SABBATH READING. The Careless Word.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON. A word is ringing through my brain, It was not meant to give me pain; It had no tone to bid it stay,
When other things had passed away; It had no meaning more than all Which in an idle hour fall; It was when first the sound I heard A lightly-uttered, careless word.

That word -0! it doth haunt me now. In scenes of joy, in scenes of woe, By night, by day, in sun or shade, With the half-smile that gently played Reproachfully, and gave the sound Eternal power through life to wound. There is no voice I ever heard, So deeply fixed as that one word.

When in the laughing crowd some tone, Like those whose joyous sound is gone, Strikes on my ear, I shrink—for then The careless word comes back again. When all alone I sit and gaze Upon the cheerful home-fire blaze, So freshly, as when first 'twas heard, Returns that slightly-uttered word.

When dreams bring back the days of old With all that wishes could not hold And from the feverish couch I start
With burning brain and throbbing heart, Amid its beating echoes clear, That little word I seem to hear; In vain I say, while it is hard, Why weep?-twas but a foolish word.

It comes, and with it comes the tears-The hopes-the joys of former year ; Forgotten smiles-forgotton looks, Thick as dead leaves on autumn brooks, And all is joyless; though they were The brightest things life's spring could share: O! would to God, I ne'er had heard That lightly-uttered, careless word

It was the first, the only one, Of those, which lips forever gone Breathed in her love-which had for me Rebuke of harshness at my glce; And if those lips were heard to say, "Beloved, let it pass away."
Ah! then, perchance—but I have heard The last dear tone, the careless word.

O! ye who, meeting, sigh to part, Whose words are treasures to some heart Deal gently, ere the dark days come, When earth hath but for one a home; Lest, musing o'er the past, like me, They feel their hearts wrung bitterly, And, heeding not what else they heard, Dwell weeping on a careless word!

The Widow and Her Son.

A widow, who was, I have heard, much loved for her "meek and quiet spirit," left her home in"the parish," early one morning, in order to reach, before evening, the residence of a kins nan who had promised to assist her to pay her rent. She carrid on her back her only child. The mountain track which she pursued passes along the shore of which she pursued passes along the shore of my mother's love. Well might you ask a beautiful salt-water loch; then through a what a heart should mine have been if she hich flows from a neighboring lake. It afterwards winds along the margin of this lake, until near its further end, it suddenly turns into an extensive copse-wood of oak up a rugged mountain side; and, entering a dark glen, through which a torrent rushes amid great masses of granite, it conducts sinner. I confess it! I confess it!" he the traveler at last, by a zigzag ascent, up to a narrow gorge, which is hemmed in upon every side by a giant precipices, with a strip of blue sky overhead, all below being God made you tell that story. Praise be to

dwelling was ten miles distant. She had told she used to offer for me have been at undertaken a long journey, but her rent was last answered; for the love of my mother some weeks overdue, and the sub-factor had threatened to dispossess her.

The morning on which she left her home

gave promise of a peaceful day. Before noon, however, a sudden change took place in the weather. Northward, the sky became black and lowering. Masses of clouds came down upon the hills. Sudden gusts of wind began to whistle among the rocks, and to ruffle with black squalls, the surface of the lake. The wind was succeeded by rain, and the rain by sleet, and the sleet by a heavy fall of snow. It was the month of May, and that storm is yet remembered as the "great May storm." The wildest day of winter never beheld snow-flakes falling faster, or whirling with more fury through the mountain pass filling every hollow and whitening every rock!

gerous to cross the hill. But early on the morning of the succeeding day they were alarmed to hear from a person who had come from the place to which the widow was travelling that she had not made her appearance there.

