TELEGRAPHIC.

MONTREAL LINE.
Office—Exchange Building, St. Sacrament St.

[Reported for The Montreal Gazette.]

New York, April 26.

The Collins steamship sailed to-day at noon, with 158 passengers, and $300,000 in specie. Among the passengers was Mr. William Thackeray.

Cincinnati, April 26.

The Chaysville and Lexington Railroad, with all the appendages, was sold at Lexington on Tuesday, for $501,000. It was bought by Mr. Tyler, agent of the first bondholders.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 26.

Flour 12½c lower, with a limited demand. Sales 4000 bbls at $5,62 a 6,25 for common to extra State; $5,37 a 5,97 for mixed to good Western. Canadian dull at $6,25 a 8,75.

Wheat heavy. Sales 4,500 bush at $1,00 for good red, $1,75 for white Southern.

Corn firm. Sales 30,000 bushels at 58c a 59c for distilling parcels, 60c a 62c for old prime.

Pork firmer. Sales 3,000 bbls at $16,37 for mess, $15,25 for prime.

Lard firm. Sales 100 bbls at 9½c a 10¼c.

Ashes steady.

Stocks active and higher. Money easy, and freely offered at 6 a 7 per cent on call.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

By Telegraph.—[Via Montreal Line—Office in the Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street.]

[Reported for "The Montreal Gazette."]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, April 23.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

Mr. Brown rose to move the resolution of which he had given notice on this subject. He spoke for more than an hour in support of it.

Mr. Cartier took objection to the motion on the ground that it had already been decided this Session in the course of the debate on the Address.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and after some discussion the subject was dropped.

Mr. Holt moved the following resolutions:—

1st. That the House is of opinion that the penalty of death is a kind of death which ought no longer to be inflicted in the present state of society as being repugnant to the feelings of humanity.

2nd. That the penalty of death for all crimes for which it is now inflicted by the penal laws be, therefore, abolished in the Province of Canada.

Mr. Drummond said, although he hoped the time would come when capital punishment would be looked upon as unnecessary, yet the public mind at the present time appeared to be in a different direction, and it was found absolutely necessary to keep up the old system, (hear, hear.) He did not think that the Committee should be chosen exclusively from amongst those who had pronounced strong opinions in favor of its abolition. It should be composed of impartial gentlemen, not chosen by the present mover; but if it was agreed to he would recommend the attention of the hon. gentlemen forming the Committee to a report that was made by Mr. Sullivan, some years ago in the Legislature of the State of New York, upon the practicability of doing away with capital punishment. That report contained all the views pro. and con.; and it urged the abolishment of punishment by death, in the strongest terms. There were several other reports also, which should come under the Committee's consideration.

Mr. Brown enquired if the hon. gentleman meant to allow the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the propriety of the abolition of punishment by death for capital crimes.

Mr. Drummond replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown was quite sure that the hon. Attorney General was quite correct, and felt it to be a question open to discussion. There were a great many of his (Mr. B's) hon. friends who held the same opinion, but some other hon. members thought differently, and he himself was not prepared to vote on the question.

Sol. Gen. Smith thought the motion was not put in the proper shape. The consent of the Government was not given to the principle of these resolutions, for he would not vote for them himself. He suggested an alteration to the hon. mover.—That the House should appoint a Committee to whom the resolutions should be referred without committing the House to the principles contained in them.

Mr. Drummond did not want now to commit himself to the resolutions.

Mr. Cameron hoped that the House would grant the committee. The House ought not now to adopt any course of reference to the principle itself to a committee, or take any step by which it would appear that it was prepared to excite a discussion upon unsettling the present mode of punishment by death where life is taken away.

Mr. Merritt was surprised at this stage of the world to hear hon. gentlemen get up and attempt to oppose enquiry on so important a subject. Could the investigation of this committee do any harm? He would like to see an able report from them. Solitary confinement was as great a punishment as death. It was not the fear of death which prevents crime. There were higher motives to be looked at.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald was convinced that the moment the punishment was taken away which is to free the man who commits murder, a premium was offered for the commission of crime. Under the present system it was very difficult to get a man hanged in this country, even if he had murdered his fellow-creature in cold blood. The Executive in such cases were implored by petitions to spare the life of the criminal, and that being granted he was sent to the penitentiary, and eventually was possibly pardoned. In some of the Western States they did away with capital punishment for some time, but afterwards were obliged to repeal the law prohibiting it. Now if the House had taken up and passed the temperance bill long ago, ministers would not be committed. He would consider the state of society to be a most desperate one were we to take away the power of punishing a man by death for a most atrocious murder; and he would never be found, in or out of the House, to advocate the principle of allowing men to murder in cold blood, and seek Executive shelter. Why was it that the Attorney General East should entertain even a doubt about entertaining the motion?

Mr. Felton wished to say that, while he agreed that it was inexpedient to abolish the punishment by death, he could only express his regret that the leader of the opposition should wish to prevent enquiry.

Mr. Fergus did not think there were many in this House who went for the abolition of the death penalty. Still, as there might be several who should desire to see some modification of the law touching this matter, he would move in amendment that a committee of seven members be appointed to enquire into the propriety of modifying the law which provide for the infliction of capital punishment.

Mr. Turcotte could not understand any utility in a committee. Everybody had formed an opinion, and he was altogether opposed to the abolition of the death punishment. In proof of the impropriety of adopting such a change, he gave an account of a murder recently committed in Three Rivers, after the pretended reformatory effect of a detention in the penitentiary.

Mr. Drummond said that the fact cited by Mr. Turcotte might, if the subject were examined, be counterbalanced by many other facts, and it was well-known that crimes in England had decreased after punishment had been rendered light. The most practical men in England, and especially in France had often been opposed to the punishment, and even among those who inclined to severity as a means of suppressing crime, it was very doubtful whether death was the most severe punishment. Men had mounted the scaffold like heroes, while they had shrunk from banishment like women. In allusion to a sentiment by Mr. Turcotte, that the criminal he had spoken of had been pardoned in deference to theorists of the Victor Hugo stamp—of the stamp of the opposition, he had said this was too serious a question to be made one of party. It was one to be approached in the sight of God, as a question with respect to life which He gave, and which man could take away but not restore. His opinion in favor of the total abolition of death was somewhat shaken of late years. He did not desire to have the punishment preserved in law for crimes for which it never was in force.

Mr. Laberge followed in favor of the abolition.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said that precedents had been quoted by friends of the abolition of the death penalty for capital crimes from the United States, but they must not forget that there were precedents on the opposite side. Michigan had tried this system, but they had been compelled to re-establish the penalty of death. There was the case also of California, which thought of abolishing the penalty when a Territory, but when it became a State it refused to do so. He was willing, however, to accede to the proposition now before the House.

On a division, the motion for reference was carried by 55 to 54.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the provision of the motion:—Messrs. Turcotte, Loranger, Attorney General McDonald, Hon. M. Cameron, Attorney General Drummond, Poulit and Papin.

Mr. McKenzie rose to make his promised motion on the repeal of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. The Union was an act of bad pay. The two portions of the country were essentially different in origin, in language, in laws and religion. The Union took away the power possessed over the finances. Under the old system the House had a right to fix its own quorum. Now one-third of the present House could legislate on the most important measures—as in the sectarian clauses of the School Bill passed last session. He approved of Lord Durham's opinion, that the out-numbering of Upper Canada by French was a lesser evil than the way of representation based upon population. The principal French members from 1840 to 184 , said the same thing, and clamored for what they now opposed. The Inspector General was to add 25 per cent to the taxes in order to build a £30,000 castle at Quebec. Look at the sums of money the people of Upper Canada had to pay for the jurors and the court houses and jails of Lower Canada. We had run up $30,000,000 dollars of debt in three years, a debt equal to that of the English monarchy when Queen Anne took possession of the throne. Why should we have to pay $20,000,000 for a road to Portland, when we could get to New York or Boston without paying a penny. The Inspector General knew that there was no necessity for paying £190,000 for collecting the revenue. Then there were the landing piers below Quebec, and the only use of them was to pay a number of Frenchmen to look after them. Look at our Legislature before the union, the Legislature sat at 10 in the morning—now our legislation was of the midnight kind. When he saw the Presbyterian Church in Quebec spattered with blood, when he heard of 13 unoffending Protestants in a Protestant Church shot down in cold blood, when he saw the jeering and mockery with which the Corrigan murder was treated even by the Judge on the Bench, he came to the conclusion that we must have a dissolution. Governor Head was of opinion that celts like hon. Mr. McKenzie and the French were an inferior race—should not the superior race then be separated from the inferior. He did not like an amalgamation of black and blue and green—French and Saxons, Indians and Savages. He was willing to call every French Canadian a brother, but when twenty of their counties send in petitions begging for seed wheat to put into their miserable soil, at the same time that they claimed as many representatives, although Upper Canada had thirty thousand more inhabitants, such a system should be put a stop to. Our bench, our laws, everything was separate. Last year the Parliament gave the priests $50,000 for sectarian colleges to teach men to hate men—that was another reason why he wanted to part company with them. Mr. McKenzie concluded by reading a speech delivered by Sir A. McNab in 1849, complaining that Upper Canada was suffering under the domination of French masters. He was glad to follow the lead and reutter the sentiments of the head of the Government in this instance. He went heartily for a dissolution of the Union and wished to send all the French members back to Quebec, and he would be most happy to ship along with them the Postmaster General and all his colleagues. He was told that a certain exalted personage had made a great speech to night at the St. George's dinner in favor of the Union and of his Excellency. (Order.) Well, if anybody had given as strong arguments for the Union as he had given against the people of Upper Canada might be contended, but he scarcely believed that such arguments could be produced.

