

amongst the members of a large constituency.—A Minister may be called to account in Parliament for bad appointments to the Magisterial Bench, and forced to defend his conduct; but by what means could a constituency be called to account, or rendered amenable to public opinion for a bad election?

The elective system as applied to the Executive branch of Government in the persons of Magistrates and Judges is one of the greatest blots on the Constitution of the United States—therefore from which, warmed by example we should be careful to keep our political institutions in Canada free. Our actual system has, no doubt, its defects; it does not always ensure the appointment of the most competent to the exercise of judicial functions; but that of the United States is cunningly devised for ensuring, under all circumstances, that the administration of justice shall be entrusted to the vilest, and the most incompetent.

MILITARY BISHOPS AMONGST THE FEDERALISTS.—The Yankees are so entirely taken up with the one grand scheme of giving liberty to the negro—for whom they entertain, as witness the row at Detroit, the purest affection—that they are indifferent to the slavery of their white fellow-citizens. The despotism beneath which the latter now servilely crouch has no parallel at the present day in any professedly civilised community; and even the military rulers of unhappy Naples would not dare to venture upon such high handed acts of tyranny as are daily perpetrated in the Northern States, and by the authority of the Yankee Sancho Panza who sits enthroned at Washington. Of these acts we find one recorded in the N. Y. Freeman of the 21st ult., to which we take the liberty of directing the attention of our readers.

A certain B. F. Smith, who signs himself Col. Comg Post at a place called Marlinsburg, took it into his head that Sancho Panza Lincoln had invested him with the authority of a Bishop, as well as with that of a full Colonel; and so in the plenitude of this spiritual and ecclesiastical authority he took it upon him to issue a General Order to the Catholic as well as to the Protestant Clergy, couched in the following terms:—

"Provost Marshal's Office, March 7, 1863.
"Thomas A. Becker.—Rev. Sir.—The Colonel commanding the forces in and near Marlinsburg, Va., request that in all the churches of this place, during public worship, the usual prayer, in which Divine guidance is invoked for the President of the United States, and the officers under his authority, be read or recited hereafter, as has been customary in time of peace. Pastors of churches, who refuse to comply with this order, will put us under the disagreeable necessity of closing their places of public worship. Your early attention to this is respectfully invited.
"By Order of
"B. F. SMITH, Col. Comg Post.
CAPT. T. WYLAND, Cap. 126 O. V. T., Provost Marshal."

To this Order, the Rev. Mr. Becker, who as a Catholic Priest, was not in the habit of taking instructions as to how he should pray from Government officials, paid no attention; and contented himself on the Sunday following by celebrating the Sacred Office in the usual manner. For this irreverence, and manifest contempt for the divinity of Caesar Sancho Panza, the contumacious priest was immediately arrested, in virtue of another mandate from the military Bishop of the district:—

"Marlinsburg, Va., March 8th, 1863.
"Capt. T. Weyland, Prov. Marshal.—You will arrest Rev. Mr. Becker for disobeying orders. If he will give parole and security to appear, you may admit him to it; if not, you will have him confined.
"B. F. SMITH, Col. Comg Post."

The priest was accordingly arrested, but subsequently released on the conditions that his church should be closed, and that he would not take up arms, &c., until his case had been adjudicated. As the victim in this instance is only a Romish priest, it is probable that the action of the Colonel-Bishop will be sanctioned by his immediate superiors. The case is however interesting, as it shows how completely all liberty, and all personal freedom, have been trampled under the swinish hoofs of the armed democracy of the Northern States. Not only do the rulers assert their absolute right over the persons, and the property of their subjects, but they now pretend to dictate how and in what terms the latter shall address God. Lower than this it is impossible even for Yankees to fall.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—That the civil war at present raging amongst the people of what were once the United States, should provoke from the bystanders comments of the most contradictory description, is not perhaps a subject of surprise. It has been said that, if the passions and material interests of the human race were invoked, parties would be found to contest the conclusions of the propositions of Euclid. It is not surprising, then, that the North has its partisans amongst the bystanders, as well as the South; but it is rather strange that the cause of the North should be, at any time, confounded with that of philanthropy,—still more strange that it should find advocates who seem to confound it with the cause of liberty and of Constitutional law.

