oxford. He wished to vent his ire upon some person, and he therefore vented it on him. The Inspector General knew that he (Mr Scott) was not one who wished to make political capital; but that he wished long ago to retire from the House. He had always expressed his opinion independently, and should always do so; but this he would say, that if it were his misfortune to be in the House another Parliament, as he hoped it would not be, and if it should be his lot to support a ministry, he hoped it might be a ministry possessed of an Inspector General with a little better temper.

Mr M.CAMERON defended himself from the observations of Mr Price in the same way as he had done on previous occasions.

The following are the several votes, taken between half-past 11 and half-past 2 o'clock, placed altogether:—

To render these divisions intelligible we publish Mr. Price's Resolutions, below—to which the reader can refer.

Mr. Cameron's (Kent) amendment we have already published: the division upon it was as follows:—

For—Bell, Boulton of Norfolk, Cameron of Kent, DeWitt, Fergusson, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, McConnell, Notman, Papineau, Scott of Bytown, and Thompson—13.

Against—Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of Toronto, Boutillier, Cameron of Cornwall, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Sol. General Macdonald, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir A N MacNab, Marquis, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Durham, Smith of Frontenac, Smith of Wentworth, Stevenson, Taché, Viger and Wilson—56.

On the Hon. Mr. Cayley's amendment—in the following words:—

That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient to disturb or unsettle by enactment appropriations or endowments now existing in Upper and Lower Canada for religious purposes. That the well-being of society and the growing wants of the various christian bodies in Canada demand that the several provisions of the Imperial Act 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 78, should be carried out to their fullest extent, but that by the said Act one-half of the interest arising from all Clergy Reserves Sales made under the provisions of the said act, was placed at the disposal of the Governer General of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purposes of public worship, and religious instruction. That the amount at the disposal of the Government exceeds £6000, and is rapidly accumulating. That the annual sales of reserves are large, and adopting the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands will ultimately yield a revenue at the disposal of the Government exceeding £50,000 per annum. That it is expedient that the fund and the future revenues of the Government should be apportioned among the Roman Catholic, Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodists, Baptist, Lutheran, and other Christian bodies, heretofore unprovided for. Such apportionment to be definitely made according to the next census to be taken; meanwhile, according to the last population returns.

For—Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir Allan N MacNab, McLean, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, and Stevenson—16.

Against—Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron of Kent, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Bytown, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, Thompson, Vigor, and Wilson—52.

On Mr. Wilson's amendment:—

That it is the opinion of this House that an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will recommend to the Imperial Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act 3d and 4th Vic. cap. 78, having due regard to just invested rights.

The mover, and Messrs. Sauvageau and Crysler alone voted for this amendment.

On Mr. Boulton's (Norfolk) amendment:—

Praying that the Imperial Government would repeal the Imperial Act, as the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves could only constitutionally belong to the Provincial Government.

The division was—*For*, 7; *Against*, 62. *Ayes*, Messrs. Boulton, (mover), Burritt, Cameron, (Kent), Hopkins, Johnson, McFarland, Scott, (Bytown).

The principal question was then put by Mr. Price—comprising the 1st and 22 following resolutions:—

DIVISION.

For—Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton (Norfolk), Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron (Kent), Cartier, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General MacDonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott (Two Mountains), Seymour, Smith (Durham), Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Thompson, and Wilson.—52.

Against—Badgley, Boulton (Toronto), Cameron (Cornwall), Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, LaTerriere, MacDonald (Kingston), Sir Allan MacNab, McLean, Robinson, Sherwood (Brockville), Smith (Frontenac), Stevenson, and Viger.—18.

The 24th Resolution.

DIVISION.

For—Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton (Norfolk), Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron (Kent), Cartier, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General MacDonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott (Two Mountains), Smith (Durham), Smith (Wentworth), Taché, Thompson, and Wilson.—51.

Against—Badgley, Cameron (Cornawall), Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, LaTerriere, McDonald (Kingston), Sir A N MacNab, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville). Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Stevenson, and Viger.—20.

The 25th Resolution.

DIVISION.

For—Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton (Norfolk), Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron (Kent), Cartier, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General MacDonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott (Bytown), Scott (Two Mountains), Smith (Durham), Smith (Wentworth), Thompson, and Wilson.—45.

Against—Badgley, Boulton (Toronto), Cameron (Cornwall), Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Duchesnay, Gugy, Guillet, LaTerriere, Laurin, MacDonald (Kingston), Sir Allan N MacNab, McLean, Methot, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Stevenson, Taché, and Wilson.—27.

The 26th Resolution.

Mr BOULTON (Toronto), moved in amendment:—"That an address be presented praying for such an amendment in our Constitution, as to give us full liberty to legislate on this and all other subjects."

The mover and Messrs. Christie, McConnell, and Prince, alone voted for this amendment. The vote being then taken on the resolution, was carried—48 for; 19 against.

The 27th and 28th Resolutions.

DIVISION.

For.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron of Kent, Cartier, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General Lafontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Bytown, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, Thompson, and Wilson.—47.