Is the grass beneath my feet, and nesting for the militia system, which pressingly in that, flowers smaller yet, and, lower still, ing for the militia system, which pressingly needs money at the present moment, nothing for the schoolmasters and the contractors and workmen. All that they wanted was of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," shall he not much in that, flowers smaller yet, and nesting for the militia system, which pressingly needs money at the present moment, nothing for the schoolmasters and the contractors and workmen. All that they wanted was of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," shall he not much in that, flowers smaller yet, and nesting for the militia system, which pressingly needs money at the present moment, nothing for the schoolmasters and the contractors and workmen. All that they wanted was to get into office and stop the examination of their jobs. They have been disappoint.

house on the track that she had been seen pursuing her journey the day before. The shepherd on the mountain could give no inshepherd on the mountain could give no information regarding her. Beyond his hut there was no shelter; nothing but deep snow; and at the summit of the pass, between the range of the rocks, the drift lay thickest. There the storm must have blown with a fierce and bitter blast. It was by no means an easy task to examine the deep wreaths which filled up every hollow. At last a cry from one of the scratchers at shame and a sin. They are to be regarded treated the rest to a particular spot, and

At last a cry from one of the scratchers attracted the rest to a particular spot, and there, crouched beneath a huge granite boulder, they discovered the dead body of the widow.

She was entombed by the snow, A portion of a tartan cloak which appeared above its surface led to her discovery. But what had become of the widows clothes? for all were gone except the miserable tatered garment their persons cannot be to careful in deposition their persons cannot be to careful in d Children make men better citizens. When which hardly concealed her nakedness? That she had been murdered and stripped, was the first conjecture suggested by the strange discovery. But in a country like this, in which only one murder had cocurred in the memory of man, the notion was soon dismissed from their thoughts. She had evidently died where she sat, bent almost double; but as yet all was mystery in regard to her boy or her clothing. Very soon, however, these mysteries were cleared up. A shepherd found the child alive in a shelten nook in the rook, very near the spot where the mother sat cold and stiff in death. He lay in a bed of heather and fern, and

> P. P. Sales The state of the s

round him were swathed all the clothes which his mother had stripped off herself to save her child! The story of her self-sacra-

ficing love was easily read.

The incident has lived fresh in the memory of many in the parish, and the old peo-ple who were present in the empty hut of the widow when her body was laid in it never

land widow, whom he had himself known to eleven and a half inches, and five picked in his boyhood. And having done so, he asked, "If that child is now alive what pounds. The damage caused by the storm cherish an affection for his mother's memory, cipated. and if the sight of her clothes, which she had wrapped round him, in order to save his life at the cost of her own, did not touch his heart, and even fill him with gratitude and love to deep for words? Ye, what hearts have you, my hearers, if over the memorials of your Saviour's sacrafice of himself which you are to witness next Sunday, you do not feel them glow with deepest love and with adoring gratitude."

Some time after this a message was sen by a dying man requesting to see the minister. The request was speedily complied with. The sick man seized him by the hand as he seated himself beside his bed, and gazing intently on his face, said, "You do not, you cannot recognize me. But I know you, and knew your father before you I have been a wanderer in many lands. have visited every quarter of the globe, and fought and bled for my country. But while I served my king I forgot my God. Though I have been some years in this city I never entered a church. But the other Sunday, as I was walking along the street, I happened to pass your church door when a heavy shower of snow came on, and I entered the loby for shelter, but not, I am ashamed to say, with the intention of worshiping God or of hearing a sermon. But as 1 heard them singing psalms I went into a seat near the door; then you preached, and then I heard you tell the story of the widow and her son—" here the voice of the old soldier faltered, his emotion almost choked his utterance: but recovering himself for a mo ment he cried, "I am that son !" and burst into a flood of tears. "Yes," he continued, "I am that son! Never, never did I forget green valey, watered by a peaceful stream had been forgotten by me? Though I never saw her, dear to me is her memory. and my only desire now is to lay my bones beside hers in the old churchvard among the hills. But, sir, what breaks my heart and birch. From this it emerges half way and covers me with shame, is this—until the traveler at last, by a zigzag ascent, up cried, looking up to heaven, his eyes streamhis holy name that my dear mother has not died in vain, and that the prayers I was ing me to see, as I never saw before, the love of the Saviour. I see it, I believe it; I have found deliverance now where I found it in my childhood, in the cleft of the rock; but it is the Rock of Ages!" and, clapping his hands, he repeated, with intense fervor. "Can a mother forget her sucking child, that

rear the few that are in our households .-

she may not have compassion on the son of

her womb? She may forget yet will I not

forget thee !"

