THE MONTREAL COURIER.

Price Two-Pence.] MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851. [Vol. XVII.—New Series, No. 422.

R. & A. MILLER'S
NEW AND SUPERIOR EDITIONS
OF THE
NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS,

Printed and Published by special sanction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

JUST Published, and Subscribers have just issued, under the above-mentioned authority, large Editions of the following BOOKS, which they offer for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms, as any House in Canada:—

FIRST BOOK OF LESSONS,
SECOND BOOK OF LESSONS,
THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS,
FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS,
FIFTH BOOK OF LESSONS,
FIRST BOOK OF ARITHMETIC,

to be followed by several others of this excellent series of SCHOOL BOOKS.

These Books are printed with new Type, on fine Paper, and strongly bound in Linen.

THE FIFTH BOOK OF LESSONS.

The attention of School Teachers and Merchants is particularly requested to this first edition of Canada Edition of the Fifth Book of Lessons, which, for clearness of type and quality of paper, exceeds any previous Colonial Edition.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND,—

The other NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS usually used in the Province, viz.:—Sequel to First Book, English Grammar, Key to ditto, Key to First Book of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Key to Ditto, Introduction to Geography and History, Elements of Geometry, Mensuration, Appendix to Ditto, &c.

—ALSO,—

Primers, of various kinds,
Mavor's, Carpenter's, and Webster's Spelling Books,
Harvey's, Lennie's, Kirkham's, and Reid's Grammars,
Walker's Dictionary,
Walkingame's, Ingram's, Melrose's, Thomson's, and other Arithmetics,
Bridgen's and Morrison's Book-Keeping,
Boyer's and Boyer's French and English Dictionaries,
Davy's, Mitchell's, Morse's, Olney's, Reid's and Stewart's Geographies and Atlasses,
Holmes's Spelling Book Superseded,
Mavor's Etymological Spelling Book,
M'Culloch's Series of Lessons and Course of Reading,

And all such other School Books as are generally used in the Province.

R. & A. MILLER,
8, St. François Xavier Street.

Montreal, March 21, 1851. 309

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, authorized by the Board of Education for Upper Canada:—

First Book of Lessons
Second do do
Third do do
Fourth do do
Fifth do do
English Grammar
Arithmetic.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

April 7. 316

NATIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS.—The largest and most complete assortment in the Province:—

Sequel to the Second Book of Lessons
Introduction to the Art of Reading
Key to the English Grammar
Key to the First Book of Arithmetic
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice
Book-Keeping
Key to ditto
Introduction of Geographical Knowledge
Compendium of Geographical Knowledge
Elements of Geometry
Mensuration
Appendix to ditto
Scripture Lessons—New Testament, No. 1
do do do No. 2
do do Old Testament, No. 1
do do do No. 2
Sacred Poetry
Sacred Lessons Arithmetic, 60 sheets
Spelling Book Superseded
Introduction to Geography and History
Geography Generalized by Professor Sullivan
Spelling Books:—Mavor's, Carpenter's, Webster's New Elementary, Canada, Guy's, Universal, Butter's Etymological, and Catholic School Book
Arithmetics:—Scott's, Trotter's, McGregor's Mental, Walkingame's, Thomson's, Morrison's, Colenso's, Melrose's, Ingram's, Gray's, Hutton's, Vosier's, Gough's, Adam's New, Adam's Mental, and Walcotte's and Trier's Mental
Grammars:—Reid's, McCulloch's, Lennie's, Fisher's, Bullion's, Murray's Abridged, Murray's Large, Cobbett's, and Smith's.
Dictionaries:—Walker's, Webster's, Fulton & Knight's, and Johnson's
Geographies:—Reid's, Pinnock's Catechism, Stewart's, Ewing's, Morse's, Olney's, Mitchell's and Woodbridge's, with classes
Primers and Reading Books in general use

—ALSO,—

Different Works on Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Physiology, Botany, and Mathematics.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

April 7. 316

ACCOUNT BOOKS—Cap, Demy, and Medium:—

Day Books	Order Books
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Ledgers	Sales Books
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In Half or Full Binding

Every description of Blank Books made to order.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

April 7. 316

THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hereafter be PUBLISHED by the Subscriber, to whom all communications must be made, which relate to the Subscriptions, Advertisements, and all business matters which refer either to the past or forthcoming Volumes of the Journal.