Against.—Messrs. Badgley, Cameron of Cornwall, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Chrysler, Gugy, LaTerriere, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir A. N. McNab, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson and Viger.—20.

The 29th Resolution being put, Mr. Morrison moved in amendment (we translate from the French, not having received our English copy). That, in the opinion of this House, the most just, convenient and satisfactory mode of settling this question, so long debated, would be for the British Parliament to pass an Act, repealing the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vict., ch. 78; and, to the effect of obtaining this desirable object, that an address should be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that she would be graciously pleased to recommend the repeal of the said Act to the Imperial Parliament, and that the lands, commonly called the Clergy Reserves, and the revenues derived and to be derived from them, be placed at the disposition of the Canadian Legislature.

DIVISION ON AMENDMENT.

For.—Messrs. Burritt, Cameron of Kent, Cauchon, Chabot, DeWitt, Duchesnay, Flint, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Laurin, McConnell, McFarland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Sanborn, Scott of Bytown, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, and Thompson.—23.

Against.—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of Toronto, Boutillier, Cameron of Cornwall, Cartier, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Gugy, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, La Terriere, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General MacDonald, MacDonald of Kingston, Sir A. N. McNab, McLean, Merritt, Mongenais, Polette, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Scott of Two Mountains, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.—42.

DIVISION ON 29TH RESOLUTION.

For.—Messrs. Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, DeWitt, Davignon, Solicitor Gen. Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Lacoste, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General MacDonald, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, and Thompson.—36.

Against.—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Duchesnay, Gugy, Guillet, Hopkins, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, La Terriere, Laurin, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir A. N. McNab, McLean, Méthot, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Scott of Bytown, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson.—34.

DIVISION ON 30TH RESOLUTION.

For.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, McFarland, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, and Thompson.—40.

Against.—Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Duchesnay, Gugy, Guillet, Hopkins, Johnson, LaTerriere, Laurin, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir A. N. McNab, McLean, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Scott of Bytown, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, and Wilson.—28.

DIVISION ON 31ST RESOLUTION.

For—Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor Gen'l Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Atty. Gen. LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Sol. General Macdonald, McConnell, McFarland, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of Bytown, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, & Thompson—45.

Against—Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Duchesnay, Hopkins, LaTerriere, Laurin, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir Allan N MacNab, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, and Wilson—23.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed by the Honorable Mr. Price, on which to found an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

1.—That the reservation of a large portion of the Public Domain of the Province, for the support of a Protestant Clergy, by an Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Royal Predecessor, King George the III, has been for many years a source of intense dissatisfaction to the great majority of Her Majesty's Subjects in Upper Canada.

2.—That it appears by the last Census taken in Upper Canada, that the Population of that Section of the Province, was in the year 1848, 723,332 of which 239,651 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, the only churches receiving any considerable benefit from the Clergy Reserve endowment.

3.—That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower Canada, that the population in that Section of the Province, was in the year 1844, 678,490 of which only 70,329 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland.

4.—That the power given by the 41st clause of the above mentioned Act to the Provincial Legislature, to "vary or repeal" the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, affords sufficient evidence, that in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament the question was one that ought to be settled with reference to the state of public opinion in the colony rather than to that in the Mother Country.

5.—That in the early settlement of the Province the reserved lands were of little value, and as no sales had then been authorized by the Imperial Parliament, the question attracted but a slight share of public attention.

6.—That so soon as the intention of the Government to dispose of the lands reserved in Upper Canada became known, the Representatives of the people of that Province took the whole subject into their most serious consideration, and with an unanimity that prevailed on no other question, endeavoured to remove a grievance universally complained of by the people, save and except by those interested in the maintenance of church establishments.

7.—That in the year 1827 a Bill to authorize the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds thereof to the purposes of General Education, was passed through the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the division on the second reading having been 22 to 6; that this Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council.

8.—That a dissolution having taken place soon after the Tenth Parliament of Upper Canada met in the year 1829, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, passed through the various stages in the House of Assembly without a division, but was again rejected by the Legislative Council.

9.—That in the year 1830, during the second Session of the Tenth Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former ones was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legislative Council.

10.—That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament met in the year 1831, when resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House of Assembly, an amendment proposed by the Solicitor General having been rejected on a division of 29 to 7.

11.—That in the year 1832, during the second Session of the Eleventh Parliament an Address to the Crown praying for the application of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was carried by a large majority in the House of Assembly, the amendments proposed by Mr. Attorney Gen. Boulton, and Mr. Solicitor Gen. Hagerman having been supported by only six members of the House.

12.—That after the passage of the Address last referred to, a message was sent down to the House by the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Colborne, in which His Excellency stated that he had His Majesty's commands to make a communication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; and His Excellency informed the House that the representations made to His Majesty and to His Royal Predecessors of the prejudice sustained by His faithful subjects in this Province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, that His Majesty had considered with no less anxiety, how far such an appropriation of Territory is conducive either to the Temporal welfare of the Ministers of religion in this Province or to their spiritual Influence, and that His Majesty invited the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the power given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

13.—That after the reception of the above Message, a Bill to re-invest the Clergy Reserves in the Crown discharged of all trusts whatsoever, was introduced and read a second time on a division of 29 to 7.