That the war is not waged to free the slave, seems too plain to need argument. At the be-

ginning of the struggle, both Houses of Congress, by a solemn resolution, declared that the sole object of the war was to restore the Constitution of the United States in its integrity, with all its guarantees in favor of slavery, and its clause compelling the rendition to their masters of the fugitives from enforced servitude in the South.

Not only has the Federal Government, from the first, disclaimed the principle of abolition, but it has steadily refused to carry it into effect, where alone it is possible, in the Slave States under its control. The President, in his proclamation, avowed the measure to be one of military expediency alone. He considered it in the simple light of a calamity to be inflicted on the foe; as a foul measure of crushing out the enemy—a fair means having been tried without effect. He apologised to civilisation for its use, as he would for that of any other infernal machine; he considers it a horrible necessity of the difficulty in which he finds himself involved.

To provoke servile insurrection in the Southern States, which are no whit more responsible for slavery than is the State of Massachusetts, the hot-bed of abolition, to set on foot the wholesale massacre of children, and the violation of women, which is what the proclamation would mean, if it meant anything—would be a necessity so horrible, that one might reasonably doubt whether the position of which it should be a necessity could be tenable at all. But, in truth, the proclamation means nothing. It is well understood by the States themselves as a sham—as a piece of bonhomie, as a gross impudent imposture, which could only become current at a great distance from home. The President himself compared it to a "Pope's Bull against the comet," and the organs of the administration are at this moment, occupied in showing that, in itself, it is nothing, and means simply nothing.—Horace Greeley declares, that "were the Southern States to lay down their arms to-morrow, every slave now within their borders would remain in chains; and as for those who have effected their escape in the palmiest days of slavery, the Constitutional provision for the return of fugitives has always been a dead letter, and the Fugitive Slave Law has been so utterly inoperative that there is not a planter in the South who cared for its existence, except in so far as it affirmed a principle. It has always cost more to re-claim a fugitive than he was worth."

The proclamation of Lincoln is a sham. To arm the negroes of the South for their own emancipation, would be a reality; but it is not feasible; and were it feasible, it would be a hideous crime—a crime against which the whole civilized world would exclaim, a crime of which we are satisfied, Mr. Lincoln himself would be stigmatized as the instrument, a crime which would desolate the homesteads of the South, but which would infallibly lead to the extermination of the negro race in the Southern States; a consummation which many abolitionists would doubtless hail with delight, as the solution of a difficulty from which they have long sought an issue in vain, as the cutting of a knot which they despair of being able to untie.

The negro is loathed at the North. It is an insult to common sense to suppose that this war is, in any sense, carried on to assert his rights. The idea of establishing a vast consolidated Empire which shall rival that of heathen Rome—of enriching the manufacturing interest at the expense of that of agriculture—of establishing the supremacy of New England, and propagating New England ideas—of avenging upon the chivalrous Southern planter the contempt which the sordid, bucksterning Yankee has met with at his hands—these ideas are at the bottom of the war; but the idea of liberty, of the rights of man, hatred of falsehood, of oppression, or of wrong, have nothing whatever to do with the contemplated subjugation of the South. It is a war of races; a war of the manufacturing and commercial interests against those of the farmer and the landed proprietor, if you will; but it is not a war to free the slave; and no honest, disinterested, and keen-sighted spectator can believe that it is so.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Friday, 20th ult., the following ladies made their solemn profession in the Chapel of the Grey Nunnery:—M. C. Brown, Caroline Belanger, Marie Celina Labelle and Marie Louise Bayeur.

The amount of collections taken up for the poor, on Easter Sunday, at St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches, was \$349.60

The British Mail by Cunard steamer from Boston, will be in future closed here at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, instead of Monday as formerly. This change is due to the mail being sent in future over the Vermont Central route instead of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Pinsonnault has been elected for Laprairie, beating Mr. St. Marie, the Rouge candidate, by a majority of 278.

The Hon. Ferguson Blair, the new Receiver-General, has been re-elected by acclamation.

