

motion of M. de Bonne, carried on a division of thirty-one against three, it was resolved that said Bill do remain on the table. As Mr. Viger has observed, no ulterior proceedings on the subject, seem to have been taken from the 19th April, 1793, to the 19th April, 1799, when it was revived on a petition from divers inhabitants of Montreal, presented by Mr. Joseph Papineau. It is fair to state that though the first move to put down slavery in Canada originated with the Quebec Legislature, it is to the action of the Upper Canada Legislature, especially during its second session held at Newark, near Niagara, on 31st of May, 1793 that the credit of removing this foul stain on civilisation is due, by the introduction of a "Bill to prevent the further introduction of slaves, and to limit the term of contracts for servitude within the Province."

In 1800, the days of the traffic in human flesh had nearly come to a close at Quebec. Wilberforce had proclaimed the emancipation of the blacks, amongst the freemen of England. We find in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, about that time, divers bills introduced to erase this blot on civilisation, which finally disappeared in 1803, when Chief Justice Osgoode declared in Montreal, that negro bondage, was at variance with the laws of the country. The Imperial Act 3rd and 4th, William IV., Cap : seventy-three, sanctioned in London, 28th August, 1833, abolished slavery throughout the British Empire, from 1st August, 1834.

OLD COINS, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.



NUMISMATISTS and coin collectors have good reason to know that nefarious skill is at work in their department. A very old and scarce coin, say of silver, is worth in the Antiquarian market many times its weight in that metal; and hence there is a strong temptation for the cleverly-dishonest to produce coins