He died in peace.

your own child comes in from the street,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Terrific Hail-Storm in Kansas The Kansas Chief relates the following. Our readers may abate if they choose, a little from the weight of the hail-stones as

The incident has lived fresh in the memory of many in the parish, and the old people who were present in the empty but of the weight of the hail-stones as ple who were present in the empty but of the widow when her body was laid in it never forgot the minister's address and prayers as he stood beside the dead. He was hardly able to speak from tears, as he endeavored to express his sense of that woman's love, and to pray for her poor orphan boy.

More than fifty years passed away when the eldest son of "the manse," then old and gray-headed, went to preach to his Highland congregation in Glasgow on the Sunday previous to that on which the Lord's supper was to be dispensed. He found a comparatively small congregation assembled, for heavy snow was falling aed threatened to continue all day. Suddenly he recalled the story of the widow and her son, and this again recalled to his memory the text: "He shall be as the hollow of a great rock: in a weary land," He then resolved to address the people from these words, although he hald carefully prepared a sermou on another subject. had carefully prepared a sermon on another saw one hail-stone that measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed one In the course of his remarks he narrated the circumstances of the death of the Highshould you think of his heart if he did not is considerable, but far less than was anti-

The Governor Assailed.

In their anger, the Corruptionists are iolently assailing the Governor for granting a dissolution. It has always been the habit of this faction to abuse any Governor of whom they could not make a tool. Lord Monck has not thrown himself into the arms of the priestly and corrupt Coalition and therefere he is made the victim of their malice. We shall not be surprized to see Messrs. Galt and Rose following up their attack on the Governor by an annexation movement. They did so in 1849, and will probably be moved in the same manner now. They will find however the people of Upper Canada now as ever opposed to their schemes. Lord Monck has shown himself in recent transactions, a fair and honest your account. Governor. The corruptionists had their dissolution and failed; the Reformers had their turn now, and will henceforth be able partment. to control the legislation of the country in an efficient manner. To have delayed the dissolution, would have simply been to keep business of the country into inextricable confusion. Our finances need a strong hand to manage them. We are called upon to provide a large sum from the defence of the country, and in order to do so, it is necessary to retrench in all other items of expenditure, and more particularly in those which bring no return. Lord Monck must have understood perfectly that to look to the trio of Corruptionists-Cartier, Macdonald and Galt-for retrenchment would be an absurdity, and he naturally gave the prefer ence to the retrenchment party who were in power and fully entitled to an appeal to the people.

Lord Monck is also aware that it is not

to the corruptionists that he need look for what the people of England desire of this country—a reduction of customs' duties and the raising of revenue by direct taxa-tion. He must know that Messrs. Cartier. Macdonald and Galt are not the men to favor any system which would act as a check upon lavish and corrupt expenditure, more especially when that system would make Lower Canada pay her fair share towards the support of the governmental

system.

If Lord Monck had based his decision upon a consideration of the interests of the Crown and people of England, he could not have acted differently; but we be lieve that he has simply followed throughout the whole business the rules which govern the Sovereign in England in like ceived in replaces. He has been trained in the House of cation, from Commons, and knows what appertains to political tactics there. The Coalition were beaten at the commencement of the present Extract from Messrs. Baring & Clyn's lex-House and did not ask another dissolution; ter to the Honorable Mr. Howland, dated the new Government was beaten in their London, 9th Oct., 1662 turn and did ask a dissolution. There was "With regard to the items of account to He died in peace.

no reason to believe that any Ministry could be formed which would be able to carry on, and, therefore, a dissolution was inevitable.

When we think of the labor required to the items of account to which you are pleased to refer, you will no doubt find that our charge of commission and, therefore, a dissolution was inevitable. the weariness, the anxity, the burden of life,
—how wonderful seems God's work for he
carries heaven, and earth, and all realms in
his bosom.

Some of the Tory journals are taiking of
the expense of a second session during the
present year, but who is responsible for
that? Not the Governor, not the Ministry
nor the minority of the House. There Little anxiety about the widow was felt by the villagers, as many ways were pointed out by which they thought she could have escaped the fury of the storm. She might have halted at the house of this farmer, or ing for the militia system, which pressingly needs money at the present moment, nothing for the schoolmasters and the contractors and workmen. All that they wanted was traveling that she had not made her appearance there.