The constituency of Essex for the representation of that Col. Rankin was unequaled a few weeks ago, have now returned his opponent, Mr. John O'Connor by a majority of 76.

Mr. Oliver has been returned as the representative of De Lanodiere Division. His majority at the close of the polls was 124.

THE GLOBE AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Oakville, C. W., March 25th 1863.

Sir—Having by chance glanced over some issues of the Globe newspaper since the debate on the Separate Schools commenced, I am reminded of an old story about a half crazy old gentleman and a cobbler. The cobbler fitted up a small stall near the hall door of the gentleman; but very soon the noise of the hammer and lapstone became so odious to him that he would give anything to have the poor cobbler removed. Not being able to accomplish this end, he grew daily more annoyed, and at last he fancied that the cobbler,

hammer, lapstone and awl, were in his stomach. The operation by which these disagreeable lodgers were removed, I shall pass by for the present. It must appear very evident to those who read the Globe that its Editor feels very often in the same disposition as the gentleman was; for Catholics, and every thing Catholic, but more especially Separate Schools, have now so long annoyed him, that these all appear to have taken up a permanent residence in his stomach or heart, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

It is difficult to say, Mr. Editor, whether the Globe is more foolish than knavish in all that it says against Catholics and Separate Schools. The *Hatton News Era* tells how Mr. Brown strives to soap and bully every party in power in a "newspaper puffery; he tries every means to extend the circulation of his paper; and although he has no esteem for Catholics, or any thing Catholic, yet he can appear to be greatly alarmed, as it were, if a few Catholics are about to withdraw support from the Common Schools. He cries out—"Wolf, Wolf," and like to the *fantastic old poets* of whom Horace speaks, who chased the learned and the unlearned until they killed whomsoever they could lay hands on by belching out and reading their ready made fustian verses; so also the *Globe* tries to poison the minds of honest, liberal, and honorable Protestants, of whom, thank God, there are many in Upper Canada, and by his bigotry, aided by faction, to prevent any justice to be accorded to Catholics in Canada.

"Always two sides to a question"—*Globe*, March 23rd, 1863. Not the right but the wrong side of the question appears to be turned up to its editor, whenever he looks at the Separate School question; therefore, he always speaks very unfairly of this question. Wonder, Mr. Editor, if anything could induce the editor of the *Globe* to look even once at the right side.

He asserts that the *True Witness* advocates the destruction of Common Schools; but every one who reads the *True Witness* knows it is not so; but that the *True Witness* maintains that not the State, but the Parent, whether Protestant or Catholic, has the right to educate the child as he thinks proper. The *Globe* also falsely asserts that Catholics want to get Protestant money to support their schools. Not so, Mr. *Globe*, but please look at the other side—Catholics have aided and contributed to build almost all the Protestant Schools in the Upper Province. Now let the *Globe* be honest and honorable, at least once in his life and admit this, and then say that Protestants ought in their turn to aid Catholics in building their schools. Will the *Globe* do this? I fear the same wrong side will again turn up on this question. The writer of these lines can give names of many who have during years past paid taxes, say from \$10 to \$20 towards the support of Common Schools, although not sending one child to those schools. Can the *Globe* name even one Protestant who has paid one cent taxes to the support of Separate Schools? Many Catholic parents also (the writer) can name who on sending their children to Separate Schools during the last three years and paying for their schooling, at the same time had to pay taxes to Common Schools. Please, Mr. Editor, ask the *Globe* and his minions to look at this side of the question, and say how they would like to be obliged to submit to such injustice.

