

Hindering
officers on duty.

6. Every person who shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any officer of the council in the exercise of any of the powers, or in the performance of any of the duties conferred or imposed upon him by this act, or by any by-law or order of the said council, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence ;

Defacing
notices.

7. Every person who shall wilfully tear down, injure or deface any advertisement, notice, or other document, required by this act or by any by-law or order of the said council, to be posted up at any public place, for the information of persons interested, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence ;

General in-
fraction.

8. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this act, the infraction whereof is not already punished by any provision of this act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Recovery of
fines.

49. All the penalties imposed by this act, or by any by-law made by the council, shall be recovered in the manner provided by the municipal code.

Application of
the municipal
code.

50. All the powers conferred by the municipal code of the province of Quebec, and the amendments thereto, upon any municipal council, and upon the councillors and officers of such council, and not inconsistent with this act of incorporation, shall apply to the corporation of the town Salaberry of Valleyfield, to the municipal council, and to the councillors and officers of the said corporation.

Coming into
force of this
act.

51. This act shall come into force from the day of its sanction.

CAP. XLIX.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Longueuil.

[Assented to 28th January, 1874.]

Preamble.

WHILEAS the provisions of the municipal code do not meet with the present requirements of the village of Longueuil ; and whereas it has become necessary that more ample provisions be made for the internal government of the said village ; and whereas the inhabitants of the village are desirous that the same be incorporated as a town ; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

1. The inhabitants of the town of Longueuil, as herein-
 after described, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby
 declared to be a body corporate and politic in fact, and in
 law, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Lon-
 gueuil," and by that name, they and their successors shall
 have perpetual succession, and shall have power to sue and
 be sued, to implead and be impleaded, in all courts and in
 all actions, causes and suits at law whatsoever, and shall
 have a common seal, with power to alter and modify the
 same at their pleasure, and shall be in law capable of re-
 ceiving by donation, of acquiring, holding and departing with
 any property, real or movable, for the use of the said town ;
 of becoming parties to any contracts or agreements in the
 management of the affairs of the said town ; and of giving or
 accepting any notes, bonds, drafts, obligations, judgments or
 other instruments or securities, for the payment of, or secur-
 ing the payment of any sum of money borrowed or loaned,
 or for the execution, or for securing the execution of any
 other duty, right or thing whatsoever.

Town of Lon-
gueuil incor-
porated.

Name.

General powers
of incorpora-
tions.

2. The said town of Longueuil shall be bound as follows :
 To the north-west side by the river St. Lawrence, to the
 north-east side, partly by the land of Adolphe Trudeau,
 and partly by the land of John Donnelly ; to the
 south-east side, partly by the Gentilly road, and partly by
 the front line of the lands of the seigniorship of Longueuil ; and
 to the south-west side by the stream running along the
 south-western side of the old line of the company of the
 Grand Trunk railway of Canada ; and the said town shall
 be divided into three wards, which shall be respectively
 designated and known under the names of "East Ward,"
 "Centre Ward," and "West Ward," and shall be bounded as
 follows, to wit :

Boundaries of
the town.

1. The "east ward" shall be bounded in front by the middle
 of the river St. Lawrence, to the north-east side and in depth
 by the limits of the said town in those directions, and to the
 south-west side, by the middle of the street known as "Che-
 min de Chambly" ;

2. The "centre ward" shall be bounded in front by the
 middle of the river St. Lawrence, to the north-east side by the
 "east ward," in depth by the limits of the said town, and
 to the south-west side by the middle of St. James' street ;

3. The "west ward" shall be bounded in front by the
 middle of the river St. Lawrence, to the north-east side by
 the "centre ward," in depth, and to the south-west side, by
 the limits of the said town ;

4. The division lines in the depth hereinabove described,
 for each of the wards of the said town, shall run respectively
 in the river St. Lawrence, to the north-western limits of the
 said town.

A mayor and six councillors shall form the council.

3. There shall be elected, from time to time, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, a proper person, who shall be, and be called "the mayor of the town of Longueuil," and six fit persons, two for each ward, who shall be, and be called the "councillors of the town of Longueuil," and such mayor and councillors, for the time being, shall form the council of the said town, and shall be designated as such, and shall represent, for all purposes whatsoever, the corporation of the town of Longueuil.