Hon Mr. Cartier moved the previous question.

Without dividing, the House adjourned.

Toronto, April 24.

REPEAL OF THE UNION

Mr. Felton, in reply to the hon. member for Haldimand, said that the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, respecting the Union, were to this effect: That she wanted to relieve herself from financial embarrassment, and to be able to complete her public works. One resolution set forth that it was desirable that there should be an equal representation of both Provinces in the United Legislature. The hon. member had stated that Lower Canada was inextricably in debt. Well compare her present position, in that respect with that of Upper Canada at the time of the Union. She had a population at that time of 465 357, and owed a sum of money which would exceed considerably £3 a-piece for every man, woman, and child throughout her whole breadth, and her income was not sufficient to pay the interest on her debt. Now, Lower Canada was not only able to pay the whole debt left her by Upper Canada, but also the interest on it. The hon. member had painted Lower Canada as being worse than the country inhabited by the Kamschatdale as if the people were a beggarly lot of fishermen, and that it possessed a meagre soil and could not support itself. It was strange, if this was the case, that Upper Canada from the time of the Union had been enabled to pay her debts, raise herself up and walk abroad among honest men. But by this political fraud Lower Canada was obliged to pay Upper Canada debt at the time and was now responsible to pay her share of two and a half million principle and interest. And then as to Lower Canada getting the best public works, she was not able to dip her hands so deep into the public purse as Upper Canada, which gave up debentures and municipal loan funds; and Lower Canada has to pay the piper so far as the administration of justice was concerned. It was true that the expenses in Lower Canada are greater than those of Upper Canada. But for the support of agriculture the latter got the most benefit, and she stocked the Penitentiary better than the lower section did. The latter had the advantage, in 1851, of native born population and exceeded that of Upper Canada by 143,000, according to the census; and the emigration had not continued to increase since 1851. An insuperable difficulty was offered now to the dissolving of the Union, for the debt of the Province must be paid. Lower Canada received at this moment about one half of the whole customs and revenue, and altogether her credit was equal to that of Upper Canada. He believed the House would not entertain the motion. The whole of the arguments, both in the House and out, were not advanced with a view to the interests of the Province, but to get up an agitation, which might in some way benefit the hon. member for Haldimand. He trusted too much in the knowledge and political wisdom of the people of Upper Canada, to suppose that they would endorse many of the sentiments of that hon. member.

Mr. Hartman said that the agitation for the dissolution of the Union had been got up by the member for Haldimand to make some profit out of it for himself; but whatever might be his profit, the member who had just sat down had gone far to strengthen the position taken up by the member for Haldimand, who argued last night that Upper Canada suffered by a connection with Lower Canada, and now the member for Richmond's argument, if it amounted to any thing at all, went to show it suffered with its connection with Upper Canada. He agreed with the hon. member for Haldimand that the time had arrived when the Union should be dissolved. He believed it had accomplished already all the good it could accomplish, while the evils that daily accrued from it were many and grievous.

Mr. Mackenzie said, that if in Lower Canada such justice was administered as had been in the case of the murder of Corrigan, he did not wonder that the member for Richmond could convict U. Canada with contributing more convicts to the Penitentiary; besides, U. Canada was far more populous. The hon. member had alluded to the revenue. The fact was, that Toronto alone contributed about £150,000 to the Customs revenue at an expense of £4,000, while the whole of the Lower Canada ports, except Montreal, collected together only £87,000 at an expense of £15,000 for collection. When he first knew Lower Canada it had an economical Legislature under a man whom he admired (Mr. Papineau). A man who kept the priests in order, and as firm a friend of civil and religious liberty as was King William the III. But, since the Union matters had gone on very differently. He wondered how much revenue that fine railway from Trois Pistoles was to yield. He would be surprised if it yielded enough to grease the wheels of its locomotives. The hon. member said that the Great Western had got £4,000,000 of our money. He did not know that, but he knew the other day it declared a dividend of 8 per cent. Who ever heard of a Lower Canada Railroad giving a dividend? What they paid it with he could not fancy, unless it was with the public money. He looked upon Lower Canada as a partner that furnished no capital and no labor, and at the same time swallowed up the dividend. He wanted to cut the partnership, but if they would give him representation by population he would bring forward no more such motions. Things would then go on more smoothly. They could then make L. Canada contribute some, by taking all her nunneries and monasteries and selling them by auction, which would yield an income of six or seven millions.

Mr. Marchildon had always opposed the Union as inimical to the best interests of Lower and Upper Canada. He was satisfied that the two populations could never live together in harmony.