14.—That in the year 1833, during the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill having similar provisions with that formerly adopted by the House, was read a second time on division of 26 to 2.

15.—That in the year 1834, during the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill of a similar character was passed through its several stages in the House of Assembly by considerable majorities, though opposed with the whole weight of the Government, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

16.—That in the year 1835, during the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada, a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes was passed by a majority of 40 to 4, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

17.—That during the same Session resolutions were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Legislative Council, in which the opinion was expressed that as the Legislature of the Province had been unable to concur in any measure respecting the Clergy Reserves, it was expedient to address His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, requesting that the Imperial Parliament should legislate on the subject.

18.—That the House of assembly, by a majority of 24 to 12, resolved that this House has heretofore repeatedly passed Bills providing for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of the monies arising therefrom to the support of Education, which Bills have been rejected without amendment by the Legislative Council. That with the same view this House have repeatedly made known, by humble and dutiful addresses to His Majesty, their wishes and opinions, and the wishes and opinions of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province on this highly important subject, and this House takes this opportunity of declaring that these wishes and opinions, both on the part of this House and of their constituents remain entirely unchanged. That during the Second Session of the last Parliament His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Message informed the House that he had received His Majesty's instructions to declare that the representations which had at different times been made to His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, and His Majesty had most graciously been pleased to invite the House of Assembly to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal the provisions which it contains for the allotment and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, would be most advantageously exercised for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of his faithful subjects in this Province. That this House, in compliance with His Majesty's wishes thus graciously expressed, and with the strongest and well known desires of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, has passed a Bill during the present Session to provide for sale of the Clergy Reserves, and to apply the money arising from such sales to the support of Education. That the said Legislative Council has not passed the said Bill, has not amended it, and has not passed any other bill on the subject.

19.—That in the year 1836, during the Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament, a Bill embodying similar principles to those repeatedly passed by the House of Assembly was again introduced, and was carried on a division by a majority of 35 to 5. That the said Bill was amended in the Legislative Council by expunging all the enacting clauses, and substituting provisions for investing the Reserves in the Crown, to be applied for the maintenance of Public Worship and the support of Religion. That the House of Assembly adopted by a majority of 27 to 1, certain amendments to the amended Bill sent down by the Legislative Council affirming the principles of their original Bill.

20.—That during the same Session, a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Head, was communicated to the House in which, His Lordship treated the question as one to be settled by the Provincial Legislature, and declined to interfere with the deliberations of the Legislature by offering any suggestions of his own.

21.—That the Twelfth Parliament having been dissolved by Sir Francis Head, a general election was held at a period of great excitement, and the question of the disposal of the Clergy Reserves appears to have been lost sight of during the political struggle which ensued. That during the first three Sessions of the Thirteenth Parliament, various efforts were made to settle the question, but without any satisfactory result. That at length in the course of the Third Session, a Bill which had passed the Legislative Council providing for the reinvestment of the said Reserves in the Imperial Parliament was concurred in by a Majority of 22 to 21.

22.—That in the year 1839 during the Fifth and last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House from the Governor General the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, by which the House was informed, that the Bill passed during the previous Session had not received the Royal Assent, there being an insuperable objection to it on a point of form. That His Excellency stated moreover that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the Provincial Legislature would bring to the decision of the question an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opinions of Society in this Country in which the Imperial Parliament is unavoidably deficient.

23.—That another attempt at settlement was made during the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, when a Bill passed both Houses providing for the sale and disposal of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Her Majesty.

24.—That on Her Majesty's decision to withhold the Royal Assent from the said Bill, Her Majesty's Government submitted to the Imperial Parliament a bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves which so far from settling this long agitated question has left it to be the subject of renewed and increased public discontent.

25.—That apart from the objection entertained by the great majority of Her Majesty's Subjects in Canada to religious endowments, by which certain favoured denominations of Christians are kept in connection with the State and thereby placed in superiority over others, the present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve investments is manifestly unjust.

26.—That the entire revenue derived from the investments made before the passing of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Victoria Chapter 78, has been assigned to the Churches of England and Scotland, to the exclusion of the Wesleyan Episcopal and New Connexion Methodists, the Free Presbyterian Church of Canada, the United Presbyterian Church, the Baptists, Congregationalists and other Religious Bodies, whose pastors have an equal claim to the designation of a Protestant Clergy with those of the Churches of England and Scotland.

27.—That it appears from the facts above stated, that during a long period of years, and in nine successive Sessions of the Provincial Parliament, the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada with an unanimity seldom exhibited in a deliberative body declared their opposition to religious endowments of the character above referred to. That the wishes of the people were thwarted by the Legislative Council, a body containing a majority avowedly favourable to the ascendancy of the Church of England. That Her Majesty's Imperial Government from time to time, invited the Provincial Parliament to Legislate on the subject of these Reserves, disclaiming on the part of the Crown any desire for the superiority of one or more particular Churches. That Her Majesty's Government in declining to advise the Royal Assent being given to a Bill passed by a Majority of one, for investing the Reserves in the Imperial Parliament, admitted that from its acurate information as to the wants and general opinions of society, in which the Imperial Parliament was unavoidably deficient, the question [illegible] satisfactorily settled by the Provincial Legislature. That subsequent to the disallowance of the last mentioned Bill, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act disposing of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in a manner entirely contrary to the formerly repeatedly expressed wishes of the Canadian People as declared through their Representatives, and acknowledged as such in a Message sent to the Provincial Parliament by His Majesty's Command.