Qualification of the mayor and councillors.

4. No person shall be capable of being elected mayor of the town of Longueuil, unless he is able to sign his name, and unless he shall have been a resident and householder in the said town for one year preceding such election, nor unless he be possessed as proprietor in his own name, or in the name of his wife, of real estate, for at least one year in a like manner preceding such election, within the limits of the said town, of the value of one thousand dollars, after deduction of his just debts.

2. No person shall be qualified to be elected councillor of the town of Longueuil, unless he be able to write his name, and he shall have been a resident and householder in the said town for one year preceding such election, and unless he be possessed as proprietor in his own name, or in the name of his wife, for at least one year, in a like manner, preceding such election, of real estate of the value of four hundred dollars, after deduction of his just debts, in the ward of the said town for which he desires to be elected councillor ;

3. No person shall be eligible as mayor or councillor of the said town of Longueuil, unless he be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years.

Disqualifications : incapacities.

5. The following persons shall not be eligible as mayor or councillors of the said town, nor shall exercise any such functions, to wit : minors, persons being in the holy orders, and ministers of any religious creed, members of the executive council, judges, sheriffs and clerks of any court of justice, the officers on full pay in Her Majesty's army and navy, the inn-keepers, the hotel-keepers or the persons being keepers of houses of public entertainment, being or having been such during the last twelve months, the persons accountable for the revenues of the said town, or the persons receiving any pecuniary allowance from the town for their services, the contractors or builders of the said corporation, nor any member of any firm or company not incorporated, to whom the said corporation shall have given a contract or undertaking whatsoever ; provided that no person shall be ineligible to those offices, nor shall be rendered incapable of exercising any such functions from the fact of his being a

Proviso :

shareholder in any incorporated company which may have with the town contracts, rendering a person incapable of holding such office.

6. The following persons shall not be obliged to accept Exemptions. the office of mayor or councillor of the said town, to wit: members of the senate, of the commons, of the executive council, and of the provincial legislature; practicing physicians, surgeons or apothecaries, school-masters actually engaged in teaching, persons over sixty years, and the members of the council of the said town, who shall have fulfilled, during the year or during the two years next preceding, any of the offices of mayor or councillor of the said town, or who shall have paid the penalty incurred for having refused to accept such office.

7. The office of mayor or councillor or councillors be- Vacancy in the office of mayor or of councillors. comes vacant:

1. When the person holding that office is deceased, declared insolvent or a bankrupt, or shall apply for the benefit of any of the laws made for the relief or protection of insolvent debtors;

2. If, at any time during the period in which he is to discharge such office, he becomes deprived of any of the qualifications required to be elected mayor or councillor of the said town, and mentioned in section four of this act, or if he comes under one of the disqualifications, as to the exercise of any such offices, mentioned in section five of this act;

3. When the person in office discontinues during two consecutive calendar months, or when he ceases completely to reside and to have his domicile within the limits of the town of Longueuil;

4. When the person who holds that office, except in the event of illness or infirmity, shall absent himself from the sittings of the said council during two consecutive months, and the said council shall have by resolution declared the said seat vacant before such person shall have taken it again;

5. In the event of annulment of election, or refusal to accept, or of resignation of the office, if such resignation is accepted by a resolution of the council, or of the absence from the sittings of the council, by reason of illness or infirmity, during three consecutive months;

The word "judge," employed in the above sections, shall not apply to a justice of the peace or commissioner of small causes.

8. In the event of a vacancy in the office of mayor or councillor, there shall be held immediately an election of a New election in case of vacancy.

new mayor or councillor, and such election shall be held in the manner prescribed for the ordinary election of the mayor, or of the councillors, as the case may be.

Who shall vote
at the elec-
tions.