Mr. A. A. Dorion said that any one who would compare the recent declaration of the Attorney General East, that Lower Canada, if representation, by population, were forced upon her, must seek for a new state of political existence, with the growing demand in Upper Canada for representation by population, must see that the union could not remain long on its present footing. He would not like the hon. member for Haldimand on the one side, or the hon. member for Richmond on the other, state all the evils which either province had suffered from the union, but in the population of the two sections, in their habits, language, in everything that constituted nationality but he saw difficulties in the way of a proper understanding between the two sections. Not a single member of Upper Canada could dare go to his constituents without pledging himself to advocate representation by population as they saw at the late election for Peterboro and Renfrew. Every one had pledged himself distinctly to it, and he could not complain of Upper Canada insisting on it. It would not be fair or just to Upper Canada when she should have a population half a million or three-quarters greater than Lower Canada, that she should not have representation based upon population. The difficulty stared them in the face and the difficulty could not be much longer evaded by any attempts on the part of the administration to shirk it by moving the previous question as they did last year or by raising a point of order as they did last night. It was the duty of every one who had the interests of the country at heart to see whether there might not be some means by which the difficulty might be met. There was a strong feeling against representation by population in Lower Canada, the feeling being that if that were granted, their rights, their religious feelings, their institutions, would be jeopardised. It appeared to him that the difficulty about representation by population arose from the nature of the existing legislative Union. He thought there would be no difficulty in finding a plan by which the commercial interests of the country, our railway interests, our public works, our trade and navigation, would be left to be dealt with by a general legislature representing the whole Province according to population, while at the same time legislation as to education and matters of a local character might be left to local legislation. In that way their rights and prejudices—for there were prejudices even entitled to respect—of each section would be safely guaranteed. The difficulties resulting from the Union were growing instead of diminishing. Advantages had resulted from it; but they had been overrated. They had contracted a habit of lavishly spending the public money. By the growth of our population, and the increase of our taxation, we had obtained such a revenue as had accustomed us to a profligacy, which had brought us almost to the to the brink of ruin. Our debt had increased. Before the Union, with a revenue of £150,000, Lower Canada was able to make more public works in proportion than since the Union. From 1814 to 1837, with a revenue averaging from £100,000 to £125,000 they appropriated to public works above £30,000 a year; and to show the difference in his argument, he might mention that, while the St. Lawrence Canals now yield only £110,000 a year, the small Lachine Canal alone, twenty years ago, was yielding £5000 a year. He regretted that the administration should systematically endeavour to put down every enquiry, every discussion which had for its object the ascertaining whether nothing could be done to relieve us of the difficulty of the present Legislative union. It could not subsist for any length of time. He said there was a growing feeling in Upper Canada in favor of representation by population. Any one who would consult the Journals of 1852 and 53, would see that all the gentlemen now on the Treasury benches from Upper Canada had voted for that measure. He would ask the hon. gentlemen to look at the speeches then delivered, and at the articles in the newspaper, which was then edited by the Post Master General, and say whether it was possible to believe that Upper Canada would not insist upon having representation by population, and that in a very short time Lower Canada might be satisfied that at the next election there would not be a single candidate for an Upper Canada constituency, who would dare to say that he would oppose representation by population. He did not think that a Federal Union of the British American Provinces would be at present a desirable thing. The late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada united, were sufficiently large, had a sufficiently numerous population to admit of a subdivision for local purposes, and a general Legislature to represent general interests. Under such a system he believed we would enjoy better harmony, and spend a great deal less money wastefully, then we do now. Whenever a sum of money was voted to one section of the Province, an equal sum had to be voted to the other whether it was wanted or not. Thus in the last resolution when the House voted £5000 to pay jurors in Lower Canada, an equal amount had to be given to the Municipalities of Upper Canada, and when £50,000 was voted for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure in L. C., a like amount had to be given for the Municipalities in Upper Canada. In this way we came to have a debt which was frightening every one. He regretted that the hon. member for Haldimand had brought up the question in the shape he had. It would have been much better for a Committee to discuss the whole subject, and hear the views of different members. In Upper Canada the feeling with a great majority would be,—we must have representation by population, or a dissolution of the union. In Lower Canada the feeling with the majority would be for a dissolution of the union rather than yield representation by population. But although he believed the present system could not last long, although he was against the existing order of things, he could not vote for the motion much less endorse the arguments on which the member for Haldimand had based it. If the present union continued to exist it could only exist on the basis of representation by population. He considered it was the only just system. A federal union he considered best, but second to that and preferable to the present order of things, he would say representation by population and he would go for that, if, after trying he should fail to obtain a federal union.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said the ministry are not afraid to discuss the matter, they are anxious, however, to carry out practical and real reforms, and they wish to save the time of this House as much as possible from the idle attempts of theorists, and also from the expense of appointing Committees to examine whether we should not take up the constitution of France or of some other country. They are satisfied with the constitution of this country as they have it, and wish to resist the attempts that are made by some hon. gentlemen in this House for the purpose of producing effect out of doors, some of whom have wasted a long life in doing nothing. They would wish to resist such discussions as are provoked by motions made by hon. gentlemen who know that no practical results can arise from their motions, and whose only desire is to disturb the public mind and to take away from the eyes of the representatives of the people the great object for which they were sent into the Legislature. I say I look upon them with feelings of disgust. Now, the hon. member for Montreal wishes to throw upon me the wish to disturb the Union—I deny it—from the begining I always looked forward to the Union as the means of making us as a great people; but would I stoop to advise the people of my adopted country to resort to such a plan as that proposed by the hon. Member for Montreal? I would scorn the idea of breaking our Legislature into small municipal bodies. Then this united province which is looked upon as a great country should be broken up into small fragments. I can very well look forward to the time when a federal union can be formed of all the British and American Provinces. But to think of breaking up this united legislation into small bodies is preposterous. And what, I demand to know, would these set down be, as proposed by the hon. member for Montreal. But municipal bodies, that is the bright idea which the hon. member accuses us of having shut out from the light of day. He tells us he is prepared to go for representation by population if we do not give him a repeal of the union, or consent to this new idea. Well, I can tell that hon. member that I am prepared to say that I will never consent to a retrograde movement in the Government of this country. If there is to be any change it must be a change in advance which will place us in a prouder position than we are now, and not to do as the hon. member for Sherbrooke have said, to tear the system to pieces. If we are to have any charge it must be a federal union of all the provinces. I think the day is not far distant when such takes place. There is no interchange of mode or sympathy with the trade of Lower Canada, but we must be connected with those relations before we can be placed in a position even to talk or think seriously of a federal union. I am not in the slightest degree alarmed by this demand of representation for population, and am prepared to go further and say, that if the population of Upper or Lower Canada should accede each other by a very large figure, I do not say that this demand should be resisted, but I say it is insisted that whatever section happens to be in the minority must certainly endeavour to place itself in a better position than that in which it was before, when it was only a few years since we laid down the basis of our representations upon a federal system, and since that time no change has taken place, that should induce us to alter that principle. I believe, in the first place, that the census of Lower Canada was not properly made, that the people then were deterred from giving a true statement of population because in many places they were given to understand by many of those who are ever eager to rouse up the prejudices of the people that the object of the census being taken was taxation. There are reasons to believe that there will be no disproportion in population for years to come in the Quebec section of the Province for while at the present moment the lands which are available for settlement in Upper Canada are few, in Lower Canada there are vast tracts of land to be peopled and since this course was taken large tracts of this land have been settled by an industrous population, and there is another reason why I foresee that the population of Upper Canada will not exceed to any great extent that of Lower Canada, and that is the falling off of emigration to the former. We looked principally to Ireland before for our emigration, but for some years past the affairs of Ireland have assumed a different aspect. The encumbered estates bill has restored prosperity to the people of that country, and its people cease to emigrate. Look at the return of the present year and you will find that the smallest proportion of our emigrants came from Ireland and that there has been an immense falling off from year to year of some 25 or 30,0000; if it was upon the alteration in emigration alone, Upper Canada falls in comparison with Lower Canada. In the latter section the national increase of population is greater than the former, although she possessed but about 65,000 inhabitants at the time of the conquest, her population has now, without any remarkable increase from emigration reached a point nearly, if not equal, to that of Upper Canada, with all the resources that she had of emigration. I do not intend to go fully into the subject, I am anxious to proceed with the business of the House and would avoid as much as possible, these discussions on organic measures, not that he wished to shrink from discussion, where we think it may lead to some practical and immediate benefit, but he wished to save the time and money of the country, by avoiding those discussions which used to be indulged in at a certain period in a country where, in the space of four or five years, no less than four or five new constitutions was submitted to the Legislature. But there are some hon. gentlemen who seem to fancy that they have been sent to this Legislature not to work out the moral and natural prosperity of the country, but merely to indulge in their own desires to break up the constitution. The hon. member for Montreal still returns to his old love, and says, that those are not changes, which he would have wished to see, but as he cannot get those changes, he will adopt the other; the change which he has alluded to is rather an obscure movement to annexation to the United States, and that is a change, Sir, I trust will never come about, but I do trust, that proceedings in that way of progress to which I should like to see us proceed, if we find that this union cannot continue to be worked out with the success which has attended it hitherto. I trust that we shall have a federal union of the British North American Provinces, and if ever a time should come, when they should be compelled to bid adieu to the British flag he hoped they would become a great and independent nation and that they would not be annexed to the United States and be dragged down with the chains of slavery.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Galt, in amendment to Mr. Brown's proposed resolutions on representation by population:—

That it is the opinion of this House that the rapidly increasing population of the Central and Western sections of the Province, and the increased proportions of the public burdens borne by those sections, require a reconsideration of the terms upon which the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada was effected, and that a Select Committee of members be now named, to whom the subject of the Legislative Union shall be referred, either with a view to enlarging the representation of the whole Province on the basis of population, or for the purpose of reporting a plan of federative union, whereby the laws and local interests of the several sections of the Province shall be committed to the charge of Local Legislatures, with one General Legislature, having supreme control over the trade, commerce, and common national interests of the whole community.

The inkstand used by the Plenipotentiaries was specially manufactured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of art, in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at 11,000 frs.

—During the year 1855, there were 73 battles fought, or more than one a week, with an average loss of a thousand men killed in each, excluding those who have fallen by disease or skirmishes. The number swept out of existence must have been about 300,000—the bloodiest year since the battle of Waterloo occurred.

—A woman died lately in New York at the advanced age of 103, who had been in the Alms House for the period of 38 years, having been admitted in 1818.

The Montreal Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1856.

☞ See First Page.

The Import Trade of Montreal.—We publish on the first page to-day a table of the imports at this Port for the last quarter, which our readers will peruse with interest. We learn from it:—

That the total value of goods imported during the quarter ending April 5th, 1856, amounted ....£ 425,970
Ditto, for the corresponding quarter of 1855 154,597
Increase ....£ 271,373

This increase is very large; the ratio is more than two to one.

Duties collected in the last quarter....£ 44,644
Ditto in the corresponding quarter of '55. 28,476
Increase £16,168

This increase of revenue is much greater than that of the whole Province, if a telegraphic statement we received from Toronto, and published on Saturday, is correct, as by it we were told the increase of revenue of the whole Province, during the last quarter, was only £4,752,—making the ratio of increase in favor of Montreal three-and-a-half to one.