The Journal will be vastly improved both in quality of paper and typography. The Work will also be increased in value and interest, by the introduction of Diagrams, approved Fixtures, and Implements of Husbandry, together with Plans of Modern Farm Buildings, Illustrations of the best varieties of Fruit, Profiles of Domestic Animals, &c., &c.

Agents and Subscribers are required to remit immediately to the Publisher the amount due the Society.

Any one who will obtain new Subscribers, and remit $5, will receive 6 copies of the Journal for One Year, or 10 copies will be sent for $8.

The Subscriber also publishes the SNOW DROP, (a Juvenile Magazine,) at $1 per annum. The same Commission will be allowed to those who obtain six or more Subscribers.

The Subscriber is AGENT for all of the important AMERICAN MAGAZINES and REPRINTS, embracing the higher departments of Literature, Science and Art; which he delivers in the principal Towns of Canada East at New York prices.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED, to CANVASS for the SNOW DROP, AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, and other WORKS, to whom a liberal Commission will be allowed.

ROBERT W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, December 7, 1850. 281

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Undersigned have received their usual large Supplies of ENGLISH and AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS, comprising in part many approved varieties.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

March 21, 1851. 309

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE, LIFE, AND INLAND MARINE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1833.

CAPITAL STOCK—£100,000.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the Office of this Institution is REMOVED to No. 23, Great St. James Street, this city, (late Tess's Hotel.)

ASSURANCE against Accidents by FIRE; or, the Dangers of INLAND NAVIGATION, will be granted at the *lowest possible rates of Premium*, compatible with security to the PUBLIC, and the credit and safety of the INSTITUTION.

The numerous body of *influential* men, who are interested as STOCKHOLDERS, and the large amount of *paid-up Capital*, invested at interest in this Province, guarantee the liberal adjustment, and the speedy settlement of all equitable claims which may be made upon the Company.

WILLIAM STEWARD,
Manager Branch Office.

May 15. 6m-334

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1, *Princess Street, Bank, London.*

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Chap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM—HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to REDUCE the RATES originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits to Life Assurance at *much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company i enacting business in Canada.*

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES of PREMIUM which have been so highly approved, and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America without affecting their interest in their respective Policies.

ERASMUS R. FOSTER,
Resident Director.

London, January 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every necessary information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Montreal,

Or to any of the following Agents:

ALFRED G. SMITH, Esq., London, C. W.
FRANCIS HEWARD, Esq., Toronto, C. W.
DAVID BURN, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., Niagara, C. W.
J. STANNUS GARRETT, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
THOS. BRIGGS, Esq., Jun., Kingston, C. W.
ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., Bytown, C. W.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

DR. MACK, St. Catherines, C. W.
DR. COVERNTON, Simcoe, C. W.
DR. J. B. JOHNSTON, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Eastern Townships.

EXAMPLES OF RATES

TO ASSURE £100 STERLING ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TABLAS:

TABLE 1.

Age.	Annual. s. d.		Half-Yearly. s. d.		Quarterly. s.	
25	0	0	18	3	9	2
30	0	8	20	7	10	4
35	0	9	23	9	11	11
40	1	5	28	0	14	1
45	1	6	33	8	17	0
50	1	8	41	5	20	11

TABLE 2.

Age.	First Five Years s. d.	
25	23	6
30	26	4
35	30	4
40	36	1
45	44	6
50	56	7

This Table increases every Five Years, until the twenty-first year.

TABLE 3.

Age.	For One Year. s.	d.	For Seven Years. s.	d.
25	21	6	21	10
30	22	1	22	7
35	22	11	23	11
40	24	9	26	9
45	28	6	32	2
50	35	4	41	5

TABLE 4.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance on £100, for the whole Term of Life, the rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.

