Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

W. F. FOX, Editor and Proprietor. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 7

Business Directory.

HURON HOTEL,
ZURICH, CO. HURON.

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public,

☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance.

February 1st, 1870. w2-tf

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.

HANNAH DAYS.

Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w4

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notices 1417

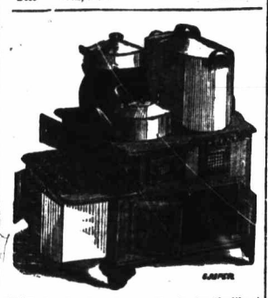
COLBORNE HOTEL,
GODERICH.

E. MARTIN & SON.

Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.

☞ This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.

Dece 30th, 1870. sw44-tf



THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon him, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that in consequence of the late fire, he has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Booth, West street, next Bank of Montreal, where everything in his line will be found and

All Kinds of Job Work will be Done
the same as usual.

G. N. DAVIS.

Goderich, 29th March 1

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

WOOD-TURNERS!

AND UNDERTAKERS,

Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Newel posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable terms

Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m*

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class

Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Wanted a wood-worker, and two apprentices—one to learn wood-work and the other blacksmithing.

JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich

Goderich, May 16th, 1868. w49

TAILORING

D. ADAMS

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season having now secured a solitary

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he carnestly state to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to any of the Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, October 3rd, 1863. sw17

TO

Farmers, Livery Stable
KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

Bring on all Your Lame Horses.

J. TAYLOR, at COLBORNE HOTEL, Goderich, after twenty-one year experience is prepared to Doctor Horses for all diseases

N B.—Horses examined as to Soundness

Goderich, 10th Aug. 1868.

Business Directory.

Stoves! Stoves!

PLAIN AND FANCY

TIN WARE,

COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.

J. & J. STOREY,

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,

Goderich, March 1st, 1867 6-

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET,

Prices to Suit the Times!

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz.,
OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.

Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at

D. CAMPBELL'S
Photograph Gallery.

Goderich, Oct. 19th, 1869. w37

THE
Oldest Establishment in Town.

MARTIN AMANN

BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.

Goderich, Oct. 3, 1868. sw11w37.

Ontario Carriage Shop,
(Hamilton St., Goderich.

R. J. WHITELY,

IS still in full operation, and is turning out superior

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons

of all kinds, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

☞ All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing

R. J WHITELY.

Goderich, Nov 9th, 1869 w43

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames

They thank from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSON.

Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw55

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shephard & Strachan,
GROCERS, GODERICH.

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.

Goderich, May 27, 1867. w18tf

Land Office,

A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Market Square

Goderich, March 1, 1867,

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVES 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.

For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.

☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.

E. L. JOHNSON.

Goderich, Oct. 26, 1869. w44tf.

SAW-LOGS & STAVE-BOLTS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO MAKE contracts for the delivery of a quantity of

Elm, Ash, Beech, Pine, and Hemlock, Sawlogs, also, Stave Bolts

Delivered on their premises opposite the railway station. Also to undertake the sawing of custom Logs For particulars apply to Mr Gunn on the premises or at the residence of Mr. James Tomlinson

STANDLY & Co.

Goderich, 23rd December, 1869 w49-tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.

☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.

ALEX WALLACE.

Goderich Oct. 26th 1868. w40

WASHING MACHINE!

A PERFECT GEM.

Priceonly $2.00 each

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE "A little wonder in the Washing Machine line" patented and manufactured by Israel Kinner, of Woodstock. It is the cheapest machine ever invented; can be attached to any ordinary wash-tub; can be adjusted by springs to suit either light or heavy goods; washes as rapidly and efficiently as more cumbersome and costly machines; and does less injury to the clothes; and leaves them nearly as dry, if desired, as a regular Wringer. The low price of $2.00 brings it within the reach of any family. With it any housekeeper can do her own washing without either getting sore hands or an aching back.

Call and See the Machine
AT ROBINSON & YATES'
Market Grocery.