29.—That it is the opinion of this House, that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject should have been removed by an Act of Imperial Parliament, but that the appropriation of Revenue derived from the investments of the proceeds of the public lands of Canada, by the Imperial Parliament will never cease to cause discontent to Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.

29.—That this House is of opinion that when the circumstances connected with this question are taken into consideration, no religious denomination can be held to have such vested interest in the Revenue derived from the proceeds of the said Clergy Reserves as should prevent further Legislation with reference to the disposal of them, but this House is nevertheless of opinion that the claims of existing incumbents whether of individuals or of religious bodies should be treated in the most liberal manner.

30.—That in the opinion of this House the most liberal and equitable mode of setteling this long agitated question, would be for the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act providing that the annuities now payable to the several denominations of Christians receiving the same, should terminate at some specified time either on the demise of parties receiving the same, or at the expiration of term of years, and that subject to this provision the Provincial Parliament should be authorized to appropriate as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the present investments, or from those to be made hereafter, whether from the proceeds of future sales or from instalments on those already made.

31.—That it is the opinion of this House, that an Humble Address should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will recommend to parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial act 3 and 4 Vic. Chap. 78, and for the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to the authorizing the conditions above described.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE MAILS for ENGLAND via the *UNITED STATES*, will, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, be CLOSED at the MONTREAL POST OFFICE, EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE o'clock
NEWSPAPERS must be posted before 12 o'clock noon.
General Post Office, Montreal, 7th June, 1850. 86

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1850.

THE CLERGY RESERVES—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—We conclude the debate upon the Clergy Reserves question, this morning, and, to render it intelligible to our readers, append a copy of Mr. Price's Resolutions, and give the divisions upon them and upon the various amendments proposed to them. The most important feature in this question, to us Lower Canadians, is, we think, the extraordinary course pursued by ministers, in refusing, as a government, to take the responsibility of either maintaining or disturbing the existing settlement of these Clergy Reserves; and the still more extraordinary reasons they give for thus outraging the very first principle of the system they pretend to act under. So far as Upper Canada is concerned, it appears to be a patent, and, by all but the interested parties, an acknowledged fact, that, if there was one question which more than any other swayed the votes of the reform constituencies at the last election, the result of which placed the present ministry in power—upon which the "well understood wishes" of the liberal electors was most plainly announced—it was this very question of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and the, consequently, complete separation of the church—of all churches—from the State. And yet, it is upon this question that the ministry absolutely refuse, as a ministry, to accept the responsibility of guiding the legislature of the country; nay, they go farther, for Mr. Baldwin boldly quotes Burke's principle of the absolute independence of the elected from all controul by the electors, and Mr. Hincks "says ditto" to Mr. Baldwin. Had Burke given a pledge, direct or tacit, at his election, (as Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks are said to have done at theirs,) the address to the electors of Bristol would have been a barefaced announcement to the world that he had swindled them of their franchises and was not ashamed to own it.—Mr. Burke's political career—ending, as it did, in his becoming a servile pensioner of the Crown—however much we may admire the brilliancy of his talents and may even admit the sincerity of his political conversion, was not such as, we think, any honest politician of the present day could plume himself much upon imitating. His principle of the representative's independence of the represented, *may have been* strictly and legally in accordance with the rules of the British constitution, as it then existed; but,—Mr. Hincks's and Mr. Baldwin's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding—we maintain that such a principle is inconsistent with good faith and morality. A member of the British Parliament is, by a legal fiction, held to be a representative of the Commons of England and not of the particular constituency that may have elected him; and a member of Parliament, taking advantage of this fiction, *may* vote in direct opposition to what he knows to be the opinions of his individual constituents,—but, we at least do not believe, although Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks may, that an *honest man* could do so. It is an old saying which Mr. Baldwin, of all men, should remember "ye cannot serve two masters," for &c. Now, Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks are plainly trying, rather than lose their wages, to serve Mr. LaFontaine and those who, with him, approve of the connexion of religion and government—of Church-and-State—and their constituents in York and Oxford, who entirely disapprove of all state endowments whatsoever. The ministry, it appears, cannot agree among themselves on what the people of Upper Canada consider a vitally important question; but they flatter themselves that a house divided against itself *can* stand, provided the "pressure from without" is warded off by out-works of sufficient strength. We tell them, no; it is from within the danger arises: and this the next general election will prove to them, or we are much mistaken. As to the parallel, which some speakers attempted to draw, between the Clergy Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada, and the property held by ecclesiastical corporations with us, we cannot, for one moment, admit its correctness.—The Seigniory of Montreal, for instance, is held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, by the same title that Mr. DeBeaujeu or any other of our Seigniors hold their lands—they can also plead the long prescription against any claimants whomsoever. Lord Sydenham's Ordinance did not *grant* but merely *confirmed* the title under which they had held the property since the conquest. But this matter is so fully explained in the debate that we feel it to be unnecessary for us to say more on the subject. There is, however, we may remark, a broad distinction between lands granted to, and held by, a body-corporate, such as the Seminary here and the *Corporation* of Trinity Church, New York, and lands granted to an unincorporated section of the people, such as the members of the Church of England, of Scotland, or of Rome. And here, it appears to us, is the distinction between the Rectories and the Clergy Reserves. We, however, merely suggest these ideas to our readers, having no desire to dogmatize upon this so vexed a question. For our own part, we are entirely opposed to any *State* endowments for the support of religion, *in Canada*; while,—although, we think, they have been sadly abused in the mother country and ought to be *reorganized* by the legislature there—we believe that, in Europe, the social and political condition of the people renders them a valuable, if not an indispensable, feature in any monarchical form of government.