"Is it a finality?" asks the *Globe*; how foolish or how knavish! Why, Sir, he doth beset his narrow Province like a colossus; and we, poor Catholics, should be content to creep under his huge legs. The Catholics of this part of the Province are, I may say, during many years in a position such as an honest man would be towards an old roguish debtor: who sooner than to be continually craving and dunning, would be glad and content to receive a part of his rightful debt; so also Catholics in respect to the Separate School Bill. But still can the *Globe*, or any other enemy to Separate Schools, say that it is either just or fair that Catholic children who are in the same Municipality with Protestant children when they attend Common Schools should be returned in the average attendance, and draw Government money; but that Protestant children attending Separate Schools may not be returned in the average attendance, or draw any Government support for Separate Schools. And although the *Globe* cries out, "Is it a finality?" yet not a word about removing this injustice can be seen in the new Separate School Bill. Will Mr. *Globe* turn up and look at this side also. On this thing, I must confess: I never yet mentioned this distinction to any Protestant who did not loudly condemn it, and say it was a disgrace to the legislators to have such a law on the statute books of Canada. It is hoped that in the Upper House this clause will be amended, if any amendment takes place there.

The Catholics of Upper Canada, Mr. Editor, have great reason to bless the wisdom of Divine Providence for giving them legislators of more noble, honest, and intelligent minds than are the proprietor and editor of the *Globe*, and some few others of his stamp. As to Mr. Brown, he is described by the *Hatton News Era* in his true light. "My paper and I—We'll do the business for you—only subscribe to my paper, and elect me!"—issue of March 6, 1863. To indulge in vanity, to gratify selfishness and bigotry seems to be the spirit of the *Globe*; such also was the spirit that influenced the disgraceful act of hanging up to public gaze the image of the Apostle of Ireland, in this town, on the 17th ult., to have school boys pelt stones at it. I must however say, to the credit of the authorities and respectable Protestants, that all appear to discontinue such a ruffianly act. I will now say what is my humble conviction, that if there many others of the character of Mr. G. Brown, and journals such as the *Globe*, soon, very soon, I fear, this part of the noble Province of Canada would be involved in like ruin and desolation as the neighboring States are at present.

Yours respectfully,
A TRUSTEE OF THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

At the Regular Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, 6th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. Thomas McKenna, re-elected.
1st Vice-President—Mr. O. J. Devlin.
2nd Vice-President—Mr. Richard McShane.
Treasurer—Mr. Patrick Jordan.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. H. J. Clarke.
Recording Secretary—P. O'Meara, re-elected.
Asst. Rec. Secretary—Mr. John H. Duggan.
Physicians—Dr. W. F. Monagan and Dr. P. O'Leary.

Committee of Management—Messrs. Jas. E. Mullin, John McElroy, J. J. Curran, J. H. Daly, Wm. Mansfield, D. Lyons, M. O. Mullarky, John Norris, F. B. McNamee, L. Devany, B. Tansy, W. P. McGuire, A. Shannon, M. Cuddihy, M. Hart, John Tucker, M. J. Carroll, P. Woods, Jr.
Grand Marshal—Mr. J. W. McGauran.
Assistant Marshals—Messrs. W. O'Brien, Joseph Oloran, T. McCreedy and D. Reddy.
Chaplain—The Rev. P. Dowd and Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If any of our readers know a person by the name of Edward Lane Campion, a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, they will confer an important favor on him or his relatives, by communicating such knowledge to this office. He landed in Quebec in 1842, and resided here until 1851, when he left the city, and has not since been heard of. By the death of a brother in the United States, he has become heir to considerable property, which falls to him or his children.—*Quebec Daily News*.

The ship *Washington Irving*, detained at Quebec last fall, cleared from Quebec on Saturday last, and proceeded to sea, the first ship of the season. The pilots state that there is less ice than usual in the gulf at this season.

STRAITBOAT OPPOSITION.—The river monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the Richelieu Navigation Company is about to be disturbed—a steamer having been purchased by a new Company to ply between Quebec and Montreal. She is named the St. Lawrence. The large dividends and bonuses paid by the Richelieu Company—being 40 per cent per annum—have doubtless awakened the public to the profitable nature of the traffic between this and the sister city.—*Quebec Gazette*.