The Letter of Mr. Holmes on the Grand Trunk Railway Question.—We publish on the first page to-day, a letter of Mr. B. Holmes, addressed to the House of Assembly, on the Grand Trunk Railway troubles. The question is of the deepest moment to the country, and Mr. Holmes' position is such as to give him a title to be heard. We have not space at disposal, so crowded are our columns, to review his scheme, which has the merit of being a magnificent one. He proposes to obtain the Imperial Guarantee and borrow £5,000,000 at 3 per cent, buy in all the Provincial Railway Bonds extant, and release the Province from its indebtedness to all Railways, as the first step to take.—Now, without inquiring if the Imperial Guarantee could be obtained, or if the remainder of the scheme is feasible, we should like to be informed how the Provincial Bonds, now issued, could be called in? They command a high premium in the London market; they are held by hundreds of persons who have invested their money in them, and who want to keep them obtain 6 per cent interest; and the attempt to call them in, in the manner proposed by Mr. Holmes, would very much increase the present high premium upon them. This we fear is, on the threshold, a fatal objection to the scheme.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

The Ministerial Crisis, and the Intrigues of Factions, &c.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1856.

Last night we had another Ministerial crisis in the House on the occasion of the explanations of the new Ministerial arrangements. Before this reaches you, you will be put in possession of the debate on the subject, so that I need not go over that. With respect to the question of the position of Mr. Morrison accepting a place in the Cabinet without office, the letter of the law and English precedents clearly justify the course which has been adopted. That upon broad constitutional grounds there may not be some grounds to justify the objection taken by the opposition, I do not deny. In fact, I am inclined to believe that this is an exceptional state of things, the frequent repetition of which might lead to inconvenient results. The argument used by Mr. Brown, however, was of no value. The instance on which the debate turned went to shew that it had no force. He urged that the only control they had over members of the Government, the only mode of expelling them, was by the refusal to give them salaries. If that refusal would have any influence, how is it that a man accepts office without any salary at all? If he would take office without salary, it would have no effect to deprive him of one which he might take. Oh! but the withholding of salary or supply is an expression of want of confidence, we shall be told. Refuse the supplies, or express want of confidence, and no one doubts the present Ministry will bow to the decision of the country, and all resign—Mr. Morrison quite as soon as his colleagues. The outcry then on this point is pointless. The *Leader* of this morning goes back to the celebrated resolutions of 1841 as the basis of our constitutional rights, and quotes the following resolution, to shew that Mr. Morrison's position is an unconstitutional one:

"That in order to preserve, between the different Branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, the chief Advisers of the representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representative of the people; thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated."

It then goes on to quibble on the word Administration, and holds that Mr. Morrison is not one of an Administration, because he has no department to administer. This is the merest *jeu de mots*. What department did his predecessor in the Cabinet, Mr. Ross, administer? What department did formerly the President of the Committees of the Council administer? They merely held nominal portfolios, but devoted their energies to the general administration of the affairs of the Province. As for the appeal to his constituents, which it is contended Mr. Morrison should make, the law clearly does not require this, though, as a matter of principle, it were better made. The resolution cited above as containing the broad constitutional principle, says nothing of this appeal as a manifestation of confidence. It only requires that Ministers shall possess the confidence of the "representatives" of the people:—that, Mr. Morrison obtained last night, by a vote giving Ministers a majority of 28, in a House of 106. To avoid any hasty decision of the House on the subject of the appeal to the constituency, Attorney General Macdonald moved a resolution affirming the simple question of the legality of Mr. Morrison's position, which few had the hardihood to deny, and this being carried, put an end to the discussion. So much for the debate respecting the new Minister's position. But the position taken by the retiring Minister, and that of the member who assumed to be his spokesman in the Assembly, merit more extended comment.

Mr. Ross's own explanation of his course is now before the public. I do not care to stop to ponder and discuss each word of it. It will be better and a more satisfactory mode of dealing with the subject to go back over the history of the events which have led to this resignation in so far as the veil has been lifted and the public permitted to see the truth. Every one knows now that early in the session members of both wings of the Ministerial supporters became dissatisfied with Sir Allan MacNab's leadership; that they made their complaints heard; Sir Allan was ill, and it came to be believed that his retirement from the cares of public life was shortly inevitable. It was thought that a hint only was necessary to secure that result, and a choice of leaders was at all events necessary in case the present Premier went out. Accordingly meetings were held and delegations waited on Messrs. Macdonald and Spence assuring them that if changes such as had been spoken of out of doors took place, they would enjoy their confidence and a reconstruction with their assistance would have their active support. Mr. Macdonald, as Sir Allan's more immediate friend, answered in the way which good faith prompted. He could refuse to listen to any advice tendered by those political friends who had put him in office and maintained him there by their confidence and support; yet he could not consent to be a party to any scheme for his personal aggrandisement at the expense of the man whom he had accepted as his chief. From the first day of his entrance into the Ministry down to the present day his colleagues will, I am sure, bear witness to the fact that he has done nothing to deserve the censures which some members of the House have endeavoured to cast upon him. If any person conversant with all the circumstances of his position blame him at all, it is that he has not listened to the advice of friends who wished him to take steps to assume the first position in the Upper Canada section of the government. He owed a duty to his friends and to the country which many felt he ought not to sacrifice to the generous impulse of personal friendship, or to the too scrupulous sense of duty to a colleague. It was but natural that this impatience should be most strongly felt by the Reform supporters of the Ministry, or that those who represented them in the Cabinet should have felt inclined to be more impatient of their position than Mr. Macdonald. The Duval case came on. It seems now that Mr. Ross advised his colleagues to resign upon it, and desired to do so himself. This advice and desire of his is not to be regarded as dictated by the vote upon that subject solely, but it should be considered by the light of the previous conflict of opinions already alluded to. A dissolution of the Cabinet then might lead to a re-construction on a more satisfactory basis. That advice was, however, wisely overruled. I have already pointed out how disastrous an appeal to the country on such a subject would have proved. Mr. Ross acquiesced in the decision of his colleagues, and was bound constitutionally, as the Attorney General pointed out last night, to have ever thereafter held his peace. Then came the Grand Trunk letters, and the threatening aspect of affairs consequent upon them. Every one then felt at once that Mr. Ross' position, as President of the road and one of the concocters of the scheme, supposed to exercise an influence over the conduct of the government towards the Company, was one neither altogether pleasant for himself, nor (seeing the great unpopularity of the Company at the present juncture,) profitable to the Ministry. To resign upon it, would have been political destruction; to remain in, would involve difficulty in dealing with the claims of the Company. This sort of comment on the position was current in men's mouths. The *Leader*, whose proprietor is a director of the Company, came out in favor of extension of aid to the Company one day, and soon after began abusing the Inspector General for dealing unfairly with the Company. It echoed Mr. Galt's cry of the necessity for a more vigorous management of the finances. The sources of its inspiration were apparent. There was a renewal of the caucusing. The *Leader* had offered to lead the way in a game of break up, and the Reform supporters of the Ministry were called together at the house of the proprietor, to be taught their lesson, and consult how best to follow out that policy which had been thus inaugurated. At that caucus, unlike the previous, it was resolved the deputation appointed should wait upon Mr. Ross as well as Messrs Spence and Macdonald. That was done, and next day Mr. Ross announces that he has serious thoughts of retirement. In two days more, spite of the remonstrances of his political friends—spite of the declaration of the deputation that waited on him that they had no intention of requesting him to resign—he quits the Cabinet. To justify that course, he prepared the letter which has since been given to the world. In that letter, the grounds alleged for the resignation, are the message of the deputation and the Duval case. Now, to an unprejudiced mind it would seem, after scanning narrowly the facts I have related, that Mr. Ross eagerly accepted the pretext offered by the message of the deputation to retire from the Cabinet. Those who suspect that the *Leader*, in adopting the course it did, acted upon his behalf, and partially and indirectly, if not wholly upon his inspiration—that it sought to oust Mr. Cayley because he had not sufficiently favored the Great Railway Company, (and rumor has asserted repeatedly that he was desirous of having Mr. Galt brought in in his place—a change which would have so much strengthened Grand Trunk Railway influence in the government of the country,) have not hesitated to state their conviction that the caucus was got up for the express purpose of affording Mr. Ross other grounds of resignation than those which were to be found in his intimate alliance with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Thus it was he came to place a different construction upon the message of the deputation than his two colleagues, who were also addressed on that occasion,—thus it was he was more sensitive than they to the hint, that unless changes were effected Ministers might some day find themselves deserted by a portion of their following,—that he would not accept of the explanation offered, but sticking to his own interpretation of the original message, offered it as the ostensible ground for his resignation; but, as if feeling that that was after all insufficient, he referred to the position he had taken upon the Duval case, being then even, no doubt, seeking a pretext for ministerial changes. A determination on the part of the *Leader* to strengthen the Railway influence in this government or break it down altogether. Fortunately for the country it has, as yet, succeeded in neither of these darling projects. Mr. Jackson has consented to lead the new *Leader* party in the House, and he has found two followers in two members who have always been astride the fence, as often voting against as for Ministers—Mr. Patrick and Mr. Bell. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Rankin had already left the ranks to avenge their personal griefs. Ministers can spare all these, and yet be strong, if they will but pursue a policy as sound in other matters as with respect to the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Daly put the question to be proposed to the country very strongly last night. It was whether they were to have a Coalition Government or a Grand Trunk Government? I fancy the people would not be long in making choice, and that on the opposite side from Mr. Jackson. Rumour has assigned to this new leader ambitious designs of his own—and the Hamilton *Spectator* directly charged the *Leader* with a desire to put him into Mr. Cauchon's place—a charge which the *Leader* has never, so far as I know, denied. Now Mr. Jackson's antecedents have prejudiced many people against him. He was a Crown Lands Agent for some time, and evil tongues have not been wanting to allege that he was a land speculator as well, and at the same time. Indeed Mr. Turcotte alluded last night in the House to the fact that rumor had hinted at the transfer of the Crown Lands to a land speculator. It is not matter of wonder, then, that Mr. Jackson found so small a following in the House; but that the great body of Reformers on the Ministerial side chose to follow, instead, their long-tried and ever true-hearted friend, the member for Niagara. Even the members of the opposition could not withhold from him a tribute of respect, Mr. Brown, speaking in a highly complimentary manner of him. That he has judged wisely in not following the *Leader*, that he behaved honestly in advising Mr Ross not to resign—in remonstrating with him in the warmest terms against such a course, and then, when all failed, giving his his assistance to his remaining friends in the Cabinet,—no one but the prejudiced will deny. He rushed gallantly to the rescue when others were prepared to fly, and has earned the thanks of his party by doing so. The declaration of confidence in him by the House was a most flattering one. Of the three points of Mr. Jackson and the *Leader's* charter, he was prepared to accept but one, and was not prepared to do anything ungenerous or unjust to obtain even that. These are, as I understand them now,—Sir Allan MacNab's retirement; a "vigorous" administration of our finances, with a view to urging on the Grand Trunk Railway and other public works; and a "vigorous" administration of the Crown Lands by Mr. Jackson. I mistake the temper of the people of Canada, if the mouthing sentences of this Canadian imitator in a small scale of the London *Times* will lead them off to follow any such follies as these. Talking of an imitation of the *Times*, it were well to remind our new-found Canadian Boanerges, when putting on the airs of the great *Times* of the old fable of that unfortunate crow, who, seeing an eagle carry off a lamb in his talons, pounced upon a ram himself, in imitation of the kingly bird; but instead of soaring up into the sky with his prey, he became intangled in the wool of the animal on which he was perched, and so fell a prey to those who guarded the flock—*verbum sap.* The *Times* may break down Ministers at will. We have no *Times* in Canada.