DEATH OF MR. WETENHALL.—The *Toronto Globe* of Saturday, announces this melancholy event in the following manner:—

"We deeply regret to state that John Wetenhall, Esq., late Commissioner of Public Works, and representative for the County of Halton, expired here yesterday morning. A more painful event it has never been our lot to announce, and we are sure it will be received by many beyond the wide circle of the personal friends of the deceased, with deep grief. Mr. Wetenhall's mind never completely recovered from the shock it sustained by the excitement of a contested election acting on an enfeebled constitution; but it was bodily disease which terminated his career. His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him well. He was, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman; highly educated, manly and honorable in feeling, a warm friend, and a most agreeable companion. As an agriculturist he stood among the foremost in our country, and as a public man he was independent and liberal.

This sad termination of Mr. Wetenhall's brief political career carries with it a striking lesson of instruction. For the first time he obtained a seat in Parliament in January, 1848: and though but one Session in the House, he was called to take a share in the Government in December 1849. The writer well recollects meeting him the morning of his appointment to the Commissionship of Public Works, and warmly congratulating him on the event; he had just been appointed, and was on the point of starting for his county naturally elated with the new and honorable position he had acquired, and buoyant with hope for the future. How little did he or any other then suspect that that very step which he had gained and probably regarded as the summit of his ambition, was, in the inscrutible workings of Providence, fraught with consequences to him so distressing!"

We yesterday, at the request of a Reverend friend, inserted a paragraph cautioning "the public, and clergymen in particular, against a young man calling himself Trengh, who is now in this city." The effect was that a person called yesterday forenoon at our office, stating that he was the person alluded to, and handed to us the following epistle for publication. We print it, *verbatim et literatim*, that our clerical friends may have an opportunity of applying the test of "internal evidence" to the truth of the original and counter-statement:—

To all whom it may concern,

And to the clergymen of Montreal in particular who had the presumption to Stigmatize my character by inserting in the daily registers that I am an imposter Seeking aid. to perfect my Studies for the christian ministry,

Mr Editor & Gentlemen This System of barefaced slander I Emphatically abhor, & as an American Citizen do hope these gentlemen may have something else to practice on different from the present course they have adopted

If any clergyman in this city can come forth to this office and prove me to be an imposter then I will submit & Humble myself to be tried by any magistrate (or by any Council of the ministry at large) or by any Law enacted in the British Dominions for such offence,

Gentlemen,

I wish to be understood, and especially by the uniterian minister of this city that I do not profess to uniterian Doctrines nor neither do I believe them Just or right I might as well apply to a priest of the church of Rome to forgive me my sins as to believe in but one person in the Trinity & according to the dictates of my Conscience I do believe that any person (or any individual) that believes in this doctrine will be damnled to eternity (Nemo mortalium omnibus horis saped) I hope this insertion is a sufficient warning to those individuals for the future who has nothing to do but preaching false Doctrines on Sunday & Slandering the uprigt and Just on Monday

Gentlemen

I remain a sound pillar against false Doctrines or Schisms or against the Contempt of the word into Mammon,

FREDK. WM. TRENCH.

Montreal June 24th 50

Since the above was in type, we have ascertained, on undoubted authority that no injustice was done, by the first paragraph published by us, to this *soi disant* "sound pillar", &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

PANORAMA OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY, NIAGARA FALLS, &C.—Last night the large Room in the Masonic Hall was filled with a fashionable and delighted audience: a great number of the military were present; and the beautiful Band of the 20th Regiment performed some very select pieces. It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the manager of this work of art has reduced the price of admittance to 1s 3d, and will only remain in this city four nights longer. There will be an afternoon exhibition this day, at three o'clock.

THE MARTINETTI FAMILY.—This corps perform again at Monklands, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

THE PANORAMA OF EDINBURGH, BOSTON, &C.—This exhibition will open this evening. We cut the following notice of its merits from the Burlington Free Press:—

"Judging from the extraordinary fidelity of its representation of the localities with which we are acquainted, (Boston, Charleston, &c.,) we look with equal faith upon its delineation of time-renowned City of Edinburgh,—scarcely a street or a monument of which is without a historical association of the most exciting character. To one familiar with the history of Scotland, and whose memory is stored with the thrilling events which invest that history with the liveliest hue of romance derived no less from the sober details of the historian than from the magic pen of Sir Walter Scott, this panoramic and detailed representation of Edinburgh, and of its principal public streets and edifices, possesses very great interest. We warmly recommend to our readers to go and see it.