9. The following persons shall be entitled to vote at the municipal elections of the said town : the male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years, actually and *bonâ fide* possessors, as proprietors, of real estate in the town, of the value of two hundred dollars, or as tenants of real estate for the use of which they pay a rent of not less than twenty dollars per annum ; which qualification shall be ascertained by the valuation roll in force at the time of the posting up of the notices of such election ;

2. No person qualified to vote at any municipal election in the said town, shall have the right of having his vote registered, unless he shall have at least thirty days before such votation paid his municipal or school taxes, or all other municipal or scholar taxes or duties then due ; and the tenant residing in or upon any property upon which such municipal or scholar taxes shall be so due, shall in like manner be incapable of voting, unless such taxes shall have been paid as aforesaid, either by himself, or by the proprietor, and whenever the tenant shall have paid any such taxes, he shall have the right and be entitled to deduct the amount thereof from any rent due by him to the proprietor ; and in case no rent shall be due to the proprietor, the said tenant shall be moreover subrogated to the privileges and rights of the said town to recover from the said proprietor the payment of any such taxes ;

3. No tenant qualified as municipal voter shall use his right to vote at any such election, unless he shall have been a resident and paid rent in the said town for at least six months next preceding the day of voting for such election.

Exhibit of re-
ceipt may be
required.

10. It shall be lawful for any candidate at any such election of mayor or of councillor of the said town, to require from the municipal voters, the production of the receipts or certificate of the secretary-treasurer, establishing the payment of such taxes and other assessments due as aforesaid, or in default of receipt or certificate, to require the oath from the voter, that such taxes, assessments and dues, are paid.

Electors shall
vote at the
poll of the
ward in which
they are quali-
fied.

11. Each elector shall vote at the poll held for the ward of the said town, in which he is qualified for the election of the mayor of the said town, and that of as many councillors as there are to be elected for the said ward only, and at no other polls.

Elector quali-
fied in more
than one ward,
may vote in

2. In case a municipal voter shall be qualified as such in more than one ward, he shall have the right to vote in every ward in which he shall be so qualified as such voter,

in favor of the candidate to the office of councillor chosen for each of the said wards, and any such elector shall vote for the election of the mayor of the said town only once, and at the poll held for the ward in which such elector shall have and hold his residence ;

8. In case a person shall be in possession as proprietor in more than one ward of the said town, of one or more lots, in each of said wards respectively, the value of which shall not come to the sum of two hundred dollars, if the collective value of all such lots together comes to or exceeds the said sum of two hundred dollars, such person shall have the right to vote for the election of the mayor of the said town, and of two councillors thereof, to the poll held for the ward of the said town, in which shall be situated, the lot or lots of such voter which shall have the highest valuation, and if such valuation is equal and the same in each of the said wards, of the said town, then such person shall vote at the poll held for the ward of the said town, which first shall contain the name of such person on the general valuation roll of the said town ;

4. The preceding sub-section of this section shall equally be applied in favor of any person qualified as voter in one ward of the said town, and being in possession in the other wards thereof, as proprietor of lots not coming to the value of two hundred dollars in each of the said two wards respectively, but the value of which shall collectively come to or exceed such value.

12. The obligation imposed by section nine of this act, in every municipal elector, to have paid at or before the time fixed by the said section, all municipal or scholar assessments, taxes or other duties then due, to have the right to vote at any municipal election in the said town, shall extend to the proprietor not qualified as municipal voter as to his property, but who is such on account of his rent, in case he be tenant ; and in like manner to the municipal voter qualified as such, as tenant, upon a property whose real value set down on the last valuation roll in force, do not reach the sum of two hundred dollars, as to the payment of the said municipal or scholar assessments, taxes, or other duties, under the authority of said section nine of this act.

13. The mayor and councillors of the municipality of the village of Longueuil, who shall be in office at the coming into force of this act, shall remain in office as mayor and councillors of the said town of Longueuil, until the first elections which are to take place by virtue of this act ; and at the first general meeting of the council of the said town, after the coming into force of the said act, the said council shall proceed to the appointment and nomination of those of

its members as councillors, who shall respectively represent the several wards of the said town, to all purposes whatsoever, according to the provision of this act, though such councillors, nor any of them, be not proprietors in the ward or wards to be so represented by them respectively.

By-laws, &c.,
of the village
of Longueuil
continued.

2. All by-laws, ordinances, agreements, dispositions and engagements whatever, passed and entered into by the municipal council of the village of Longueuil, shall continue to have full and entire force as though such by-laws, ordinances, agreements, dispositions and engagements whatever, had been passed and agreed to by the council of the said town, until such time as the said by-laws, agreements or engagements shall be formally rescinded, abolished by the council of the said town, or fulfilled, and the said corporation, as continued by this act, shall succeed and be substituted for all purposes whatsoever, in the engagements, rights and debts of the municipal council of the village of Longueuil, as now existing under the municipal code.