Goderich. 28th Dec., 1869. w49

ROOM PAPERS
ROOM PAPERS.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

Three Different Kinds of Papers
REQUIRED

For Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms and Drawing Rooms,

ALL NEW PATTERNS,

Good Stock and declared by Painters and Paper Hangers to be the most beautiful designs,

The Best and Cheapest
PAPERS EVER INTRODUCED
IN GODERICH.
FOR SALE AT

BUTLER'S.

Goderich, April 18th, 1869. w11-

THE

PARLOR GEM PIANO FORTE,
MANUFACTURED BY

Marshall & Wendell of Albany.

EVERY Instrument is fully warranted and has the modern improvements, full iron frame overstrung bass and bushed ivory front keys. For

STANDING IN TUNE,

we guarantee these Pianos second to none.

Pianos, Melodeans and Organs Tuned,

R. RADCLIFF,
Agent at Goderich

☞ Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

Goderich, 17th June, 1869. w21-6m

ALLAN P. MACLEAN,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS

Consisting in part of West of England Broadcloths, Beavers, Whiteys, Bearskins, Fancy English, Scotch, and French Tweeds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Canadian Cloths; Plain, Satin, and Flowered Vestings, Shirts, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.

He feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

TWEED SUITS (all wool) $12 and upwards.

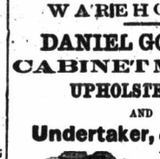
☞ N. B.—Cutting done to Order. ☜

Goderich, Sept 25th, 1866 sw8

GODERICH

CABINET FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,
AND
Undertaker, &c., &c.,



HAS now on hand a large stock of

FURNITURE

in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

Bureaus,	Wood Chairs,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Sofas,	Lounges,
Tables,	Bookcases,	Cupboards,
Extension Tables,	Easy Chairs,	Rocking Chairs
Wardrobes,	Side boards,	Chiffoniers,
Wash Stands,	Kitchen Tables,	Stands.
Sea Grass Mattresses,	Wool do,	Moss do
Hair do,	and 4 or 6 different kinds Spring Mattresses	

N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.

Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto,

☞ Has always a complete assortment of

Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style

Also, HEARSES to hire.

Cheap FOR Cash

Goderich, February 1st, 1870. w2

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.

HORACE HORTON, Agent

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Canada, Head Office, Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.

HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20 000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.

HORACE HORTON, Agent.

Goderich, March 31, 1868

Maitland Salt Well

PLATT'S PATENT EVAPORATOR,

The undersigned is prepared to

FURNISH No. 1 SALT,
IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE
Lowest Price,
FROM THE ABOVE WELL.

S. H. DETLOR.

Goderich, August 3rd, 1869. w27

Auction & Commission.
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.

Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.

Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County,

G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,
w61 Market Square, Goderich

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to R. Runciman & Co

EITHER BY NOTE OR BOOK ACcount are hereby notified, that unless they

CALL AND PAY UP AT ONCE

they will be sued, without further notice.

R. RUNCIMAN,
Huron Foundary,
Goderich, Ont.

Goderich, 29th Dec., 1868. w29.

Middlesex Seminary.

THE design of this Institution is to prepare students in a short time and at a light expense for entering Universities and Colleges, and as Teachers, Accountants, &c. Special attention paid to the Fine Arts.

The Winter Term will commence Tuesday, January 4th, 1870. For Board and Tuition in English and Classics per 11 weeks' term $30. Scholarship in Commercial Department (unlimited) $15 and $20.

Students are charged from date of entering. For names of Professors, Teachers and terms for Music, Oil Painting, Drawing, French and German, see circular. For further particulars apply or address

CROSS & CURRY,
Komoka, On.

TESTIMONIALS:—"The Seminary is in a highly prosperous state. Eight pupils got first class certificates to teach from the Board of Education in January, 1869.—Three were first, third and fourth on a list of thirty-six licensed to teach in August, 1869."—[Advertiser, Komoka, Ont., Nov. 23rd, 1869. w45 3m5q

JUST ARRIVED.