We have much pleasure in referring our readers to the professional card of Mr. F. T. Hall, who has established an office in the town of St. Johns, in the practice of the legal profession. We have of late been indebted to Mr. H. for several able reports of legal intelligence, which have appeared in our columns—and in making our acknowledgments for the same, we take the opportunity of recommending Mr. Hall to the patronage of the public, and cordailly wishing him professional success.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Our readers will perceive by the advertisement, that the June Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, will take place to-morrow, when a large display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, peculiar to this season may be expected. The splendid band of the 20th Regiment will be in attendance, and as many of our citizens have not had an opportunity of hearing their fine music, the present will be a favorable opportunity. Tickets admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, to be had at the usual places.

We are requested to state that contributions of flowers, &c., for decorating the Exhibition Hall of the Horticultural Society, will be thankfully received, if sent this evening or to-morrow morning to the Bonsecours Market; competitors for the prizes are requested to send their articles as early as possible on Thursday morning. As a larger sum than usual is to be distributed in prizes, we have no doubt there will be greater competition than on any former occasion. We hope, at least, that every individual, member or not, who has any horticultural product worthy of notice, will not fail to send it to the Exhibition Hall.

The Seigniory of LaSalle offered yesterday for sale, by Mr. Leeming, was withdrawn at £7,500. The bidders were Messrs. Hugh Taylor, F. Griffin, and E. L. Pacaud.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.—A Correspondent of the *Kingston Argus* says that "this establishment is now coming into the hands of the Jesuits."

MOTT'S CHOCOLATE.—We yesterday morning tried a specimen of this article, and can safely recommend it as equal to any Chocolate—in which we are somewhat of a connoisseur—we have ever tasted.—*See Advertisement.*

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

This day being the anniversary of the Canadians' Patron Saint, it was kept by them in their usual grand style. High mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church, at nine o'clock, and an appropriated sermon was preached. After mass, the St. Jean Baptiste Society marched through the principal streets of the city and suburbs, with their band, and their gay banners flaunting in the breeze. The streets through which the procession passed were planted with maple trees, &c. and across the road flags of all descriptions—among them several American flags—waved their gay folds, and spread their variegated hues to the gentle breeze. Opposite the St. George's Hotel, they were saluted by the St. George and St. Andrew's Societies. The day is fine, with a light westerly breeze.

We have had no less than five fires within the last four days, and one, this morning, I am sorry to state, attended with loss of life. You will find full particulars in the *Chronicle* of this morning.

A neat looking steamer purchased in England by our Trinity Board, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in 26 days from Liverpool. Mr. Tilstone and family were passengers in her.

I am informed that during the thunder storm, yesterday, a woman was killed by the lightning at Valcartier, and that a man, named Binette, was drowned in the river Montmorenci.

Enclosed you will find the clearances of today.

Another Fire.—Melancholy Loss of Life.—A fire broke out at half-past 12 o'clock last night, in the two story brick house forming one corner of St John & St. Genevieve streets, St. John Suburbs, and, divided into two tenements, occupied by Mr. Francis Milligan, Pianoforte Manufacturer, and by the Misses Back. The fire, it is the general opinion, broke out in Mr. Milligan's work shop, which is a small back room on the ground floor. The interior of that portion of the house occupied by Mr Milligan is completely destroyed, and the inside of the Misses Back's portion nearly so. Nothing was saved in the shape of furniture. Mr. Milligan perished in the flames. He was seen hanging over the back window and entreated to come out of the house, but as his remains were found on the second story, near a window, in a front room, it is imagined that he must have died in an attempt to save some valuables.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Milligan, Pianoforte Maker, St. John street, within, and was about 30 years of age.

The firemen deserve credit for their exertions, in saving the building, the outside of which has suffered comparatively little damage.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.
Quebec Chronicle.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—June 4.

At this morning's market we had several buyers from a greater distance than of late, and a fair business was effected in wheat and flour, at the full prices of last Tuesday, and in a few instances 1d per bushel advance was obtained on some fresh parcels of Upper Baltic and Rhenish Wheat. Oats were also ½d per bushel dearer, with a steady demand. Full quotations were realized on Barley, Beans, Peas and Oatmeal. Indian Corn supported the price of Friday last, which was 6d per qr under that of this day se'night; good American yellow new Corn was sold at 31s 3d to 31s 6d per 480 lbs, and old Corn was firmly held at 32s.

JUNE 7.—At this day's market there was only a moderate attendance of the trade, who purchased to a very limited extent of Wheat and Flour at the prices of Tuesday. Oats and Oatmeal met with a slow sale at our last quotations. In Barley, Beans and Peas there was scarcely anything stirring, and no change can be reported. Indian Corn attracted little attention, though offered at a reduction of 6d per qr, 31s being the extreme value, of good American yellow.