Age.	1st 5 Yrs. s.	d.	2nd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	3rd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	Last 5 Yrs. s.	d.
25	72	7	55	6	38	2	19	11
30	78	6	60	10	42	6	22	4
35	85	10	67	8	47	10	25	3
40	95	5	76	4	54	4	28	6
45	108	0	87	4	62	2	32	2
50	124	3	101	1	71	7	36	5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Half Premium During 7 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 7 Years. s.	d.
25	19	7	39	2
30	[illegible]	9	43	6
35	[illegible]	11	49	10
40	29	2	58	4
45	34	10	69	8
50	42	8	85	0

If it be preferred, the unpaid seven Half Premiums can be left as a charge on the Policy, when it becomes a claim.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH,
SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Age.	Annual Premium. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	44	4	22	0	11	3
30	49	10	25	3	12	8
35	57	0	28	11	14	6
40	66	6	33	8	17	0
45	79	0	40	1	20	2
50	95	6	48	7	24	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled, after Five Years, to an *Annual* Division of the Profits.

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

Age.	Half Premium First 5 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 5 Years. s.	d.
25	22	2	44	4
30	24	11	49	10
35	28	6	57	0
40	33	3	66	6
45	39	6	79	0
50	47	9	95	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits on certain conditions.

C. DORWIN,
EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER,
Office, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

COLLECTIONS MADE and CASH ADVANCED on NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES; AMERICAN and UPPER CANADA BILLS, DRAFTS on NEW YORK BOUGHT and SOLD on the most reasonable terms.

Also, DRAFTS on BOSTON FOR SALE.

April 9. 84

ÆTNA, PROTECTION,
AND
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office removed to No. 8, St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite Leeming's Auction Rooms.

ROBERT WOOD,
Agent.

May 15. 3m-334

LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

EARLY Applicants for LIFE POLICIES in the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will share in the Dividend of Profits for the present fiscal Year, soon to close.

A. F. SABINE, Agent.

May 9. 330

NEW YORK
PROTECTION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN STRYKER, Esq.....*President.*
JESSE MATTESON, Esq.....*Vice-President.*
GEORGE R. THOMAS, Esq.. *Treasurer.*
T. JONES, Jun., Esq.....*Secretary.*

ELON COMSTOCK, Esq., General Agent, Rome, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Jas. Wright, Esq., 60, Wall Street, New York.
Oliver Brewster, Esq., 4, State Street, Boston.

REFEREES.

Hon. Washington Hunt, Governor Elect, State of New York.
Hon. Horatio G. Seymour.
Erastus Corning, Esq., President City Bank, Albany.

PROMPT adjustment and payment of LOSSES, combined with fair rates of Premium, have entitled this Corporation to rank among the first of similar Institutions in the United States.

The Undersigned will give immediate personal attention to applications for INSURANCE against FIRE on every description of Property, either in Town or Country.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent.

Office—College Street, first door from McGill Street.

N. B.—STEAM and CANAL BOATS, in Dock or Repairing, INSURED.

Montreal, January 8, 1851. 278

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
Life Assurance Company,
Established in 1820, *and empowered by Act of Parliament*,
FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES, AND THE
ENDOWMENT OF CHILDREN, &c.

LONDON, NEW YORK, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Trustees

John Cattley, Esq. | Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq.
John Cox, Esq.

Sub Directors in London.

Sir Robert Alexander, Bart.
Thomas Benson, Esq.
John Cattley, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Clofofield, M. A.
George Green, Esq.
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq.
Archibald Paxton, Esq.
Denzil I. Thomson, Esq.
George H. Weatherhead, M. D.

Managing Director. Lawrence Phillips, Esq.

Secretary.
Mr. Frederick P. Sanderson.

Medical Adviser.
G. D. Gibb, M. D., 48, Craig Street.

Bankers.
Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co.

THIS COMPANY, which has been established 30 years, commenced with a subscribed Capital of $3,000,000, and was the first, 20 years ago, to offer to the Public two Scales of Premium—the lower, to insure only a fixed amount; the higher, entitling the Insurers to a participation in the profits.