MADAME TAYLOR,
With Her Great European Herb Remedy

THOSE suffering with Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bad Digestion, Catarrh and Noises in the Head, are advised to try this Remedy, in Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaint, it succeeds when others fail, in fever and ague, cold sweats and chills, it was never known to fail. Recommended by Physicians throughout Europe. This is no humbug as one bottle of her medicine will prove. Do not suffer when you can get ease, by consulting Madame Taylor, at room No 8, Colborne Hotel, Goderich. Ladies unable to call will be attended at their own homes.

Goderich, 10th Aug. 1868. w 39

Money to Loan on Real Estate,

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

M. TRUEMAN,
Market Square, Goderich

w9

Methodist Episcop'l Entertainment.

This gathering yesterday evening (3rd inst.) in the New Connexion Church, for the purpose of supplementing the salary of the respected pastor, Rev. Joseph Brown, was a happy and successful one. The ladies of the congregation and their friends, provided a sumptuous table. Mayor Hays occupied the chair in his usual able and genial manner; and all the speakers complimented him on his good-looks and urbanity. Mr. Brown apologized for the absence of Rev. W. H. Poole, who was prevented, by sickness, from being present. Rev. W. Smythe, though not expecting to be called upon made a pithy speech; animadverting on the extravagances of fashion; advising young men to give up the idea that it was gentlemanly not to work; and urging them to believe that usefulness in life was a greater ornament than soft hands and fine clothes. The chairman said he took the speaker's remarks to heart and hoped the audience would do so also. Rev. James Seiveright forcibly illustrated the beauty and fitness of the "common blessings" the Creator bestows on us, and said that if we would only look at our position in the light of what it would be if deprived of these, we would, less often, be found complaining of "hard times." The Rev. R. Ure followed, sympathising with the congregation in their struggle with low finances, insisting, in eloquent terms, that the highest duty of every minister and every christian was to endeavor to assimilate his character to Christ's spotless humanity, and, if imagining that the pure spirit of such an one as Socrates watching over him, was to a heathen philosopher an incentive to virtue, how much more should the knowledge that Jesus was ever near us, be our incentive to virtue and godliness. Mr. D. Fisher, Colborne, on the call of the audience, made a very humorous speech, for which he was handsomely rewarded in roars of laughter. The usual votes of thanks were given, and on the motion of Mayor Hays a special vote was given to Mr. Richard Parker for furnishing the musical part of the entertainment; complimenting Mr. Parker in very high terms, on the perfection to which he has brought his juvenile choir, in the very short time he has had the girls under his training.

West Wawanosh.

The Council met this day, (Feb. 25th) pursuant to adjournment—all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Magistrates' certificate, in favor of Jas. Bruce, of sheep having been killed by dogs, on or about the 14th of Dec., 1868, was examined and ordered to be paid out of dog fund for 1868. A synopsis of the Treasure's accounts was presented to the Council. The Auditors were requested to furnish, in duplicate, a statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipality, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1869. Moved by Mr. Stuart, sec. by Mr. Mellwain, That John Wilson be appointed Inspector of Licenses, in place of D. Cameron, resigned—Carried.

Application for shop license by D. McDougall, of Lucknow, was received—certificate to be granted on receipt of the Inspector's certificate.—Tenders for the Collectorship were received as follows:—From Donald Grant, $45; Jos. Mallough, $50; H. Mathers, $40; Jno. McRostie, $45; A. Pentland, $45. Moved by Mr. Gaunt, sec. by Mr. Wilson that Hy. Mathers Esq. be appointed Collector in terms of his tender—Carried. Mr. Gaunt reported to the Council respecting a broken scraper mentioned in minutes of last meeting Moved by Mr. McIlwain sec. by Mr. Stuart that as the scraper in question was borrowed without the authority of the Council although the township had provided a new scraper for the special use of the village of Lucknow it is not expedient to pay the sum demanded—Carried. A By-Law was passed for regulating the height and description of Lawful Fences—The Council adjourned to meet again when notified by the Clerk.