The following is the report of the Government Engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway:—

[Copy.]

Toronto, 10th April, 1856.

Sir,—We have the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that on the 7th of last month we met at the office of the department of Public Works in this city in compliance with the request of the Commissioners that we should proceed without delay to enter upon the duties connected with the office to which His Excellency has been pleased to appoint us, involving a general examination of the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in pursuance of the 4th sub section of the first clause of the statute 18 Vict. Cap. 174.

Having consulted and arranged with Mr. Killaly, as to the course to be adopted that would most facilitate the procuring of the necessary information, and acquiring the knowledge of the details, we adjourned to the office of the Contractors, where a room was at once placed at our command, for our meetings, and the plans, entries, specifications, monthly estimates, contracts and other documents, showing the state and progress of the work were unreservedly laid before us.

Knowing the desire of the government to have our report and estimate as soon as practicable, we have laboured assiduously, and are now enabled to submit the result of our examinations.

From the documents above adverted to and the data furnished us by the Chief Engineer of the Company, we proceeded in the first instance to form an estimate of the cost of completing, and equipping the line from this city to Brockville, being the portion to which our attention was more particularly directed by our letter of instructions from the Commissioners.

From these data, which give in detail the quantities of work of all classes, including stations and other buildings, remaining to be done on the first day of February last, calculated at liberal rates, it appears that the cost of completing the line from Toronto to Brockville exclusive of rolling stock and contingencies would amount to £363,644 currency, at that date.

Having concluded these calculations, our next step was to proceed to Montreal to inspect the rolling stock finished and in progress, and then to return along the line in order to judge from personal inspection of the character of the several works, and the manner in which they have been executed, and also by seeing the actual state of the excavations, embankments and other works, and comparing it with the sections furnished us, on which the estimate of completion is based to be enabled to determine how far they were safely to be relied on.

At Montreal we devoted three days to a careful inspection of the Depot grounds and buildings, which are constructed in a most creditable and substantial manner, and which, when fully completed will be found second to none that we have seen on this continent.

The several workshops are admirably provided, and every appliance is at hand to turn out a large amount of work, of the best description.

To the rolling stock we also gave the attention which so important a branch of Railway work demands; the result of our scrutiny was highly satisfactory both in regard to style of construction and the suitableness of the materials.

After taking into account the amount of rolling stock finished and unfinished, and the value of materials prepared, we estimate the amount required to equip the line from Toronto to Brockville, as required by contract at £80,100 cy

It is to be observed that we have given the Company no credit for a large amount of rolling stock (22 locomotive engines) stated now to be on its way from England.

Having concluded our survey in Montreal, we returned to Brockville by rail and then followed the line to Toronto, and having devoted six days to this part of the road and inspected all the important points, and compared the state of the work on the ground with that shown on the working sections, we are satisfied that the latter truly represent the progress of the work, and that the measurement derived therefrom, on which the estimate is based, may be relied upon.

In the foregoing it is shewn that we estimate the cost of completing the works and buildings of the line from Toronto to Brockville at £363,044
Add for contingencies and interest on the sum, at 10 per cent 36,304

Total cost of completing line from Toronto to Brockville £479,448

With a view to estimating the cost of completing that portion of the road west of Toronto, so far as the provisions of the Act 8th Vic., ch. 174 extend, namely to Stratford, we called for documents and vouchers connected with it similar to those furnished for that portion from Toronto to Brockville, and from them we gather that the completion of the work of the section from Toronto to Stratford will require..£ 33,683
Add for contingencies 3,368
£ 37,051

Although we have not had an opportunity of personally examining this portion of the railway, and comparing its state as shown on the sections from which the estimate is framed with the works themselves, yet from the satisfactory verifications of the result of our calculations, coupled with the fact of Mr. Killaly's having lately made an inspection of it, and being satisfied with the correctness of the documents, we have no doubt but that this estimate for its completion may be relied on.

In order to arrive at the whole cost of fully completing and equipping the road from Stratford to Brockville, it is necessary further to add a sum for the portion of it in front of this city. Assuming this to be £10,000 for the graded track to be finished by the city, and £5000 for the permanent way laid, the estimate for the entire line will be

Toronto to Brockville £479,448
Toronto to Stratford 37,051
In front of the City of Toronto 15,000

Grand Total £531,1499

In conclusion, we feel it our duty to state, for the information of His Excellency, that in our opinion the works on this portion of the line, so far as they have progressed, are in accordance with the terms of the contract and specifications; that the bridges, viaducts, and important station buildings are constructed in the most permanent and substantial manner, and that the preparation which has been made, and the amount of materials provided, evince the intention of the contractors to finish the road in a style creditable to them and to the Province.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) Roswell G. Benedict.
(Signed) James C. Street.

The undersigned was a party to, and engaged with Messrs. Benedict and Street in the several calculations and estimates referred to in the foregoing, in the correctness of the entire of which he fully believes.

He did not accompany these gentlemen along the work between Toronto and Brockville, being otherwise much engaged, and having but a short time before made a very close inspection of them. He entertains strongly the same opinion as to the character of the works as those expressed by Messrs. Benedict and Street. The portion of the line from Toronto to Stratford he has likewise had a late opportunity of visiting, and he has no doubt of the correctness of the estimate for the completion of this section also, the works of which are not to be surpassed for sound and durable construction.

Hamilton H. Killaly,
Asst. Com. of Public Works.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, April 8, 1856.

Quickest Passage on Record.—We learn from the Liverpool correspondence of the *Boston Atlas* that the Cunard Royal Mail Steamship "Persia," which left New York on the 2nd inst., arrived Bell Buoy at the entrance of the Mersey on the morning of the 12th inst., thus making the passage in 9 days, 12 hours and 7 minutes. She only took 18 hours to run from Cape Clear to the Mersey.

We learn that a man named Henry Power, of Dunham, Missisquoi, was arrested on the 24th instant, on complaint of J. P. Sartee, Esq., State Attorney of Orleans County, Vermont, charged with forgery committed in the State in 1853. An examination of the prisoner was held on the 25th, at which he was fully identified, and he has been committed to Jail here to await an order for his extradition from the Governor General.