Advantages offered to Insurers.

Very low Rates of Premiums on Young Lives.
The security of a large realised and invested Capital.
Large Bonuses on Policies effected on the high Scale.
Prompt settlement of Losses.
The full value given for Policies when discontinued.
On Insurances for the Whole of Life: one-half of the Premiums, if desired, permitted to remain unpaid for the first seven years, as a Loan at interest, and then to be paid, or to remain as a permanent Loan, at the option of the Insurer.
Loans upon Policies for the Whole of Life, after payment of three Premiums, in proportion to the value of same.
The acceptance of Naval, Military, Climate, and Special Risks of all kinds, on payment of a commensurate Premium. Age admitted on the Policy when issued, if desired, on proof of date of birth.
Permission for the Lives assured to reside in any part of Europe, without extra premium or special license, and to, at and from California, at a small extra premium.
Insurances, if required immediately, may be effected any day between the hours of 10 and 4.
The Pamphlets published by this Company fully set forth the merits of Life Insurance; and copies thereof may be had, *gratis*, on application to the Agent, who is also prepared to furnish every information that intending Insurers may require.

THOMAS PROCTOR,
3, St. Sacrament Street,
Agent.

May 14, 1850. 103

ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

THE Undersigned *CONTINUES* to *INSURE PROPERTY* against *LOSS* or *DAMAGE* by *FIRE* on as liberal terms as any other first-class Office in Canada. All Claims for Loss *DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, and without reference to the Directors in London.*

Parties who have made Five successive Annual Payments on their Policies, previous to each division of Profits, will participate in the same: which is an advantage possessed by no other Company in the Province, except for Policy.

ASSURANCES also effected on *LIVES*.

The most ample security is afforded to Assurers with this Company, by its large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of its numerous Shareholders.

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.

Montreal, November 18, 1850. 288

VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND FORGE,
ST. URBAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

MR. JAMES MASON, V. S., desires to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED his Veterinary and Shoeing Establishment to St. Urbain Street, where he has every convenience for the reception and treatment of SICK and LAME HORSES.

Mr. J. B. TURNER, V. S., thanks his many friends for their patronage since he resumed practice as a Veterinary Surgeon at the beginning of last autumn, and informs them that in future he will practice conjointly with Mr. Mason, at the Hospital, in St. Urbain Street.

Consulting hours from TEN to THREE.

It is the intention of Messrs. Mason and Turner to open a Veterinary School during the ensuing Winter for the reception of Students, and to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Anatomy and Pathology of the Horse—with dissections.

Further particulars with respect to this Course will be shortly issued.

May 16. 325

ROYAL MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
Montreal and Kingston.

THE Public are informed, that the arrangements of this LINE are now completed. The Steamers leave the CANAL BASIN, MONTREAL, DAILY, at NINE o'clock, A. M., and LACHINE, on the arrival of the Cars, with the Mail and Passengers, calling at all the INTERMEDIATE PORTS, *and arriving at Kingston the following day about Noon*, in ample time for the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS for LAKE ONTARIO.

The MAIL LINE is composed of new and commodious Steamers, *fitted up with Upper and Lower Cabins and State Rooms*, elegantly furnished with every comfort and convenience, and, in point of speed, unrivalled.

The Cars leave Montreal on SUPERANNUATED HALF PAST TEN o'clock, A. M., and on WEEK DAYS at TWELVE o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, No. 40, McGill Street, or to the Captains on board.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

Upper Canada Stage and Steamboat Office, No. 40, McGill Street, Montreal. 330

April 30.

1851.
Ottawa Mail Steamers.
THROUGH FROM
Bytown to Quebec in 24 hours

The well-known and elegant Steamers LADY SIMPSON, Capt. Shepherd, and PHŒNIX, Capt. Patterson,—The former between Lachine and Casilion, and the latter between Grenville and Bytown.