JAS. SCOTT, Tp Clerk,

Northern Railway Elevator Burnt

OVER $200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

From the Leader

The old elevator belonging to the Northern railway, and situate on a wharf to the westward of the Brock street station, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is clothed in mystery—inasmuch as the watchman, Mr. Patrick Garvin, who was on duty at the time, knew nothing about it till he was informed by some parties from the outside. The flames were first observed in the cupola, and it is therefore inferred that it must have originated from friction of the machinery, as there was no fire in the engine room. The alarm was given and the Fire Brigade turned out very promptly, and conveyed two engines to the scene of the disaster, but they were perfectly powerless to stay the onward march of the flames, and the elevator and sheds extending northward to the esplanade, a distance of several hundred feet, were completely destroyed. The elevator was crammed full of grain & flour—there being about 150,000 bushels of the former and over $20,000 worth of the latter in the building at the time, and all was consumed. A large number of cars were on the track leading to the elevator, but they were quickly removed under the direction of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Macdonald, and other employees of the company who were promptly on duty; and did everything in their power to save property. By the time, however, that the track was cleared sufficiently for the reception of the steam engines the flames had obtained such great headway that it was found utterly impossible to suppress them, and they devoured everything before them till there was nothing else to consume. The building was partially insured, but it is feared that the grain and flour had little insurance on them. Nearly every grain dealer in the city will be affected by this calamitous fire, and indeed it is feared that a few of them will be entirely ruined. At the time the fire broke out it was found impossible to obtain a list of the sufferers. It was a remarkable fact that the whole building and sheds in connection with it were destroyed in less than an hour; and it was found necessary to remove a large schooner from the wharf to prevent her from being burnt.

Lord Monck on Colonial Defence.

In the debate in the House of Lords on February 14th, our former Governor General, spoke as follows:—

"Viscount Monck could speak from some practical experience of the state of feeling in Canada. He had an official connection with one of the Colonies, and he had found many things there of which the Colonists and England also may well be proud. He had listened with some interest to the speech of the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Carnarvon), and had to confess some of the suggestions thrown out rather surprised him. The policy being acted upon by the Government of leaving the Colonists to provide for their own defence in time of peace was the best that could be adopted, and would effect much in the way of creating a proper organization in the Canadian Dominion. If a separation were to take place at some future period it would be well known that the Colonists should be prepared for such a possible eventuality, and that the separation should be effected without the establishment of any ill-feeling between the Colonies and the mother Country.—To provide against such an eventuality and to prepare the Colonists for such a change the policy which the Government had determined to carry out was the best that could be adopted.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.20.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), petitioned from Huron and Bruce, for legislation for the protection of Canadian manufactures and productions.

Hon. J. H. Cameron—For an Act for the amalgamation of the Gore Bank and Bank of Commerce.

From Henry Fry (Quebec), for an Act regulating the inspection of oil and fish.

Hon. Mr. Langevin laid on the table the returns relating to the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

Mr. Simard asked when the Government intended to erect the new post office in Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said negotiations had been going on during recess for the purchase of a lot of land adjoining the present post office from Judge Black, and that the appropriation would be made for that purpose, and also for the construction of a new building.

In reply to Mr. Stephenson.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said the Government had a plan for the remuneration of post-masters outside of cities, which would be shortly announced.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the Select Committee of last session on hop-growing and the salt interest was re-appointed.

Mr. Dufresne moved an address for the names of the contractors of the Intercolonial Railway who have thrown up their contracts, and other particulars.

Mr. Walsh said no contracts had been thrown up, but some had been annulled by the Commissioners without releasing any of the contractors or their sureties from their obligations. The returns before the House would give full particulars.

Mr. Holton asked if the Government intended to bring down a full report regarding the progress of the Intercolonial Railway.

Sir J. A Macdonald said the suggestion was not a bad one, and he considered that, though it had been thought that a return was all that was necessary, the House had a right to full information and would get it.

Mr. Mackenzie hoped the report of our Chief Engineer would also be brought down, as he had heard there was a direct issue between the Commissioners regarding contracts. The motion was carried.

Mr. Chamberlain moved for lists of persons who have passed examinations for employés in the Inland Revenue Department.

Hon. Mr. Morris said that one hundred and twenty-four persons had passed recent examinations, and the fullest information would be given.