In a short time about a dozen men mus. It is cast into the oven," shall be not much tered to search for the missing woman. They heard with increasing fear at each house on the treek that she had believe that the enquiry will go on until every wrong act is laid bare to the public of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," shall be not much of their jobs. They have been disappoint are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have therefore no claim on the Government for the grass to get into office and stop the examination of their jobs. They have been disappoint are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have the treefore no claim on the Government for the grass to get into office and stop the examination of their jobs. They have been disappoint are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have the treefore no claim on the Government for the grass to get into office and stop the examination of their jobs. They have been disappoint are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have the treefore no claim on the Government for the grass to get into office and stop the examination of their jobs.

They are not in office, and we trust and believe that the enquiry will go on until every wrong act is laid bare to the public are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have the true the public are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention of their jobs.

They have been disappoint.

They have been disappoint.

They are not in office, and we trust are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention.

I am aware of the public are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention of the grass are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention of the grass are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you are not aware of any lie gaze. - Globe.

Mr. Daoust, M.P.P. met with a serious

London Mansion House Committee to as-sist the funds raised for the outht of

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLA JOB!

HOW THE TRIS MANAGED THE
AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

We recently dre attention to the extra-

William Dickinson, Acting Deputy In spector General, sworn.

Are there items of difference in count of the Government with the London Agents of the Province? There are differences with the London

amounting to \$65,371. 37; in the case of Baring, Bros. & Co., amounting to \$65,-Can you explain the nature of these dif-

Agents, in the case of Glyn, Mills & Co.,

MR. HOWLAND DISCOVERS THE DIS CREPANCY.
Referring to the Letter-Book of the Minister of Finance, I find that on the 19th September, 1862, Mr. Howland addressed a letter to Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Bros., in which the following allusion was

made to these differences :-"Upon examination of the acounts your respective firms with this province, I find an important difference in the balance, arising from the fact of the charge of 1 per cent, made by you upon debentures not negotiated but returned to the Honorable Receiver General, not having been credited to "I find no reference to this discrepancy in the correspondence on record in this De-

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CHAR GED TO GLYNS AND BARINGS. I also find charged in the books of this the Government, Parliament and people, in a state of ferment, and to have brought the on your account in 1859.' Attached to this letter of Mr. Howland was the following memorandum of the dif ferences, the cents being omitted :-

Memorandum of differences in the accounts of the Financial Agents, in London, as compared to the entries in the books of

the Province.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.,

For moiety of 1 per cent commission charged by them on £566, 700 stg. 5 per cent Debentures delivered by them to the Receiver General in 1861, say £2,833 10s For moiety of 1 per cent commissien ditto ditto on £65,000 stg.,

in 1862, say £325 stg..... Mossrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., For the like charges by them

Means Giyn, Mills & Co., For molety of amount of advance to city of Montreal in 1859, at their debit. & Co., Messrs. Baring, Jos. & Co., For like amount at their debit

n extract of a letter re-fr. Howland's communi-rs. Baring, Bros. & Co.

Some of the Tory journals are talking of and in accordance with the original agreewhich we were entitled to the regular

ADVANCED THE \$100,000. that account, nor is there any charge on us in the matter.

With regard to the difference growing out of the charge of Commission on Debentures returned to the Government, I understand from the Minister of Finance that in stand from the Minister of Finance that in this instance the charge will be allowed, an understanding having been arrived at, however, that in future no such charge will be allowed on debentures so disposed of. We have a letter from the London agents, dated first January, 1863, in which this understanding is distinctly stated.

How did the \$100,000 difference

The first entry of this item appears MR. GALT ORDERS THE \$100,000 TO BE CHARGED TO GLYNS AND BARINGS.

\$100,000 by either of the firms. The omission has continued in all accounts current subsequently rendered by them. THE COALITION GOVERNMENT TAKES NO

NOTICE OF THE OMISSION.

Are we to understand that this discrepen

f \$100,000 was passed over by your

THE AMOUNT NOT CREDITED TO THE

PROVINCE.

of Mr. Howland's letter? Not that I am aware of.

How did the item come to

parement without an attempt at the co obtain explanation or rectification? I have no knowledge of any explanation naving been called for by the department.