DURING the Season of Navigation, 1851, it is intended that a Train will leave the Railroad Terminus in Montreal, at EIGHT o'clock, A. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) with the Passengers and Mails for Bytown, arriving the same evening; and the Steamer *Phœnix* will leave Bytown at SIX o'clock, A. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) the Passengers and Mails reaching Montreal in time to proceed by the Quebec Steamer the same evening.

P. S.—FREIGHT intended for the *Lady Simpson* must be sent to the Railroad Depot, in Montreal, before SIX o'clock the previous evening, to ensure its being forwarded.

Montreal, May 12. 331

Northern Railroad, N. Y.
Ogdensburgh and Rouse's Point.
Summer Arrangement

HEREAFTER Trains will run as follows, until further NOTICE:—

Leave ROUSE'S POINT at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2, P. M.
Arrive at OGDENSBURGH at 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7, P. M.
Leave OGDENSBURGH at 6 o'clock, A. M., and 2, P. M.
Arrive at ROUSE'S POINT at 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7, P. M.

At Ogdensburgh the Trains connect with Steamers for Brockville, Kingston, Sacketts Harbor, Oswego, Toronto, Lewiston, Niagara, Hamilton, and the Upper Lakes; and at Rouse's Point with Steamers for St. Johns, Montreal, Plattsburgh, Burlington, Whitehall, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, and New York.

At Rouse's Point Trains also connect with the Trains of the Vermont Central Railroad, running through the heart of New England to Boston; and is consequently the most desirable route for either pleasure or business travel between New England and the Western States; and is the most expeditious route from Montreal to Western Canada.

CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Superintendent.

May 9, 1851. 320

MONTREAL, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAIL-ROAD.
Two Trains Daily each Way.
COMMENCING MAY 1, 1851.

PASSENGERS leaving MONTREAL via Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, at 8 o'clock, A. M., will take CARS of the above Route at BURLINGTON, at 3½ P. M., or, upon arrival of Steamboat, lodge at RUTLAND, and arrive at BOSTON at 1 o'clock next day.

PASSENGERS from Montreal at 5 o'clock, P. M., will take Cars at Burlington at 3½ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at BOSTON at 6 o'clock, evening—being the shortest and most expeditious Route from MONTREAL to BOSTON or NEW YORK—with ample time to dine at Bellow's Falls.

This is the direct Route to Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, and intermediate Stations.

L. BIGELOW,
Superintendent.

For TICKETS, apply to H. D. DOANE, Agent Montreal. 317

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the requirements of the Act 9th Victoria, chapter 120, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Montreal & Vermont Junction Railway Company," MAPS and PLANS of the said RAILWAY, and a Book of Reference thereto, have been duly deposited in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, and also in the Office of the Secretary of the Province,—and all parties are required to govern themselves accordingly.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

Montreal, April 29, 1851. 326

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS are now OPEN, at the Office of the Company, in Montreal, for SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW SHARES of STOCK, created under the provisions of the Act, 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 114, entitled an "Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of "the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad to "extend the said Road, and for other purposes." Stockholders desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of subscribing for the above Shares, are required to do so within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof, after which period all unsubscribed Shares will be disposed of by the Committee of Management, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of Proprietors on the 15th day of August last.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 28, 1851. 317

QUEBEC & RICHMOND RAILWAY.

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for Parties wishing to become Shareholders in this undertaking, has been OPENED at the OFFICE of J. H. DALEY, Esq., Agent Vermont Central Railroad, who has been appointed General Agent of this Company in Montreal and the United States.

By order of the Directors,
EDMUND PHIPPS MACKIE,
Secretary.

Office, 9, Buade Street, Quebec, March 27, 1851. 315

GRANT'S HOTEL,
ST. HENRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, for their very liberal support during the last twenty years, begs to inform them that he is now ready for the reception and accommodation of the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY. Every department will be conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and the Proprietor pledges himself to have every thing as comfortable as any in Montreal.

CARRIAGES will be in attendance at the Steamboats and Cars, to convey parties to and from FREE OF CHARGE.