RATE OF INTEREST.—The *Leader* is in error in calling the effort to restrict the rate of interest, "a Lower Canada movement." We believe, if it were put to the people of Upper Canada individually, four-fifths would be found in favor of preventing money-lenders from practicing the unalimited and ruinous extortion they do at present. Extortion is fast ruining the country but we are happy to learn that the Legislature is likely to make it illegal. It is not an attempt to regulate the market rates as is falsely represented: the object of the present bill is simply to prevent extortionate rates.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

The *Hamilton Times* learns by special telegraph from Brantford, that J. B. Hoare, Deputy Registrar of Brant, absconded on Monday night, taking with him \$3000 dollars from the office. He is supposed to have taken the night express east on the Great Western Railway and is now probably enjoying himself beneath the Stars and Stripes. Some lady, whose name has not yet transpired, accompanied him and the dollars. Hoare is an Englishman, and has been but a short time in the country.

Perire Duval dit Barbinas, a farmer in the district of Arthabaska, who had been accused of causing the death of his wife by administering poison, was convicted of the offence at the recent term of the Court of Queen's Bench for that district. His Honor, Mr. Justice A. Stuart, the presiding judge, sentenced the criminal to be executed on the 15th of May next.

SPERM WHALES.—A spot of land 20 by 25 feet, can be pointed out in this city, and upon which land there is a small building renting for \$6000 a year. Of course this is overvaluing a thing, but when such real benefits accrue from an article as from Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, in cases of coughs, colds, sore throats, etc., 25 cents is no object.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman's, Chas. & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Births.
In this city, on the 6th inst., Mrs. P. Scannan, of a son.
In this city, on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. T. M. Dufresne, of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, April 7th, 1863.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4; Super, No. 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.55 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.85 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.40. We hear of no sales to-day; but views of buyers were rather lower.

Ontario flour and in demand; per brl of 200 lbs. about \$5.
Wheat—Canada Spring, 82c to 96c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.05; ex-store.
Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 75c.
Oats per 40 lbs, 55c to 60c.

Beans per 112 lbs, Puts, latest sales were at \$5.57 to \$5.60; Inferior Puts, about 10c more; Pearls \$6 to \$6.10.

Butter, per lb, There is a somewhat better demand, chiefly for local consumption; prices remain about the same; we quote as follows: medium 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c.
Eggs per doz, 12c.

Pork per brl, Old Mess \$10.25 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7.50, not much asked for; Prime, \$7 to \$7.25. New Mess, \$11.25 to \$11.75, little offered; Thin Mess \$9 to \$9.25; Prime Mess \$8.25 to \$8.75.—*Montreal Witness*

NOTICE TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that notwithstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to erect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where he will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored. The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be found one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be all finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than Boston and New York prices.

ALSO,
A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, manufactured expressly by his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. He intends to mark his Goods this year at a much less percentage of profit and by so doing to double his already very large sales. In order to make room for the new Stock, the balance of his old Stock will be cleared out at Cost up to the 10th of April; and to avoid selling at auction, he will offer the above inducements to parties in want of Goods in his line. A great quantity of goods, commonly called old shopkeepers', but nothing the worse, will be sold regardless of prices. All warranted to be as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains;
OWEN MCGARVEY,
(Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse),
No. 244 Notre Dame Street.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

OF
MADEMOISELLE LACOMBE AND MISS CLARKE
WILL BE REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Craig Street.
April 3, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank was held at its office, on Tuesday, the 7th April instant. The Hon. Judge Berthelot being called to the

chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, acting as Secretary, Mr. LaRoque, the President, read the following Report to the Honorary Directors:—

GENTLEMEN.
In presenting to you this Annual Report, the Seventeenth since the original establishment of the Institution (in 1846), but the first since its special Incorporation last year, the Managing Directors are happy to say that they may continue to congratulate you on its steady increase in utility and prosperity; the balance-sheet and statement of accounts open, which are herewith submitted, will show it to you.

It was to be expected that the special Act under which the Bank now exists, based as it is upon the experience acquired during a previous existence (under the general act) of sixteen years, would enable the Institution to carry out yet more satisfactorily its object; and this has been effected, for, if its organization was modified and its powers extended, its duties were also made more clear; and these have been fulfilled, they presume to think, to the satisfaction of that portion, at least, of the public, whose interests have been entrusted to them; in which feeling they hope you will also participate. For this they would beg leave to submit to you the following extract from the letter of the gentlemen chosen by you last year as Auditors, Messrs. Benjamin Holmes and Wm. Bristow:

"The Auditors cannot omit the present opportunity of congratulating the Board of Managing Directors on the evidence the examination of the accounts of the Bank affords of the successful working of the Institution, and especially on the prudence and unquestionable security on which the funds of the Bank are invested, affording as it does the strongest grounds of confidence to the Depositors."