ASHES—Some few Montreal Pearls sold at 26s 6d per cwt, but the price of the principal sales has not transpired.

LARD—American is rather dearer; the sales about 150 tons at 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

TIMBER.—Prices still continue depressed on the anticipation of an overwhelming import of North American Timber and Deals, which is very likely to be the case, from the circumstance of so many large ships having no other trade to fly to at the present time.

LONDON METAL MARKET.

British manufactured iron meets with a moderate sale at full prices. For Scotch Pigs a much better demand has been experienced; speculators have been free buyers, and prices are now 2s to 3s dearer than last week; Mixed Nos. are now 45s 6d a 46s; No. 1 46s 6d; and Garthsherrie 57s, cash, f.o.b. In foreign little doing; Swedish £11 10s to £12. The market for British Lead is quiet at £18 for Pigs, £18 15s for Sheets, and £17 5s to £17 10s for Spanish. In Steel a few parcels of kegs for arrival at £14 5s to £14 10s, but on the spot we hear of no business. Tin Plates are quiet, and there are sellers 1 C Coke in quantity at 26s to 26s 6d, and 1 C Charcoal 30s to 32s per box.

Per "CAMBRIA."

THOMAS C. ORR'S PRICES CURRENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

GLASGOW, 7th June, 1850.

The arrivals of Grain and Flour for the past week have been light. The weather, however, having continued remarkably favourable, and all accounts from the country representing the progress of the growing crops to be good. The firmness in this market has been rather shaken, the tendency of prices yesterday and to-day, being downward.

Wheat—Slow sale without any actual change in value.

Flour—Most of the good lots having been withdrawn from the market, there is comparatively little to note in transactions.

Peas still remain neglected.

Ashes—Importations of '49 go off in retail at 28s. Higher prices are demanded for sales to arrive, since the receipt of the "Niagara's" advices.

Beef & Pork—Good Beef very scarce and commands high rates. Pork not so much wanted.

Timber without improvement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ships loading at Liverpool for Montreal.—John T Carr, and Garland.

Cleared at Liverpool for Montreal.—Alice Gill.

Loading at the Clyde.—Clansman.

CARD.

MADAME BELANGE respectfully informs the Ladies of Montreal, that she has to offer the latest style of FRENCH CORSETS, BRACES, &c. &c. at Mrs. ROBSON's, No. 132, Notre Dame Street, over Benjamin's Store.
June 24. 2m—99

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Tuesday Morning, June 25.

The Steamship Niagara arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 15th instant, so that her passage has been made in less than ten days. Her advices are a week later than those of the Cambria.

MARKETS.

Flour dull at 22s a 24s. Corn receded 1s a 1s 6d. Provisions—Beef and Pork steady; moderate business. Bacon receded slightly; moderate business. Shoulders in good demand. Tallow dull and receded. Sugar—The failure of the Cuban expedition stopped the advancing tendency; market in good demand, at about 6d decline. Since last week Coffee, Native Ceylon after reaching 46s, had receded. Tobacco—An increased demand; prices very fair. Ashes—Rates dull. Money market easier. Consols closed at 97¼. From the Manufacturing Districts the accounts are improving.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, June 25—7, P.M.

Last night Mr. Wm. Boulton moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, for making certain constitutional changes—Elective Legislative Council, Governor appointed by the Queen, Elective Magistrates, Professional President of Public Works, guarantees for expenditure of Public Revenue, &c.

Mr. Wm. Robinson moved in amendment to the first resolution, after the words resolved, to insert 1st—That this House is deeply sensible of, and grateful for, the inestimable advantages derived by the Province from its connexion with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under a constitution as nearly resembling that of the Parent State, as the difference of circumstances admit.

2nd—That under this Constitution, Canada has advanced to a high degree of prosperity, and its inhabitants are in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and by just and equitable laws, are fully protected in life, person and property. That this house takes the opportunity, upon the introduction of resolutions of a revolutionary or republican character, to declare its firm attachment to the Crown and Government of Great Britain, and its determination to maintain the connexion with the Mother Country, unimpaired by whomsoever it may be assailed. That this house marks with decided disapprobation and reprehension, all such attempts to disturb the Constitution, as tending to agitate the public mind, to strengthen the erroneous impression which now exists in Great Britain that Canada desires to sever its connexion with the empire, thereby preventing the introduction of British capital into the Province, and diverting the trade of Great Britain to other more quiet countries. 3rd—That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, founded on the foregoing resolutions; which was carried by 43 to 11.

The remainder of the resolutions were lost by 47 to 7.

To-night the Bill to allow Joint Stock Companies to purchase Public Works was read a second time.

The House went into Committee, and continued the discussion of the Seigniorial Tenure resolutions of Mr. Lafontaine.

NEW YORK.—No English news transpired.

BOSTON, June 25.—The great Telegraph case of O. J. Smith vs. Hugh Dawning and others is proceeding. The only argument yet heard are from C. L. Woodbery and Mr. Gifford, both for Defendants.

NEW YORK MARKETS,

June 25—6½, P.M.