May 12. 331

RUSSELL'S HOTEL,
(LATE ALBION,)
PALACE STREET,
QUEBEC.

THE undersigned begs to announce to his Patrons and the Travelling Public generally, that, during the past winter, he has, at large outlay, repaired, repainted, and refurnished his HOTEL with new and costly Furniture. Many additions and improvements have been made in the Establishment, and especially for the accommodation of Ladies and Families. Among the improvements may be mentioned

A DRAWING-ROOM,
(40 x 25 FEET,)
A READING-ROOM,

in which will be fyled upwards of twenty Local and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals; with PARLOURS & BED-ROOMS ADJOINING.

The Establishment contains upwards of *One Hundred and Fifty Beds*, and the DINING-ROOM will dine two hundred persons comfortably.

HOT and COLD BATHS to be had at all hours on the premises.

The Proprietor will be ably assisted in the management of this Extensive Establishment by Mr. AZRO RUSSELL, his brother, and a corps of the most active, obliging and attentive Waiters and Servants that can be had.

WILLIS RUSSELL.

Russell's Hotel, Quebec, April 16, 1851. 1y-321

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, August 18.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Gugy, after some preliminary observations, went on to remark that he would assume hon members were now able, from what had gone before, to understand the points he should make. He agreed with the hon Solicitor General in the contrast he had drawn between the English and French systems. Under the first, the grantee of the Crown could demand whatever he pleased.—In the second, he was but the trustee for the public, compelled to grant land at the slightest possible rent. In that, he differed with the Solicitor General. But the fact being, that the Seignior was bound to concede, his affirmative proposition was that no statute could be found fixing any precise rate of rent. He knew that men who read acts of Parliament, as young ladies read novels, might find it in acts; but it was not there. His next proposition was, that there being no price the Seignior might obtain any rent that he reasonably could. He distinguished then between the obligation to concede, and the necessity of that concession taking place at a certain price. All questions of this kind, however, arose out of the construction of titles, and the house was now called upon to defeat titles to land to the extent of a million of acres. *Rebus integris*, he would say, let the Constitutive demand land of the Seignior at any price he liked, and let him, if not pleased, apply to the courts; but the house had now to deal with contracts, which it had no right to deal with. He said it had no right to deal with them; but he acknowledged that they had the right of the highwayman or the pickpocket. There were, of course, no men in the house with such principles; but he would mention to the Speaker, that there were men not a thousand miles from him, who were actuated by such feelings. He thought, however, the time was not yet come when the House would pass through all its Legislative forms a bill filled with agrarian and socialistic enactments. He proceeded to say that many Seigniories had not descended in the line of the family; but had been purchased—as for an example by Major Campbell Rouville, who had invested £15,000 in this manner. In these cases, the purchaser had generally examined the contracts in many cases a century and a half old, and finding every thing right—finding that these contracts had been uniformly sustained by the courts, he paid his money. In England lately, some anarchist addressed Lord John Russell, and advised him to take no step which might deprive his chief of Woburn Abbey. Was it because Woburn Abbey or any other property came somewhat irregularly into the hands of a family that the Parliament of England was now to right the wrong? At the hustings it was true the *Canistrires* were a thousand or two thousand to one against, all with property good as his, but of course he knew that there was no one of them who would not have signed the self-denying ordinance. It was an article of faith with him that they thought nothing of the next elections, though that might well happen in a less moral country. A gentleman had told him that night that he was one of many tenants dissatisfied with their landlord, and that if this bill passed the House, they would apply next session for another bill to allow them to live rent free, as long as they pleased. Commutation was not popular in Lower Canada, but confiscation was, or at least a little of it; it was enough to put in the edge of the wedge; and it would be put in if the members from Upper Canada were not true to their trust. This country was settled by the *compagnes de la Nouvelle France*, 150 years ago, who brought out emigrants, made roads, &c., and granted concessions on certain conditions, and these were the saw the Solicitor General to the contrary, notwithstanding whose sentiments, he (Mr. G.) was surprised to hear. (The hon. member did not state the conditions above alluded to.) He asked for indemnity not robbery. For what you take away, give an equivalent. But he protested against this attempt to define rights by means of robbery. He would have agreed to a mutation fine of 1-6th to be paid by instalments as might be convenient, as an equivalent for commutation. He had prepared a bill, which he had not much hope, would be passed. It might be defective, but it would satisfy him, and some of his fellow seigniors. He would not care how long a period were allowed for the payment of the instalments, 5, 10, or 20 years. He went on to diverge at some length into an attack on the agitators of Lower Canada, and Mr. Drummond for his speech. He read the title of "a seigniory, dated at Quebec, 8th Oct., 1708, to *Francois Dumontier*." This was a seigniory given for military service to be conceded at the usual rates of rent and accustomed dues. That title he (Mr. G.) held, and his ancestors, and he had granted concessions at low rates of rent, but if they had not been granted at these low rates, they had the right to concede. They never forced any concessions. They made a contract, and had the right to do so. Would anybody stand up and say they had not that right? They conceded by contract, and not by seigniorial law; and these contracts had been confirmed by the courts of law. He asked if any man would stand up and say there was one word in the custom of Paris, relative to the quantum of remuneration? If any man would point at that word he would give up the question. The accustomed dues and rights referred to in the title that he had read, were those of the custom of Paris. He came to the *arrêt* of 1711, which he said was the stalking horse of all the confiscators. He admitted the right to concede, but he denied that any rate was fixed. He read from the *arrêt* to the effect that the King determined to put an end to selling by forcing concessions, and prayed gentlemen to bear that in mind.