Time of the
elections.

14. The municipal elections for the said town shall be held in the month of February in each year, and public notice thereof shall be given at least eight days previous to such election, in the French and English languages, by notices posted up at or near the doors of a Catholic church, and of a Protestant church, and on the markets of the said town; and the said notice shall be signed, for the first election under this act, by the mayor, and specifying the day, place and hour upon which the nomination for the said election for the said town shall take place, and for all the following elections, the said notice shall be signed by the mayor or the secretary-treasurer of the town, and shall also specify the day, place and hour, upon which the nomination for the said elections are to take place.

2. The present section shall not be prejudicial to the provisions contained in sub-section three of section eighteen of this act as to the day upon which the nomination shall take place for the first general election of the said town.

President of
elections.

15. At a general or special meeting of the council of the said town, previous to the publication of the notice announcing any such election of the said town, the council of the said town, shall appoint a president of the election, for the election of the councillor or councillors for each ward of said town, and the secretary-treasurer of the council of the said town shall be *ex officio* president for the election of the mayor of the said town.

2. For the first general election of the said town, the presidents of the election of councillors may be chosen amongst the councillors of the said town then in office, and for the following elections, such presidents shall be chosen as much as

possible, amongst the councillors who shall not then go out of office, and at such elections the mayor and the councillors going out of office shall not, in any case, be appointed presidents for the election of councillors for any ward of the said town.

3. The presidents of an election must know how to read and write.

16. It shall be the duty of the presidents for the election of councillors in each ward of the said town, to hold a poll for their respective wards, at the the town hall, at the time and in the manner hereinafter prescribed, when there shall be a contestation for the election of councillor in their respective wards, or when required so to do by the president for the election of the mayor in case of the said election being contested.

The presidents of election of councillors shall keep polls in certain cases.

17. Each president of an election shall be keeper of the peace from eight o'clock in the morning of the nomination day until ten o'clock in the morning of the day following, and if the election of mayor be contested, from eight o'clock in the morning of the said nomination day, until ten o'clock in the morning of the day next following the close of the polls; if there is a contest only for the election of councillors in any ward of the said town, the presidents of election in the wards, only, where there is a contest, shall be keepers of the peace during the time as lastly above established;

Every president of election shall be keeper of the peace.

2. The jurisdiction of every president of election, as keeper of the peace, shall extend throughout the entire town;

3. The presiding officer at the election in any ward of the town, may, moreover, for the purpose of preserving peace and public order:

1. Swear in as many special constables as he deems necessary;

2. Require the assistance of all justices of the peace, constables, and other persons residing in the said town, by verbal or written order;

3. Commit on view to the custody of a constable or of any other person, for a period of not more than forty-eight hours, any one breaking the peace or disturbing public order;

4. By a warrant under his hand imprison such offender in the common gaol of the district, or any house or other place of confinement established within the limits of the said town, for any period not exceeding ten days.

18. In order to avoid the holding of a poll for the election either of a mayor or of councillors for any ward of the said town, in cases where no division of opinion exists among the electors, in respect to the person or to the persons in-

There shall be a nomination day.

tended to be elected mayor of the said town, or councillors for any ward thereof, and whereas it is necessary to provide that the candidates for any of the said offices shall be publicly known, and that none but those named shall be or may be elected, there shall be a nomination day for all the candidates for the offices of mayor of the said town and of councillors for the several wards thereof.

The first Wednesday of February shall be the nomination day.

2. The first Wednesday of February in each year, or if that day is a non-juridical day, then the next following juridical day is fixed by this act to be the nomination day for all candidates to the said offices ;

1st election.

3. Nevertheless the nomination for the first general election of the said town, shall take place on the third Wednesday next after the day upon which this act shall have come into force, and if that day be a non-juridical day, the said nomination shall take place on the next following juridical day.

Duties of the president on the nomination day.

19. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day fixed for the nomination, the president of the election either of the mayor or of the councillors for any ward of the said town, shall proceed to the place where such nomination is to be held as aforesaid, and shall then and there require the electors there present to name the person or persons whom they wish to choose as mayor, or as councillor or councillors, as the case may be, and any two duly qualified electors of the said town may openly and publicly address to the said president of the election of the mayor, a demand or requisition, that the person by them named be elected mayor of the said town, for the next ensuing term of the said office of mayor, and in the event of there being only one such demand or requisition made as aforesaid, or that all the demands and requisitions so made, are for one and the same person, then the president of the election shall proclaim the said person duly elected mayor of the said town for the term next ensuing of the said office ; and any two duly qualified electors in any ward of the said town, may, on the day aforesaid, address openly and publicly to the president of the election for such ward of the said town, for the office of councillor or councillors in such ward, a demand or requisition that the person or persons named by them, be elected as councillor or councillors, for the said ward in which the said petitioners are electors as aforesaid ; and if there be only one demand or requisition for the election of a councillor or councillors in such ward of the said town, or if all the requisitions made in the said ward, be for the election of the same person or persons as councillor or councillors for the said ward, then the president of the election for such ward of the said town, shall proclaim the said person or persons, named in the said requisition or requisitions (as the case may be,) duly elected councillor or

Proclamation.

councillors for the said ward, for the next ensuing term of the said office or offices; and each and every such election made as aforesaid, without dissent or division therein, shall be forthwith proclaimed by the person who shall have presided at each such nomination, and the said person shall moreover, give to the person or persons so elected mayor of the said town, or councillor or councillors for any ward thereof, special notice of his or their election, within the three days next following the day of the nomination as aforesaid.

20. In the case of demands or requisitions being made by two or more duly qualified electors as aforesaid, for the election of two or more persons as mayor of the said town, the president of the election of the mayor, shall grant for each ward of the said town respectively, a poll for the election of the said mayor, and the said election shall be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter prescribed; provided, however, that no person may or shall be voted for, or may or shall be elected, at any such election, as mayor for the said town, for whose election a demand or requisition shall not have been made as aforesaid;

If the election of the mayor be contested, polls shall be granted.

Proviso :

2. In the event of demands or requisitions being made on the nomination day for the councillors, in any ward of the said town, by two or more duly qualified electors as aforesaid, in any such ward, for the election of more candidates than there are councillor or councillors to be elected in and for any such ward, a poll shall be granted for each and every such election by the president of the election to whom such demands and requisitions are made, and the said election shall be proceeded with, in the manner hereafter prescribed; provided, however, that no person shall be voted for at any such election, or shall be elected thereat, as councillor for any ward of the said town, for whose election a demand or requisition shall not have been made as aforesaid;

If the election of councillors be contested, polls shall be granted.

Proviso :

3. In case of contestation for the election of the mayor, the president of the said election shall, the day next following the nomination day, give to each of the presidents of election for each ward of the said town, special notice in writing, that he has granted for each ward of the said town, a poll for the election of the mayor thereof, which notice shall moreover mention the names of the several candidates put into nomination the day before, for the office of mayor of the said town.

If the election of the mayor is contested, the president of election shall give notice thereof to presidents of election of councillors.

21. In all the cases where one or more polls shall be granted under the authority of the next preceding section of this act, either for the first general election of the said town, or for subsequent general elections thereof, each such poll

When and where polls shall be held.

shall be open at the town hall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Monday next ensuing the nomination day as aforesaid; and if that day is a holiday, the said polls shall be open, at the same place and the same hour, on the first juridical day next issuing, by the president of the election for each ward of the said town, if it be for the election of the mayor, or if the said mayor has been elected by acclamation on the nomination day, by the president of the election of a councillor or councillors for any ward of the said town, who shall have granted such a poll for the said election. Each such poll shall be closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day in which it shall have been opened.

Poll clerk.

22. It shall be lawful for each president of the election, to have a poll clerk, whom he shall appoint in writing under his own signature, and to whom he shall administer the oath to truly, faithfully and to the best of his judgment and ability, perform his duties as such, which duties shall be assigned to him by the said president of the election.

2. Every such poll clerk shall be paid out of the funds of the said town.

Oath taken by president of election.

23. Each president of the election, appointed as aforesaid, shall, before acting in the premises, take before any justice of the peace for the district of Montreal, the following oath: "I do hereby make oath that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my judgment and ability, perform my duties as president of the election of the mayor of the town of Longueuil (or of two or one municipal councillor for any ward thereof, as the case may be): So help me God."