Ashes nominal at $5,75 for Pots and $6 for Pearls. Cotton quiet. Flour—Fair local demand for Western and State, at steady prices. Large holders firm; Canadian firm at $5,6 a $5,12½; sales 2,500 brls at $5,6¼; sales 7000 do domestic at $4,75 a $5 for No. 2 superfine; $5,31¼ a $5,50 for common to straight state; $5,50 a $5,75 for Michigan, and $6,12 a $6,18 for Genesee. Wheat heavy and inactive, nothing transpired. Corn steady with moderate sales, but on receipt of steamer's news prices declined 2 cents; sales 34000 bushels at 61 a 62½c for western mixed; 63 a 64c for flat yellow; 63 for round do. Pork quiet; sales 500 brls at $10,68¾ a $10,75 for Mess, and $8,62 a $8,68¾ for Prime. Also 500 do Mess for autumn delivery on private terms. Lard in fair request; sales 600 brls and tierces at 6¾c for fair and 7c for Prime, also 150 kegs good at 7c.

BUFFALO MARKET—June 25.

No transactions in Flour, Wheat or Corn. Holders of Corn are above the views of buyers. 300,000 bushels Corn would be taken at 46 a 47c, but holders refuse to sell best samples at those figures. Provisions dull. Canal freights unchanged. News very scarce.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JUNE 22.

Steamer Doris, Coyle, 27th May, Liverpool, for the Trinity House, ballast
Bark Kingston, Scott, 27th May, New York, M I Wilson & Co, ballast
Bark Thomas, Betts, 17 days, Boston, Hyde & McBain, ballast

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Ship Riverdale, Maxwell, 2nd June, New York, A Parke, & Co, salt
Bark Higginson, Owen, 5th June, New York, order ballast
Bark Annandale, Wilkie, 3rd June, New York, A Gilmour & Co, salt and coals

CLEARED—JUNE 22.

Ship Greenock, McCutcheon, Liverpool, J Munn
Ship Jane Black, Gorman, Belfast, Levey & Co
Ship Prince Regent, Martin, do
Ship Glencairn, Gillis, Greenock, W J C Benson
Ship Cairo, Loring, London, do
Ship *Drove, Salveson, London, Lemesurier & Co
Bark Mary, Bulmer, Mather, Sunderland, do
Bark *Tistedalen, Berg, London, Levey & Co
Bark Ctss of Arran, Henderson, Fleetwood, do
Bark Glasgow, Ritchie, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
Bark Abeona, Mills, do do
Bark Ireland, Leach, Gloucester, Burstalls
Bark Evergreen, Pearson, London, W J C Benson
Bark California, Guthrie, Glasgow, W K Baird
Brig Reward, Hall, Sunderland, G B Symes & Co
Brig Sprite, Stuart, do do
Brig Adolphus, Woodruff, do do
Brig Urania, Bridges, New Quay, do
Brig Triton, Davis, Cardigan, do
Brig Patriot, Walker, Newcastle, W J C Benson
Brig Curlew, Smith, Sunderland, Levey & Co
Schr Marie, Boutillier, Caraquette, Symes & Co
Schr Empire, Wilson, Michigan, J Gordon

*Foreign.

24

Ship Lady Falkland, Smith, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
Ship James Fagan, McConnochie, Dublin, Burstalls
Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, McCallum, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
Ship Margaret, Dove, Liverpool, Benson
Bark Fergus, Wharton, Hull, Burstalls
Ship Lord Wellington, Winstead, Cork, A Provan
Bark Charlotte, Dennison, Lancaster, Sharples & Co
Bark Josephia, England, Cardiff, Symes & Co
Bark Clara Symes, Duncan, Bristol, do
Brig Seabird, Hurwell, Newcastle, do
Brig John E Hancock, Buller, Newcastle, Levey & Co
Brig Lucy Anne, Carroll, Cork, Benson
Brig Satisfaction, Scott, Swansea, Gilmour & Co
Brigt Gaspe, LeGros, Halifax, W Hunt & Co
Schr Providence, Menard, Halifax, J Wyatt & Co

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—JUNE 23.

Schr Pracilla, Lamorre, Quebec, Ryan & Co, ballast

CLEARED—JUNE 33.

Schr Pracilla, Lamorre, Halifax, Ryan & Co

BIRTH.

In College Street, on Monday, the 24th inst., Mrs. C. P. Ladd, of a son.

I.O. of O.F.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of QUEEN'S LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., will be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday), the 26th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely.
By order of the N.G.
ANDREW HAYES,
Secretary.
June 26. 101

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

A SUPPLY always kept on hand by the Undersigned.
JAMES COURT,
Ins. Co.'s Buildings, Great St. James Str.
June 26. m—101

MR. F. T. HALL,
Advocate,
SAINT JOHNS.
(Mr. H. will attend Missisquoi Circuit.)
June 26. 101

£500—FOR SALE, the above sum of £500, bearing interest at Six per Cent, payable every three months, as Bailleur de Fond. Apply to
GEORGE WEEKES,
Notary Public, Montreal.
June 19. 1m—95