Mr. H. J. Boulton asked what was the difference between asking a high rate of rent, and refusing to concede.

Mr. Gugy read from the *arrêt*, and stated that no quantum was fixed.

Mr. Wilson said, suppose a seignior asked a very high rate, so high to prevent the Censitaire from being able to pay must he not to obtain a concession go to the judge to force the, seignior to concede at some limited rate of rent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gugy said that that was not a logical conclusion. But he complained the law was intended to be retrospective; and, against that he protested. The *constituire* did not complain when he took up the contract for the concession. The King of France had never in any titles which he gave to seigniories fixed the rate of rent, because he clearly declared that to be unnecessary. Those might be difficult in different circumstances, and in a new country, the owner of land was generally at the mercy of the labourer. The seignior knew the value of his lands, and that of the steut arm of the *constituire*. With regard to some seigniors who have sold lands—he contended that it was illegical on the part of the Solicitor General, to argue from particular cases to generals. In reply to the Solicitor General, he referred to the report of Mr. Stuart, and said he was willing to give the hon. member the benefit of all that he had quoted; but, he complained that the hon. member had only partially quoted. There were various authorities in that report, and he supposed in this case he might avail himself of the majority. He showed the result of partial quotations by citing from scripture, "there is no God," for the "fool hath said, &c." and "Noah took unto himself a wife," then turning over the leaf he read, who was "pitched within and without." He read some passages from the report. He went on contending that a contract shewn him between A. B. and C. should be held to be good, and the relation of the seignior to the censitaire of this instance, was *ad ?*, of same character. Mr. Gugy went on in a desultory manner until nearly one o'clock in the morning, when the debate was postponed, as Mr. Gugy said he had some house to speak.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

MORNING SITTING.

The House met at 10 a. m., when the adjourned debate on the Seigniorial Tenure was resumed by

Mr. Gugy, who referred to a portion of the ground he had embraced in his remarks last night. He dwelt emphatically upon the right of Seigniors to indemnity, if their present privileges were interfered with. His remarks on this point were repeatedly interrupted with ironical cheers, which led him to observe, that the conduct of those who cheered him was more worthy of advocates than of judges, and was calculated to lead the public to believe that too many were there anxious to sweep away the rights of property, without regard to justice.

Mr. Sax. Drummond called the hon member to order. The great bulk of his oration last night and to-day was made up of vituperations, and of imputations upon the motives of members. He (Mr. D.) submitted that such a course was indecorous, and contrary to the rules of the Legislature.