Mr. Cameron (Huron).—Address for instructions given by the Department of Public Works, &c., respecting the harbors on the east and west side of Lake Huron.

Sir F. Hincks expressed his exceeding regret at having the name of the Hon. John Young in the debate, which he had not intended to do, and had only done so on pressure from the member from Lambton, and accepted the statement of that gentleman as to his views expressed in the private conversation referred to. He was more desirous of making this statement, as it had been said by the hon. member of Shefford that his (Sir F. Hincks') statement would blast the character of any man, and this he did not wish to do. He was sorry to say that there was a direct issue between him and Mr. Young as to what Mr. Young did say, but he considered that a man's own statement as to what he had said should be accepted by every one. He then read an extract from the letter of Mr. Young to the *Globe*, showing precisely what his views were on the subject.

Mr. Mackenzie hoped the report of the speeches on Banking and Currency would be published, as Mr. Rose had promised.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said he knew nothing about Mr. Rose's promises, but would look up the reports.

Mr. Mackenzie enquired if Arthur Rankin was employed by the Government as agent at the North-West.

Sir John A. Macdonald said Mr. Rankin had offered his services, but they were not accepted.

Mr. Cartwright called attention to the fact that in the official Bank returns, there were no returns from Nova Scotia Banks. These would be of considerable value in the discussion on banking and currency, and he would be glad if they were brought down.

Sir Francis Hincks said the returns would be laid on the table, including the Dominion notes in circulation, the Dominion notes held by other Banks, &c., and he would enquire if the return would include returns from Nova Scotian Banks.

Mr. Cartwright remarked that these returns had not been regularly furnished by Nova Scotian bankers, who, perhaps, objected to it as a piece of Confederation tyranny.

Hon. Mr. Howe said that the cause of returns not being made very lately was that the Banks had been in so satisfactory a state for the last twenty or thirty years that the Government got careless about returns.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Holton,

Sir F. Hicks said he intended to-morrow to move the House into committee on Friday on the Banking and Currency resolutions.

The House adjourned at 4:20.

OTTAWA, March 1st.

At the opening of the House, Mr Mackenzie complained that newspaper correspondents had obtained copies of the Resolutions on Banking and Currency before the members of the House had got them.

Sir Francis Hincks said that he had done all in his power to prevent any newspapers getting them beforehand.

Mr Mackenzie said it was a gross infraction of privilege. He hoped it would not occur again.

Sir Francis brought forward resolutions on banking and currency in a speech which was an amplification of the details of the resolutions. He said his own opinions were decidedly in favor of the Government Bank of Issue, the profits of which would go to the public, but these could not now be carried out.

The following are the Resolutions introduced by Sir F Hincks, which are to be discussed in Committee of the Whole on Friday:—

BANKS.

That it is expedient that no new Bank be chartered, or the charter of any existing Bank renewed, except on the following conditions, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, with respect to existing Banks:—

The capital of any new Bank shall not be less than one million dollars, and the whole amount shall be subscribed for, and at least 20 per cent, thereof shall be *bona fide* paid up before the Bank shall issue any notes, or commence the business of banking; and the whole amount shall be paid up within five years from the date of the charter—twenty per cent. at least being so paid up in each year. The capital of any existing Bank may remain as it now is, subject to being increased at the request of the shareholders, by the charter continuing the existence of the Bank, or by any supplemental charter, as hereinafter mentioned.

Banks shall satisfy the Treasury Board that the conditions required in its case by the preceding paragraph have been complied with, and it shall not be held to have complied with them or to be entitled to the rights dependent on such compliance until the certificate of its having done so has been granted by the Board.

The amount of notes intended for circulation issued by any Bank, and outstanding at any time, shall never exceed the amount of its paid-up capital, and no such note for a less sum than four dollars shall be issued by any new bank, or issued or re-issued by any new existing Bank, after the expiration of its present charter; all such notes then outstanding being called in and redeemed as soon as practicable.