SUMMARY FOR THE MAIL.

[From the "Canadian Mail" of this morning.]

The resignation of the Hon. John Ross, President of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Legislative Council, was announced in our last impression. The Hon. Mr. Tache has been appointed Speaker in Mr. Ross's place, and Mr. J. C. Morrison has been taken into the Cabinet without a department.

Mr. Ross puts his resignation on the ground of a belief on his part of withdrawal of confidence from the Government on the part of the reform wing of its supporters; but his story does not hold together very well, when the dates of the alleged withdrawals of confidence are compared with the resignation, and when his statements are compared with those of others. Mr. Ross is President of the Grand Trunk Company, and troubles arising out of their affairs are popularly, and we think truly, believed to be the cause of Mr. Ross's resignation.

The Upper House has passed through all its readings the bill to introduce the elective principle into its own constitution, by a large majority. It has made some amendments on the bill of the Lower House which that body will probably agree to, rather than lose the bill. Should it do so, the Governor will, of course, give the royal assent to it, and a very important, and we believe beneficial, change will be made in the constitution.

The Upper Canada press manifests much anger at the proposition to take the Seat of Government to Quebec, and there is every prospect of a sharp contest before the supplies are voted.

The proposed new Tariff, which we published in our last impression, is now under the consideration of the Legislature. The Government have given out that they will not bring it into operation before the 15th of June.

The Ministerial crisis, consequent on Mr. Ross's resignation, considerably impedes the legislative business of the country, and is in so far an evil.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is now fairly open, and business promises to be brisk. The total value of goods imported during the last quarter, ending April 5th, amounted to £425,970; for the corresponding quarter of the year before, the imports were £154,597, shewing an increase of £271,373.

The Inspector General has stated in the House that the revenue this year, down to the 11th instant, to be from Customs, £140,890—being an increase over last year of £4,752. And the revenue from Public Works, for the same period, to be £57,443—being a decrease of £965.

On Wednesday the St. George's Society and other Englishmen marched in procession, and in the evening the Society dined together at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The weather is warm, and very fine.

MAILS BY THE "ARABIA."

The pressure of Provincial news is so great, that we cannot find space for many of the details of news by the "Arabia," which we the less regret, as they are not important:—

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Moldavo-Wallachian question is not definitively settled by the Treaty of Peace signed on the 30th of March, but the 'parties that have made peace' have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival the commission will proceed to form two general Divans; the one for Wallachia, and the other for Moldavia, whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of national Divans is completed it will be sent to Constantinople, and, after being revised by the representatives of the powers, the new constitution will be granted to the Principalities by their Suzerain, the Sultan.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains returns which show that, up to April 1st, the quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in 1856 was 40,183,000 kilogrammes more, and that the quantity sold for consumption or bonded in Government stores was 29,285 killogrammes more than up to the same time in the previous year.

A leter from Toulon states that all the Russian prisoners who were remaining in that port have, within the last week been embarked for Odessa. They were about 100 in number, of whom three were officers.

Two vessels at Marseilles are loading for the Black sea, and one for the Baltic.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Congress is still occupied with the Italian question, though it is not well known what can be done beyond giving advice to the Pope and the King of Naples.

AN EXCUSE.

The Russian diplomatists in Paris have excused themselves from attending the ball given by the Turkish plenipotentiary on the plea that one of their *attaches* has the measles.

ANOTHER CONCORDAT.

A concordat between Russia and Rome is spoken of as very shortly to appear.

HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Sir W. Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing a report of Dr. Hall on the sanitary state of the army, for the week ending March 22nd. Notwithstanding the recent arrivals of several drafts of recruits and the cold winds which have prevailed, Dr. Hall reports that the increase of admissions to the hospital has only been small. Taking the whole force in the Crimea, out of 16 deaths seven took place in the Land Transport Corps, and out of the 16 three were from the effects of drunkenness. The troops stationed at Kertch are equally healthy. The Cavalry Division on the Bosphorus is also very healthy.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

Captain Dunlop reports as follows:—"On the 29th ult. I fell in with the American ship Jacob Badger, from Calcutta, bound for London. She is supposed to have run foul of a wreck, and was in a dangerously leaky state, having nearly four feet of water in her hold. She made a signal of distress, and I sent our captain and a large party of men on board, pumped her as clear of water as possible, and as her own crew (24 in number) were much exhausted, at the request of the master I put a midshipman on board, to assist in navigating her into port. I have the honour to inform their Lordships that, according to their instructions, I arrived here last night, and finding no orders from them, I shall proceed to sea again to continue the search until the period of my return to Spithead, as specified in their Lordships' instructions."

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Kenneth Dowie & Co.'s Circular.

Per "Arabia."

Liverpool, Friday, April 11, 1856.

There has been less firmness in the grain markets in the past week; buyers being disposed to buy only for present wants as long as the deliveries from the farmers, and the imports present a sufficient supply. There have been most favorable rains, and though we cannot call the season early, every thing is promising for crops.

At our Tuesday's market the business done was but very moderate, inferior wheats being sold at 1d to 2d lower. Barrel flour was steady, but the quality of the stock is very inferior and difficult to sell. Indian Corn was 1s cheaper.

At our corn market to-day great dullness prevailed and decline in every thing, more particularly in inferior qualities. Wheat 1d to 2d; flour 1s on lowest; Indian Corn 2s cheaper. Some of the New York flour is so bad as only to bring 27s.

The deliveries of wheat by farmers per *Gazette* returns are 88,099 against 98,982 quarters last year, shewing an increased falling off.

The winds being fair the supplies from abroad are large, viz: for week ending 7th inst., 44,291 qrs wheat; 53,992 qrs Indian, Corn, 7,610 sacks and 23,562 bbls flour. The exports in the same time from here are only 885 qrs wheat; 4200 qrs Indian Corn; 591 sacks and 1227 bbls flour.

The sales in the timber market are two cargoes from yard of St. John Deals at £8 15s to £8 17s 6d, and one from Quay reported to £9, which is an improvement.

There is no change to notice in ashes.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Canada Wheat—Mixed to White	10	0	a	11	8
Red	9	6	a	9	9
Flour—No. 1 Superfine	32	0	a	34	0
Extra	35	0	a	35	6
Sour	28	0	a	30	0
Western Canal Flour	27	0	a	32	0
Peas nominal	42	0	a	00	0
Oatmeal	26	0	a	27	0
Indian Corn Yellow & White	28	6	a	00	0
Pot Ashes	35	6	a	00	0
Pearls	39	0	a	40	0
Quebec Y. Pine	1	6½	a	1	8½
Red	1	8	a	1	10
Elm	1	9	a	2	2
Oak	2	3	a	2	6
Pine Deals—2nds & 3rds	£11	10	a	£8	10
Pun. Staves	£15	0	a	£20	
Pipe Do	£70	0	a	£80	

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Thos. C. Orr's Prices Current of American Product

Per "Arabia."

GLASGOW, April 11, 1856.

Imports this week, both Coastwise and Foreign, are liberal. From the United States we have 2,954 qrs Wheat, and 2,604 bbls Flour.

Since my advices per *Africa*, the Corn Trade has been quiet.

At Wednesday's market the attendance was thin, and although the prices of Wheat and Flour could scarcely be quoted lower, yet at the rates asked, few sales were effected. Yesterday and to-day, any change has been in the buyer's favor.

Wheat.—White States and Canadian 37s to 38s; Red do, 35s to 36s ⅌ 240lbs.

Flour, except for the finest quality, must be quoted lower by 6d to 1s ⅌ bbl. Superfine, 35s to 35s 6d; Extra, ordinary runs, 37s to 37s 6d; Choice qualities, 38s to 39s.

Pease attract little attention, but cannot be said to be cheaper. Canadian, 25s to 26s ⅌ 280lbs.

Indian Corn continues dull of sale. Prime Yellow, 20s ⅌ 280lbs.

Ashes—Pots 37s, Pearls 41s, ⅌ cwt.

Timber—Market quiet, but holders firm at the quotations.

				s	d		s	d
Quebec Yel. Pine,	60 ft aver,	p ft.		1	8	a	0	0
Red,	40	do	do.	1	10½	a	0	0
Oak,	fair	do	do.	2	8	a	0	0
Elm,				2	3	a	0	0
Birch,				0	0	a	0	0
Deals,				1	2	a	0	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is still very stringent owing to the heavy demands for accomodation, in consequence of the increased activity of trade on the declaration of peace, and the preparations for the payment yesterday of the fourth instalment of the five million loan, amounting to £750,000, besides that of 20 per cent, on the funding of Exchequer bills, making altogether a sum of £1,350,000. There remains but one more instalment to be paid upon each, amounting in the whole to £1,050,000. What the further necessities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may compel him to borrow will not be known for several weeks to come; the lowest estimate is £5,000,000, the highest £15,000,000. The banks and discount houses are well supplied, and the payment of the April dividends now in progress will tend to make the general market easier, though no abatement of rates is expected for the present. On the Stock Exchange money had been worth 7 per cent; it is now lower, as short loans can be had at from 5 to 6 per cent. on Government securities.