"The admirable system on which the Books are kept, and the remarkable order and regularity with which the whole affairs of the Bank are conducted, reflect the highest credit on all connected with it, and testify especially to the zeal and ability of the Actuary, M. J. Barbeau, Esq."

The objects of such an Institution—safety and profit to the economies of the poorer classes—are ensured by the rules of this Bank, which look to nothing else; and to show this we need but refer to the fact of having since its commencement to the 31st December last, opened 13,331 accounts of deposit, of which 3,357 were then yet open, having then a balance due them of \$589,995.32, invested in a manner that could command being realized when wanted, without loss; and after paying interest to all depositors, with sufficient sums to ensure the proper management of the Bank and something in yearly donations to the charitable institutions of the city, and not taking into account \$23,382.10 (the total cost of the property and building in which we now meet), a balance of over \$76,000 on the whole indebtedness still remains to the credit of profit and loss account.

According to the new constitution it is your duty to proceed to the election of three Managing Directors to complete the Board, of whom three—Messrs. Wm. Workman, A. M. Delisle and A. Lalonde, were chosen by lot to vacate their seats, (but who are also re-electable); and also of two gentlemen to audit the accounts and affairs of the Bank for the current year.

We now submit to you the balance sheet for the year 1862, hoping that you will be fully satisfied with the manner in which we have discharged the trust placed in our hands.
A. LAROQUE, Pres't.

Montreal, 7th April, 1863.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, THE 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Amount due to depositors	\$589,995 32
Amount due to Minors and others on the Property of the Bank	11,750 74
Amount due to sundry persons not depositors	2,300 00
Amount of Reserve Fund, after paying all expenses and making the annual donations to Charitable Institutions	98,600 71
	\$772,646 77

This sum is invested as follows:
In City of Montreal, Provincial Bonds, Champlain and St. Lawrence, 1st Mortgage Bonds \$278,293 79 || to Bank Stocks, viz: La Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal, City Bank, Ontario and Commercial Banks | 74,430 22 |
In Loans at short dates, on endorsed Promissory Notes, with the collateral security of Stocks, Bonds, &c., such as required by law	316,468 38
In property occupied by the Bank	23,382 10
In amount due on sale of portion of the above	7,000 30
In Office Furniture	800 00
In Deposits on call at 4 per cent and 5 per cent interest, with five different Banks of the City	168,322 28
	\$974,685 77

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December, 1862, was 3,357; classified as follows:—

Of \$50 and under	1,170
From \$50 to \$100	555
From 100 to 200	588
From 200 to 400	605
From 400 to 800	304
From 800 to 1,200	109
From 1,200 to 1,600	51
From 1,600 and upwards	77
	3,357

The following resolutions were then carried:
Moved by Francis Clarke, Esq., seconded by Hubert Pare, Esq.—That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, now submitted, are very satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted and published.

Moved by Francis Mullins, Esq., seconded by Wm. Bristow, Esq.—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to the Board of Managing Directors and Actuary for their zealous and efficient services in carrying on the business of this Institution for the past year.

Messrs. Mullins and Pare having consented to act as Scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared as being unanimously elected, as follows:—

For Managing Directors for the term of office required by law:—Messrs. Wm. Workman, A. M. Delisle, and A. LaRoque.
For Auditors for the current year:—Messrs. Benj. Holmes and Wm. Bristow.

As Honorary Directors, in the place of two members deceased:—Messrs. E. Hudson and J. F. Sexton.

The meeting terminated by voting—on motion of Hon. Mr. Cartier, seconded by Mr. O. Berthelot—the usual thanks to the Chairman.
B. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

The new Board having immediately assembled, Mr. LaRoque was elected President, and Mr. Mulholland Vice-President, for the current year.