In the event of the property and assets of a Bank becoming insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, the shareholders of the Bank, in their private or natural capacities, shall be liable for the deficiency, so far as that each shareholder shall be liable to an amount over and above any amount not paid up on their respective shares, equal to the amount of their shares respectively. And if any suspension of payment in full in specie of all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the Bank shall continue for six months, the Directors may and shall make calls on such shareholders to the amount they may deem necessary to pay all debts and liabilities of the Bank, without waiting for the collection of any debts due to it, or the sale of any of its assets or property; such calls to be made at like intervals and for like amounts as calls on unpaid stock, and payment thereof to be enforced in like manner; and any failure on the part of any stockholder liable to such call to pay the same when due, shall operate as a forfeiture by such stockholder of all claim, or to any part, of the assets of the Bank. Such call and any further call thereafter being nevertheless recoverable from him, as if no such forfeiture had been incurred; provided, that if the Bank be commandite, and the principle partners are personally liable, then in the case of such suspension such liabilities shall at once accrue, and may be enforced against such principal partners without waiting for any sale or division of the property or assets of the Bank or other preliminary proceedings whatever.

Persons who, having been shareholders in the Bank, have only transferred their shares or any of them to others, or registered transfer thereof within three months before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the Bank, shall be liable to call on such shares under the next preceding paragraph as if they had not transferred them, having their recourse against those to whom they were transferred, and any director who shall refuse to make or enforce, or concur in making or enforcing any such call, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be personally responsible for any damages suffered by such default. And any assignee or other officer or person appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bank, in case of its insolvency, shall have the powers of the directors with respect to such calls. Provided, that if the Bank has been a commondite, liability of principal partners and of commanditaires shall continue for such time after their ceasing to be such as is or may be provided in the charter of the Bank.

Every new Bank shall, and every existing Bank whose charter, so continued and amended in comformity to these resolutions shall, from the time such amendments take effect, be exempt from the tax now imposed on the average amount of its notes in circulation, and to which other Banks will continue liable.

The total liabilities of the Bank shall never exceed the aggregate amount of the sum held by it in specie and Dominion notes and three times its paid-up capital, and the Directors knowing any excess, and not forthwith protesting against it, shall be responsible for the same.

Any suspension by the Banks of payment of any of its liabilities as they accrue, in specie or Dominion notes, shall, if it continues for ninety days, constitute the Bank insolvent, and operate a forfeiture of its charter, so far as regards the issue or re-issue of notes and other banking operations, and the charter shall remain in force only for the purpose of enabling the Directors or the assignee or assignees, or other legal authority, if any be appointed, in such manner as may by law be provided to make the calls aforesaid, and wind up its business; and any such assignee or assignees, or other legal authority, shall for such purposes have all the powers of the Directors.

No division of the profits, either by way of dividends or bonus, or both combined, exceeding the rate of eight per cent, per annum, shall be paid by a bank until it shall have a rest or reserved fund equal to at least twenty per cent, of its capital, deducting all bad and doubtful debts before calculating the amount of such rest.

Shareholders shall have power to regulate by by-law, 1st the number and qualification of Directors, which shall not be less than five or more than ten; remuneration of President, Vice President and the Directors; but no Director, President or Vice President shall hold less than five thousand dollars of stock of the Bank; nor shall the Directors, including the President and Vice President, hold in the aggregate less than five per cent. of the capital stock of the Bank; and they shall be elected annually by the shareholders, but shall be eligible for re-election.

A Bank shall not make loans and grant discounts on the security of its own stock, but shall have privileged lien on the shares of any of its debtors or parties to whom advances have been made, or who are responsible for its advances, and may decline to transfer the shares of any such debtor or party until the debt or advance is paid.

No dividend or bonus shall ever be made so as to impair the paid-up capital stock. If any dividend or bonus be so made the Directors shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof as a debt due by them to the bank; and if any part of the paid-up capital be lost, the Directors shall, if all the stock be not paid up, forthwith make calls upon the shareholders sufficient to make good such loss and keep the paid-up capital unimpaired. And such loss shall be mentioned in the return then next made by the Bank.