In what shape did the \$100,000 appear n your books in the first instance?

THE WARRANT FOR PAYING THE MONEY. On the 15th June, 1859, a warrant was ordered in favor of the Receiver General for the sum named, "to reimburse the Bank of Upper Canada that amount paid for the redemption of Montreal city bonds, matured and payable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company." The amount was charged to "City of Montreal Advance Account." The authority for issuing the warrant in ques tion was an Order in Council, dated 1st June, 1859, a copy of which I produce. Copy of a Report of the honorable the Ex-

ecutive Council, dated 1st June, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the application of the City Treasurer of Montreal, respecting the payment on the 1st June next, of £25,000 currency, Cororation bonds, redeemable by the Grand

Trunk Railway Company.

The Minister of Finance respectfully submits that, on the application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Government are requested to pay the sum of £25,000 from the subsidiary lines account, for account of the City of Montreal, and that this amount can therefore be applied in extinguishment of the debt due to the Province or arrear of interest and sinking fund for the city of Montreal.

That by this arrangement, the city now represent that the funds by which it was exdue 1st June, and payable by the Grand Trunk Company, are no longer available for that purpose, and that the city have no other immediate resources by which their bonds can be met-whereby the credit of the city will be seriously affected.

The city further represent their determi-nation imme diately to collect the rate necessary to pay the arrears due to the province, under the Municipal Loan Fund, and request that the Government will meantime redeem the Bonds due 1st June, holding the same until the city fully discharge their

The Minister of Finance recommends that the Receiver General be authorized to redeem the said bonds, on account of the city of Montreal, and to hold the same unil the amount so advanced (\$100,00) with

Certified

[Signed] W. A. HIMSWORTH. Acting C. E. C. The Hon. the Receiver General, &c. Is this the only other entry?

MR. GALT'S "ARRANGEMENT" REPUDIATED. As the matter stands in your books, then, you charge the London Agents with \$100,-000, on the authority of an alleged arrangement between them and Mr. Galt, which they have repudiated? Yes. In the books, as they stand at

present, Glyn, Mills & Co. and Baring, Bros. & Co., are each debited \$50,000, and the "City of Montreal Advance Account" is credited with the \$100,000; that account having been debited "to cash" for the original payment. Mr. Dickinson gives in the above the

imple outlines of the story—the grant of noney, the order to charge it to Glyns and Barings, and their repudiation. Mr. Harrington, Deputy Receiver General, fills in the lights and shades of the picture.

MR. HARRINGTON'S EVIDENCE Wednesday, March 11. Thomas D. Harrington, sworn.

Are you aware of an outstanding ence between the Government and the London Agents of the Province, involving

I am aware of such a difference. That is to say, the London Agents ignore the amount named, which the Receiver Generals department has charged against them. What explanation can you give respect ing this difference?

The first action of our Department was company. On the receipt of this order, I applied for a warrant for the sum stated, in the usual form. On 16th June, 1859, I received the Governor General's warrant for the sum, and it passed into our books on our books, as against the London agents, in December, 1859, Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., and Messrs Baring Bros. & Co., being respectively debited \$50,000 to the "City of Montreal Advance Account."

the sum, and it passed into our books on that day, the city of Montreal being debited "to cash," \$100,000, Suspense Account. On 31st December, 1859, the same account was credited in full, and the London agents were at the same time charged, respectively. were at the same time charged, respectively \$50,000. The authority for this transfe of the item is contained in the following letter of Mr. Galt to Mr. Reiffenstein, with had charge of the accounts connected with the Subsidiary Lines in the Receiver Gen

MR. GALT'S REMARKABLE LETTER IN

FULL. London, 28th Dec., 1859. My DEAR SER. I have your latter and

The Corruption of the Coalition. Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in re statement of unpaid dividends. the Grand trunk. Both these sums will I shall desire them to furnish their upon counts as soon after New Year as possible, be- as I wish to examine them. I will have was them sent to me first.

hem sent to me first.

The Northern Road money has been de-Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in rethe Grand Trank. Both these sums will go to their debit with you.

How did the item come to be considered an item in dispute?