Mr. Gugy proceeded with his speech, renewing in detail his remarks upon the various clauses of the bill, and urging again and again the objections made and reported last night. He spoke until two o'clock, the time of the House rising.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Viger pleaded for time before deciding the question.

Mr. Chauvet (in French) had been speaking for some time before the Reporter entered the gallery. He was tracing the early history of the *cens et rentes* in this colony, stating that they had never exceeded the sum of one or two sous. The hon'ble member for Sherbrooke had contended as if the Seigniors were the owners of the property; and as if the rates of rent were entirely undecided in the early time of the Province. It was true, they were not fixed by law, but they were well understood. He read from a judgment of the *Intendant*, in 1738, in support of this view, condemning a censitaire to pay rent at the rate of 1 sous. He read from another judgment of this same *Intendant*, inimical to the right of the Seigniors to augment the rate of rents, and which stated to the effect, that the Seignior should be compelled to concede at the ancient rates. He would cite that fact against the pretension that the Seignior might concede at what rate he desired. The Legislature of Lower Canada had passed an address in 1846 which recognized the obligation of the Seignior to concede at the ancient rates. He considered that a strong fact. In answer to an explanation of Mr. Gugy, he went on to state, that he did not see much difference in the argument that a Seignior should not be obliged to concede at all, and the argument that he might concede at what rates he liked. He went on to read and to ridicule some of the ancient rights of the Seigniors. He came to the right of *banalité*, and this, he stated, did not form a part of the Seigniorial rights as the *Coutume de Paris* expressly declared that a title was required for this right; he read from another authority in support of this view. The Seigniors did not own rivers as Seigniors; and it was found in France that some Seigniors did not lay claim to the ownership of rivers. With regard to honorary rights, the Seigniors in this country could not lay claim to them, except in cases where they were high justiciars; and in support of this proposition he enlarged. He read from a judgment disallowing the *cures* to accord to Seigniors honorary rights, excepting in cases where they exercised high judicial functions. For the rest, with respect to many of Mr. Gugy's arguments, he did not think it necessary to answer them; and, as to acting from motives of interest, he was not open to that charge, and should not reply to it. He asserted that there were abuses, and they should be remedied. The report of 1804 admitted that these abuses existed, but could not be remedied, in consequence of the influence of the Seigniors in the country. But those times were passed now. He insisted that the bill should be immediately passed; and asserted that the exigencies of the country required it.

Dr Latrenière protested against the passing of a bill that so vitally affected the interests of the Seigniors, with so little notice given to them, and without allowing them an opportunity of being heard. The hon member went on to make some remarks on the tenure, but in a tone of voice so low as to be nearly inaudible in the reporters gallery. The hon'ble member read his *projet* of commutation, submitted to the Committee. This bill was not a commutation to close the door of dispute, but an engine of discussion, that it was still desired to preserve. The fact was, people did not want commutation. They addressed the House to confirm an act of spoliation. He protested against the bill, and thought an act of such injustice ought to have been proceeded with, with more deliberation; but perhaps it could hardly be expected that seigniors could get much justice from a Committee composed of *censitaires*. In Upper Canada, however, it had been often declared that vested rights ought not to be touched. He proceeded to give an account of the obligation of the seignior to concede, and of the punishment allotted to him, if he did not. The proper remedy then he argued was the communistic and socialist measures now adopted; but such a law as would put an end to seigniorial exactions, and not to change the condition of the tenure, without consent of the parties. He was ready to permit the establishment of saw mills and other manufactories; but would not consent to the abolishment of the banal mills, and coming to the subject of the right of *retrait*, though he admitted that this right ought to be exercised with discretion, he dreaded the effect of opening the door on the motion of a private bill. He read from the report of a committee had reported on the last but not on the first. Let not the government be blinded, therefore, if there were no commutation. He had considered this question for twenty-five years, and he believed that no justice could be done to both parties without an entire commutation—and that effected by a statesman, who will say, well now that injustice must be done in individual cases, but we adopt this measure as most calculated for the general good. The committee