A Bank shall always hold at least fifty per cent of its cash reserves in Dominion notes.

Directors of any now existing Bank, being thereunto authorized at a general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose, may at any time before the expiration of its present charter notify the Minister of Finance of their intention to apply for an extension of its charter, with such amendments as will make it conformable to these resolutions, and may apply to the Governor General for a charter granting the extension, with such amendments as the Governor in Council may grant on the report of the Minister of Justice and of the Treasury Board that it is in conformity with the law; and any persons desiring to establish a new Bank may on like conditions apply for and obtain a charter for such Bank.

The charter so to be granted to any existing Bank may provide for the increase of its capital by grant less than or supplemental; and a charter may be granted to any Bank now existing or to be chartered as aforesaid, providing for such increase, which shall in any case be paid up within five years from the date of the charter providing for it, twenty per cent. thereof being paid up in each year.

No now existing Bank charter shall be extended nor any new Bank chartered except on the conditions above mentioned, nor shall any such charters be extended or granted beginning the end of the Session commencing next after the first day of January, 1881.

The privileges granted by the Act respecting Banks, 31 Vic., Cap. 11, shall not after the 1st day of June, 1870, extend to any Bank which shall not have had its charter amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, nor if the charter of such Bank extends beyond the end of the Session next after the 1st of January, 1881 unless it be limited to that date. But such Bank shall have such rights and privileges only as are given by its charter, subject to any amendments thereto which the Legislature or authority granting it may have reserved the right to make.

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING DOMINION NOTES.

1. It is expedient to amend the Act to enable Banks to use the notes of the Dominion, instead of issuing notes of their own, by repealing the first seven sections thereof, except as to the arrangements with the Bank of Montreal, which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the terms thereof.

2. It is expedient further to amend the said Act by providing that Dominion Notes to the amount of four million dollars may be issued and remain outstanding at any time on the security of debentures of the Dominion to a like amount, which issue may be from time to time increased to an amount not exceeding $7,000,000 by orders in council, such increase being so authorized for amounts not exceeding one million at one time, and at intervals of not less than three months; and no such increase being authorized unless the Receiver-General then holds specie of the amount of one-fourth of the aggregate amount of such increase of debentures already held by him as aforesaid.

3. It is expedient to provide that if any amount of Dominion Notes be issued and outstanding in excess of the amount then authorized to be issued and outstanding, on such security as aforesaid, the Receiver General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes. And that any amount of such notes which the public convenience may require may be issued and remain outstanding, provided the excess of such amount over that so authorized be represented by specie held by the Receiver General.

4. It is expedient to repeal section nine of the said Act, except as regards any existing arrangement made under it, which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the terms thereof, and to provide that the Governor may in his discretion establish branch offices of the Receiver General's Department in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and St. John, for the redemption of Dominion notes, or may make arrangements with any chartered bank for the redemption, and may allow a fixed sum per annum for such service.

5. It is expedient to repeal section eleven of said Act, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, for ascertaining the amount of Dominion notes issued, and the specie and debentures held for their redemption; and to provide that the Receiver-General shall publish monthly in the *Canada Gazette* a statement of the amount of Dominion notes outstanding on the last day of the preceding month, and of specie and debentures then held at each of the cities aforesaid, respectively. Such statements to be made up from returns to be made by said branch offices or bank to the Receiver General.

The resolutions respecting currency provide for a uniform currency in all the Provinces, based on the British sovereign, valued at four dollars eighty-six two-thirds cents, Canada currency, after the first of July, 1870.

Silver coins now current in Canada or such coins as may hereafter be struck for use in Canada, shall be a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins to the amount of twenty-five cents in any one payment.

Her Majesty may, by proclamation to be issued after the said day, fix the scale foreign coins, and coins of the United Kingdom shall pass at in Canada.

Mr Galt spoke in favorable terms of the scheme, and only regretted it did not go far enough.

Mr Mackenzie asked whether the debate on this subject reported last session would be presented.

Mr Hincks replied that it could not be found among the papers of last Finance Minister.

The House adjourned at 4.44 till Thursday.