On receipt of the account current of the London agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1859, it was found that the Government was not credited with the

M. L. Fund sterling bonds has been completed, and they were sent to the Receiver General, by favor Mr. Griffin, along with the Indian securities. The entries can therefore be made.

count of the Bank. I am promised the necessary information about the superannuation scheme, but I

OF 1859 LOOK AS LARGE, AND THE PAYMENTS AS SMALL AS POSTIBLE. P. S.—I wish every possible receipt pro-perly belonging to 1859, to be brought into the accounts. I observe many accounts of which the returns seem far behind. The payments had better be confined to those nade up to 31st December:

HE CLERKS OBEY MR. GALT, AND ANTE-DATE THE ENTRY OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND. 860, and the change in the entry of the \$100,000 was made in accordance with Mr.

Galt's suggestion, dating it back, however, in order to bring it within the accounts of the year 1859, which were then being Yes; I produce his receipt for them as enclosed in a letter to me dated Montreal, Had you any communication with

London agents upon the subject?

The Receiver General's department had act. We were made aware, however of the fact that the London Agents dispute the charge, by the receipt from the Finance Ministers department of a joint letter of Barings and Glyns, dated 9th October, 1862, addressed to the Finance minister, in reply to some communication of his upon

the subject. ence, did you take any steps to verify the transfer of the entry in your books? MR. GALT IS ASKED FOR EXPLANATIONS.

In December last, Mr. Receiver General Morris desired Mr, Galt, then in London, pointing out the difference raised by the agents, calling his attention to his letter of 28th December, 1859, and requesting him to see the agents, with a view to rectifying the matter; meanwhile Mr. Galt had re-turned to Canada, and having been written to he addressed the following to Mr. Reiffen-

DEC. PRINTED ABOVE | OFFICIAL, BUT

WANTS THE POSTSCRIPT OMITTED.

Sherbrooke, 20th Dec., 1862.

My DEAR SIE.—Thanks for your note interest at 6 per cent, be repaid to the Government by the city of Montreal, subject to the condition that the said city do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid within three months, and that the city Treasurer be so advised.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

of 17th December, with copy of mime of 28th December, 1859. The latter had better be made official; the P. S. is of no consequence whatever, though if you are sending a copy of it to the agents it may as well be omitted, as it has no reference to the Landon matters. The whole contents of the note show that I had been engaged with them in adjusting the accounts, and that the 3100,000 was clearly understood to be chargeable to them.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Yours, truly,
A. T. GALT. Signed, G. C. Reiffenstein, Esq. AR. HARRINGTON SAYS MONTREAL IS RE-

repaid the money?

Montreal has not repaid the money. Montreal has not repaid the money. I no dishonorable act, will ever be laid justly consider, however, that the amount has been sottled in the account with Montreal Monck has now called to the conduct of

So I suppose it to be.

Have you had any correspondence on the ubject with the authorities of Montreal? The only letter I find in your books referring direct to the \$100,000 is one which I addressed to the Treasurer of the city of Montreal, on June 4, 1859; of which the ollowing is a copy.

THE ORIGINAL BARGAIN WITH THE CITY OF MONTREAL

Receiver General's Office. SIR.—I have the honor to acquaint you that the Government has redeemed £25,000 Montreal corporation bonds, due 1st instant, (and payable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company) by the Grand Trunk Toronto, 4th June, 1858. Railway Company,) on account of the City of Montreal, and holds the same until the amount so advanced with interest at 6 per cent., be repaid by the city; subject to the condition that the said city do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebted. Act; and that the above amount so advanced within three worths. ed be repaid within three months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, [Signed,] T. D. HARRINGTON.

The Treasurer, &c., City of Montreal. My authority for writing this letter is to Order in Council of June 1, 1859, alpigi. under anch an one observoler glad

Your letter recites two condition

They say with by the city; has anything been paid in conformity with the former

THE ADVANCE ON THE HUNDRED THOUS-AND DOLLARS KOT PAID BACK, BUT YET THE DEBENTURDS ARE GIVEN UP. On the 2nd September, 1859, I find an

The Northern Road money has been paid, and the agents acquiesce in my desire to charge them each one-half of the Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in relative to the Treasurer of the Loan Fund Act. In connection with this payment, I produce a letter from the Treasurer of Montreal to Mr. Galt then Minister of Finance, and handed by the latter to our Department.