The imports of specie during the week amounted to rather more than £500,000, principally from Australia. Gold is coming in from the United States; the Exchanges so long unfavourable on account of heavy corn purchases having taken a decided turn. At the same time the demand from France has abated. Coin, however, continues to be sent to the East weekly to a large amount; and the demand from India and China for silver remains unchecked. Nearly all the gold arrived this week has been sent into the Bank of England.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—April 11

Sugar: About two-thirds of the quantity offered to-day has been sold at a reduction of sixpence on last Tuesday's prices. Coffee: Public sales are going steadily, at full prices. The Tea market is dull, with a downward tendency. Rice: None offered in public sales has been sold. The whole held above the market value. Saltpetre: Of 4000 bags Bengal offered, about one-quarter sold at a decline of 6d. Tallow market steady, with a fair demand. Spot, 48s 3d; April and June, 8s; Oct. and Dec., 8s 6d; Delivery, 380 casks.

LONDON CORN MARKET.—April 11.

Wheat: Foreign arrivals liberal, principally East Indian. Market dull, and the turn lower. Barley: Arrivals short, and the trade firm. Oats: Short supply, and the trade as on Monday. Flour: Good supply of barrels, but market slow. English Norfolks offering at 47s.

SHARE LISTS.

(Revised and Corrected every day for the Montreal Gazette.)

No. of Shares.	Capital.	Shares.	Paid.	NAMES.	Closing Price.	Asking Price	Last Dividend.
	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	BANKS.			
30,000	1,500,000	50 0 0	all	Montreal ... Old / New	14 premium / 11½ premium	14 prem. / 11½ prem	8 per ct 6 m.
20,000	1,000,000stg	50 stg	all	British North America	none	none	8 per ct pr an
12,000	240,000	20 0 0	all	City	3	3 prem.	& 3 p c bonus
16,000	200,00	12 10 0	all	Peoples	1 dis.	1 dis.	3½ do.
30,000	750,000	25 0 0	all	Commercial	10 prem	10 prem	4 per ct 6 m
60,000	750,000	12 10	all	Upper Canada	par.	none.	4 per ct 6 m
				RAILWAYS.			
44,920	3,623,000	25 stg	....	Grand Trunk	45	45	6 per cent
7,905	395,250	50 0 0	....	Champlain & St. Lawrence / Montreal & New York	90	85	10 per cent in stock 1854
....	......	50 0 0	....	Great Western	18 prem	18 prem	
				MINES.		s. d.	
60,000	300,000	5 0 0	3 11 2	Montreal, consols	10s 3d	10s 3d	1s 0d p share
....	......	10 0 0	1 17 2	British North America		00 0	
50,000	62,500	1 5 0	0 4 6	Canada	1 6	2 6	
100,000	100,000	1 0 0	0 1 3	Huron Company	1 0	1 6	
20,000	25,000	1 5 0	0 2 9	Lake Huron Silver and Copper		00 0	
44,000	55,000	2 0 0	1 0 6	Quebec and Lake Superior	2s 3d	5s	
....	......	1 5 0	0 7 6	Upper Canada	2s 9d	2s 6d	
				TELEGRAPHS.			
....	......	10 0 0	all	Montreal	par.	par.	4 per ct do.
....	......	12 10 0	all	Montreal and Troy	none.	none.	
....	......	10 0 0	....	Grand Trunk	none.	none.	
				MISCELLANEOUS.			
....	......	10 0 0	all	Montreal City Gas Company	20 dis	20 dis	
....	......		....	Government Debentures	0	par.	
....	......		....	Upper Canada Consolidated do.	00	00	
....	......		....	Champlain & St. L. Bonds 7 per ct	60 dis.	50 dis.	
....	......		....	Montreal & New York do do	none.	none.	
....	......		....	Montreal Water Works do	15 dis.	15 dis.	
....	......		....	Montreal Harbor 7½ p ct prem	par.	par.	
....	......	100 0 0	all	Merchants' Exchange Stock	6 dis.	5 dis.	

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

REVISED AND CORRECTED EVERY DAY FOR THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
ASHES—Pots, per cwt.	34	0	a	34	3
Pearls, do	37	6	a	38	0
FLOUR—Canada fine, per brl.	0	0	a	0	0
Superfine, No. 2, do.	None.				
Superfine, No. 1, do.	33	9	a	37	0
Extra, Sup.	42	6	a	43	0
Sour	None.				
American Sup.	33	9	a	0	0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196 lbs	21	3	a	0	0
OATMEAL—per brl, 200 lbs	21	0	a	22	0
GRAIN—Wheat, U.C. mix., 60lbs	0	0	a	0	0
OATS, per minot	1	6	a	1	7½
PEAS—White, per minot	3	9	a	4	0
BARLEY, per minot	5	0	a	5	3
INDIAN CORN—per 56 lbs	3	6	a	0	0
PROVISIONS:—					
BEEF—Prime Mess, per brl.	55	0	a	0	0
Prime, do	0	0	a	45	0
Cargo, do	40	0	a	0	0
PORK—Mess, do	95	0	a	0	0
Prime Mess do	None.				
Prime, do	None.				
BUTTER—Good Uninspected	0	9½	a	0	10

REVIEW OF THE PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, 26th APRIL, 1856.

[*Specially prepared for the Montreal Gazette.*]

ASHES.—The sales of Pots have been principally at 34s, at which, however, no shipping lots are now offering. Pearls dull at outside quotation. Receipts very small.

FLOUR.—The market is still quite inactive, and sales are confined to the wants of dealers. There is some enquiry for shipment, but no sales to report. The best grades of Canada Superfine are held rather firmly, although the quotation must be considered nominal. Welland Canal is offered at 33s 9d. Small sales of Extra are reported at 43s, and Canada Superfine at 37s 6d. For May delivery, Canada Superfine was placed early in the week at 33s 9d. Since which none offering.

GRAIN.—Several lots of L. Canada Wheat have been sold for Milling purposes, at 6s to 6s 6d.

Barley has been taken at 5s, but generally held at 5s 3d.

Pease have brought 4s for good samples.

Oats are rather dull at quotation.

Corn has been sold for May delivery at 3s ⅌ 56lbs.

OATMEAL is dull of sale; quotations nominal.

PROVISIONS.—There are no sales worth noting. Pork is in retail demand at quotations. Butter is enquired for at inside figures; holders generally ask 10d.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—There has been little business done in this Stock the present week. A few sales of the "old" were made at 14 per cent, and of the "new" at 11½ premium. Although the demand has given way, there are few sellers.

City Bank—Maintains its last quotations of 2½ premium, at which there were sales to-day, yet without much activity.

Bank of British North America—No change to note.

Commercial Bank—No sales this week, firm at 10 per cent. premium.

Bank of Upper Canada—Enquired for at par without eliciting sellers.

Banque du Peuple—All offered at 1 per cent. discount was readily taken.

Gore Bank—No sale reported.

Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad—Buyers at 90 per cent. discount, and no sellers; 7 per cents, second Mortgage Bonds, obtained at 50 per cent. discount.

Grand Trunk Railroad—Several sales have been made at 50 to 45 per cent discount.

Montreal Mining Consols—Have receded, with sales at 10s 3d per share, at which they are inactive.

Great Western—Has been sold at 18 per cent premium.

Montreal Telegraph—Has been placed at par, at which it is heavy.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence—Stock offered at 25 per cent discount.

In other Stocks little doing.

EXCHANGE.—Firm at the following rates, with good demand:—

Bank, 60 days, London, 10 ⅌ cent prem.
Private, 90 do, do, 8½ a 9 do.
New York, 3 do, ½ do.
Private, do, par to ½ do.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
Broker,
Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier St.

AUCTION SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Auction, 21st April.—Sugar, Muscovado, bright, hhds, 46s 6d a 44s; Molasses, Muscovado, puns, 1s 8d; Rice, Patna, 24s 3d a 23s; Coffee, roasted, barrels, 6½d; Gin, red cases, 23s; Almonds, shelled, 9d—soft shell, 6½d; Dates, bales, 2½; Doherty's T D Pipes, plain, 7s 6d; Coffee, Jamaica, ground, boxes, no buyers; Cloves, ground, boxes, no buyers; Pimento, ground, boxes, no buyers; Cinnamon, no buyers; Syrup, New York refined, no buyers; White Wine Vinegar, no buyers.

