selves into separate associations for carrying on the business of Banking, under the respective styles of "The Montreal Bank" and "The Quebec Bank"—both of which Institutions are still in existence.

Meanwhile, there was scarcely any improvement in the character of the circulation. Importations of specie were made from time to time from England, by the Military authorities, for the use of the army; and some British coins were brought in by immigrants: these were of course regarded, and preferred, as the most desirable currency the country could have.

At the North-East corner of this building, there is deposited in the foundation stone, a casket containing the following pieces of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of Great Britain:

One Guinea....................................	of the year	1798
One half Guinea....................................	"	1804
One third Guinea....................................	"	1806
One quarter Guinea....................................	"	1762
One silver piece of five shillings............	"	1804
" one shilling	"	1787
" one sixpence...........	"	1787
" one penny.................	"	1800
" an Irish fivepence.....	"	1805
One copper, British half-penny..............	"	1800
One " Irish "	"	1805

Where I presume they still remain—to beguile the future Historian or Antiquary, centuries hence, into the belief that such were the coins current in Canada at the time the stone was laid—the 17th of June, 1809.

And now I think I cannot ask you to listen any longer. On some future day, with your leave, I will proceed with my subject. We have now reached the most interesting part of our financial history—that which is related to the war