CITY HALL. Montreal, 29th August, 1859.

Dear Sir, —The Receivor General transmitted to me, on the 22nd instant, a statement of the arrears of interest due by this city to the Government up to the 21st De-cember last past, interest on the arrears in question calculated to the 1st of September next; the amount due is \$78,241 96.

The corporation being now prepared to the corporation being new prepared to meet you in that city on Friday morning. Should you have to leave before my arrival have been so busy that I have no time to look into it, but I intend to do so before I leave. Yours faithfully,

Signed,

A. T. Galt:

MB. GALT WANTS TO MAKE THE RECEIPTS

Should you have to leave before my arrival there, have the goodness to arrange matters with the Receiver-General so that on pay ing the debt due by the corporation, I may at the same time receive the £25,000 of bonds redeemed by the government on the 1st of June last, as it was understood between us, and as stipulated in my letter to

you under date of the 24th May last. I remain, dear sir, Your most obediant servant, (Signed) E. DEMERS, City Treasurer.
Honourable A. T. Galt, Minister of Fin-

ance, Quebec. Are the £25,000 bonds alluded to by Mr. Demers the bonds redeemed by the advance sanctioned by order in Council dated 1st June 1859? They are.

Were the bonds delivered to Mr. Demers as requested by him? 13 September, 1859.

Montreal, 13th September. Received from the Receiver General, one hundred City of Montreal Debentures, Nos. 101 to 200 inclusively, for \$1,000 which debentures were redeemed on the 1st of June last by the Government, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Company.

(Signed)

E. DÉMERS,

City Treasurer. MONTREAL RELIEVED, the city of Montreal virtually relieve it from liberality for the \$100,000 advance? I should say it did.

The New Administration.

We are persuaded that the announcement of the new administration formed under the leadership of Messrs. Macdonald and Dorion will be received with lively gratification throughout the country. No doubt. in view of recent occurrences, exception will be taken, and justly taken, to the continuance in office of one or two of the gentlemen whose names appear in the list; but it is not given to us in this world to obtain perfection—and this is not to be denied, that taking the new Ministry as a whole, a of 17th December, with copy of mine of 28th December, 1859. The latter had controlled the public affairs of the Province.

Pray bring the matter before Mr. Mac-da will be firmly maintained. Mr. Dorion Pray bring the matter before Mr. Macdonald, and inform him I shall be happy to write him fully on the subject if he thinks it necessary, though perhaps it would be better to await Mr. Langton's return, and see if he can find the other letter I wrote him at the same time.

Remember me to Harrington, and believe Mr. Mr. Dorion and his friends are the most advanced politicians of Lower Canada—and at least of this every one may feel confident, that while they sit in the Cabinet no unjust act will be perpetrated, and no demand made that will not be equitable to both sections of the Province. As regards the honest administration

of public affairs, and the abhorrence of everything in the shape of jobbing—the new Ministry is all that could be desired. We LIEVED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE had often occasion to reflect severely on the HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The sum of \$100,000 appears to have been originally advanced as a temporary loan to the City of Montreal: has Montreal repaid the money?

In ad often occasion to renect severely on the policy of the Macdonald-Sicotte Government but with no corrupt action do we believe them justly chargeable; and assuredly their character in this respect will be fully maintained under the new arrangement. No job, by the charge against the agents. I consider that at this moment the government has no claim against Montreal for the amount.

Then, as the cass appears, the City of Montreal has received \$100,000 from the Provincial chest to relieve the city from the embarrassment of which it complained in [1859]? Government who is not in thoroughly independent circumstances, and who does not niure his personal interests by entering the

The Provincial Finances, we venture to predict, will assume a very different shape in the hands of Mr. Holton from what they have done for many a long day. We have entire faith in Mr. Holton's ability, fidelity and firmness. Coupled with Mr. Howland's sagacity and candor, Mr. Holton will bring to bear an enlarged experience in the fin-ancial and commercial affairs of the country fied with the extent to which their reduc-tions were carried; but the explanations which were offered, and perhaps reasonably offered by them, will not be available, and we are persuaded will not be invoked by their successors. The new government will not be a weak government, doubtful of sup-