Auction, 26th April.—Sugar, white refined, 6½d a 6¼; yellow refined, 5½d a 5¼d; Muscovado, extra bright, hhds, 45s 9d a 45s 6d; Muscovado, bright, 47s, 46s 9d, 46s 6d, 46s 3d, 46s, 45s 9d; Molasses, Muscovado, puns, 1s 8¾ a 1s 8d; Patna Rice, 24s a 22s 6d; Vinegar, Bordeaux, 2s 4d; Button Blue, 5d; Mustard, Coleman's, 4lb jars, 1s a 11½d; Coffee, Laguayra, green, 8d; Codfish, dry, 12s a 11s 9d; Salt, Liverpool, bags, 5s 1d a 6s—per minot, 1s 3d; Brandy, French, no buyers; Syrup, refined, no buyers.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Audit Office,
Hamilton, April 1, 1856.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending 18th April, 1856 and 1855:—

1856.

No. of miles open	283
Passengers, Local	$15,368 11
" Foreign	24,037 50
" Emigrants	2,603 30
Mails and Sundries	2,228 18½
Local Freight and Live Stock	9,183 36
Foreign Freight and Live Stock	24,570 80
Total	$77,991 25½
No of Passengers	17,427½

1855.

No of Miles open	241
Passengers, Local	$11,675 66½
" Foreign	17,988 65
" Emigrants	3,778 50
Mails and Sundries	1,958 24
Local Freight and Live Stock	8,677 62
Foreign do do	12,683 48
Total	$56,758 15½
No. of Passengers	13,817½

Total receipts from Feb. 1, '56	$606,185 63
Total receipts from Feb. 1, '55	418,145 77½

Geo. Dartnell.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET,
Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

At market—781 cattle; about 681 beeves, and 100 stores.

Market Beef—Extra, per cwt, $9 a 9½; first quality $8¾ a 8½; second do $8 to 8½; third do $7½; ordinary $7; hides, per cwt, $7; tallow $8 a 8½ per hundred; pelts $1¼ to 2; calf skins 12½, 13 to 14c per lb; veal calves $3, 4, 5 to 8, quality as a whole very ordinary, mostly milkers.

Stores—Working Oxen—$130, 135, 138, 140, 150, 175 to 225, but few on sale, demand good. Cows and Calves $36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 56, 61 to 81; two years old, $18, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 4[illegible]; three years old, $33, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 50 to 73. Sheep and Lambs—1491 at market, sales quick and firm; extra, $4, 5, 10 to 13; by lot, $3, 3½, 3¼, 3¾, 4 to 6¼.

Swine—none. Demand good for all qualities. Shoats to peddle scarce, and sales quick at a high figure.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 26th instant, Mrs. T. Jas. Claxton, of a son.

At Toronto, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. John Laidlaw, merchant of a son.

MARRIED,

On the third instant, at the Parish Church, Hillington, Middlesex, by the Revd. Beilby Porteous Hodgson, M. A. Vicar, A. Hamilton Campbell, Esquire, of Montreal, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry Fisher, Esquire, of Hillhead, Dunkeld, Perthshire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We beg to remind our readers of the sale of Furniture, which takes place this morning, at the residence of Major Lachlan, College Street, and we are requested to mention that a very superior Mangle, one of "Morris' patent," and perhaps the only one in the city, will be sold at one o'clock. Sale to commence at eleven.

Mr. Leeming will sell at eleven o'clock this morning, at the residence of George Browne, Esq., 132, Craig Street, his Household Furniture, &c., a fine toned Piano, one of "Herbert's" best. The bay mare and carriages will be sold at one o'clock. For particulars, see advertising columns.

Railways—Spring Arrangements.—We refer the travelling community to the Time Table of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as corrected for the Spring Arrangements; also to that of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Company, in which some alterations have been made also to that of the Montreal and New York Railway Company.

Free Trip over the Lachine Rapids.—We have been requested to state that the Steamer "Bowmanville" under the command of Captain Charles Perry, will leave Lachine this morning on the arrival of the ten o'clock train from Montreal. An invitation is extended to all to enjoy this treat *gratis*. We are sure many will avail themselves of this opportunity, to behold a beautiful and picturesque portion of Canadian scenery. The Montreal and New York Railroad Company have reduced the price of the first class tickets to one shilling and three-pence for the occasion.

We understand that a testimonial will be presented to Samuel Phillips, Esq., by a number of his former Scholars upon his retirement from his Profession. The presentation takes place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the St. Lawrence Hall.

EDUCATION.

A LIMITED NUMBER of BOARDERS will be received at MRS. HEMMING'S, Establishment, in addition to her usual Class.

The Summer Term commences on Monday 28th April.

Bellevue Cottage,
Dorchester Street, West,
April 28, 1856. 100

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL,
And Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.

THE NEW VOLUME commences with the number for May, 1856. Two editions are published, one in the French and one in the English language. Each number contains 16 pages quarto of original and carefully selected reading matter, equal to 192 quarto pages per annum, or about 300 ordinary octavo pages. Subscription 2s 6d per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

As the Journal enjoys a large circulation throughout the Province, its columns afford an excellent medium of communication with the public, which advertisers can avail themselves of at reasonable rates.

H. RAMSAY.
April 28. 100

STORAGE—
The Subscribers are prepared to STORE FLOUR and GRAIN during the ensuing season, on reasonable terms; also, MERCHANDISE, in Bond or Free, at the Stores, Canal Basin.

JOHN MACPHERSON & CO.
Montreal, April 28, 1856. 100

SEED WHEAT—
500 minots Prime Seed Wheat
For Sale by
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, April 28, 1856. 100

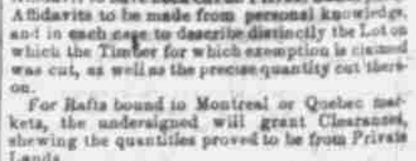
THEATRE-ROYAL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS LONGER.

COMPRISING FIFTEEN MEMBERS,

FROM 663 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and MELODEON, BOSTON, will give THREE MORE of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at the above place, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 28th, 29th, and 30th, previous to their departure for Quebec.

LEE MALLORY,
General Business Agent.
Montreal, April 28, 1856. 100



NOTICE.

LUMBERERS are hereby notified that all Timber and Saw Logs cut during the present season within the Agency of the undersigned, are liable to duties, except such as shall be proved by Affidavit to have been cut on Private Lands; such Affidavits to be made from personal knowledge, and in each case to describe distinctly the Lot on which the Timber for which exemption is claimed was cut, as well as the precise quantity cut thereon.

For Rafts bound to Montreal or Quebec markets, the undersigned will grant Clearances, shewing the quantities proved to be from Private Lands.

Statements will also be required of the quantities cut on Public Lands; and any false statement subjects the Lumber to seizure and confiscation.

Any Raft from this Agency, arriving at Lachine, Quebec, or other place, for sale or exportation, without being Cleared from the Office, will be subject to proceedings, inevitably resulting in detention, and consequent loss to the owner.

C. E. BELLE,
Crown Timber Agent.
Montreal, April 28, 1856. 100

MONTREAL EXCHANGE
RESTAURANT & SALOON,
In the Basement of the Exchange Building,
St. Sacrament Street.

A TABLE D'HOTE,
Daily from 12 to 3.—Charge 1s. 10½d.

☞ Breakfasts, Luncheons, Tea, Coffee, &c. Wines, Spirits, and Cigars.
Full or partial Board.
Montreal, April 26, 1856. 1m50

IN reference to an advertisement which appeared in your issue of Tuesday, the 22nd instant, we consider, in justice to ourselves and to those who were willing to assist Patrick Feeney, that in the first place, the amount as there stated, £3 17s. 6d., is not correct; and that the party who there states that he wishes to return the Contributions that we received for him, both sought and accepted from us the amount we collected for him, with the List signed by the Subscribers themselves; and also gave us full authority to do as we did in his behalf, and appeared grateful for what he received from us; he also assured us that he had received substantial aid from other friends him self.

N.B.—We, the undersigned, have not received back the above amount, but should we do so, with the List, will endeavour to comply with the wish of Mr. Feeney.

STEPHEN STANDLEY.
JOHN SHEPHERD.
Montreal, April 26, 1856. 99

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—8 or 10 active intelligent MEN, who understand French and English, to take information for the "City Directory."

Apply to
MRS. R. W. STUART MACKAY,
115 Mountain Street.
Montreal, April 26, 1856. 99

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