Registration of votes.

24. The president of the election at the poll held for any ward of the said town, shall enter or cause to be entered by his poll clerk, if one has been appointed, in a book kept in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and in the order in which they shall be given, the votes of the electors, by inscribing therein, in the same time, the name, surname and qualities of each of them, such book to contain at the head of as many separate columns, the name and surname of the candidate, or of each of the candidates put into nomination for being elected as mayor of the said town, or councillor or councillors for any ward thereof, on the nomination day as aforesaid.

Every elector may vote for the mayor and for one or two councillors for his ward.

25. Every elector shall vote at the poll held for the ward of the said town in which he is qualified as such, for one of the candidates to the office of mayor of the said town, and for so many candidates to the office of councillor as there are councillors to be elected for the said ward, and in the

case of his being qualified as such elector in more than one ward of the said town, he shall vote as aforesaid at each of the polls held for the wards of the said town, in which he is duly qualified as such elector; provided, nevertheless, Proviso: in the last case, that he shall give but one vote for the office of mayor, as it is provided by section eleven of this act; provided also, that if a person is possessed as pro- Proviso: prietor of one or more lots in more than one ward of the said town, the value of which in each ward respectively, does not come to the value of two hundred dollars, but whose value comes to or exceeds collectively such sum, or if a person qualified as elector in a ward, is possessed of one or more lots in the two other wards of the said town, the value of which in each ward respectively, do not come to the sum of two hundred dollars, but whose value collective comes to or exceeds such sum, such electors shall vote at the poll and in the manner provided by the said section eleven of this act;

2. Notwithstanding any provision of this act, which may be interpreted as inconsistent with this clause, no municipal voter shall vote more than once at the poll held for the ward or every ward in which he may be qualified as such, for the election of councillor for any ward of the said town.

26. The president of the election for any ward of the said town, and in his absence, his poll clerk, shall have respectively the authority, and they are hereby required, when requested by any person duly qualified to vote at the election of the mayor, and at the election of the councillor or councillors in any ward of the said town, to administer the following oath to any person tendering his vote at any such election, to wit:

The president or clerk shall administer oath.

“ You swear that you are a subject of Her Majesty, that Form of oath.
 “ you are entitled to take part and to vote at this election,
 “ that all municipal or scholar assessments, taxes and other
 “ dues imposed upon your property or properties (or on the
 “ property or properties held by you as tenant,) due and
 “ payable previous to the thirty days next preceding this day,
 “ have been paid before the thirty days,” (if the oath is
 “ taken by a tenant) “that you reside and pay rent in the
 “ town of Longueuil since at least six months before
 “ this day,” (if there be a list of the municipal voters,) “
 “ that it is your name which is entered on the list of the
 “ voters of the ward (east, centre or west, *as the case may be,*)
 “ of this town, that you have not received anything, nor
 “ has anything been promised to you either directly or in-
 “ directly to induce you to vote at this election, and that
 “ you have not before voted at this election, (for the mayor
 “ of the said town, or for a councillor for any ward thereof,
 “ *as the case may be*): So help you God.”

Interpreter
in certain
cases.

27. Whenever the president of the election for any ward of the said town shall not understand the language spoken by one or more electors, he shall appoint an interpreter, who, before acting, shall take before the president the oath to translate faithfully the oaths, declarations, affirmations, questions and answers, which the said president shall require him to translate, respecting this election.

Poll books to
be numbered
and counter-
signed by pre-
sident.

28. Each page of the poll book kept for any ward of the said town, shall be numbered in words, and countersigned by the president of the election who shall keep it, or by his poll clerk.

If the elector
take oath, &c.,
mention shall
be made.

29. If an elector takes the oath required, or if he refuses to take such oath, or if objection is made to his vote, mention of each of those facts shall be made in the poll book kept for any ward of the said town, in the following terms : "Sworn," "rejected," "objected to," as the case may be.

The president
shall certify
on the poll-
book the num-
ber of votes
given to each
of the candi-
dates

30. The president of the election for any ward of the said town, shall, at the close of the poll at which he presides, but before proclaiming the candidates elected as councillors for the ward of the said town for which he shall act, certify under his signature, on the poll book kept by him or by his poll clerk, the total number of votes given for each of the candidates as mayor of the said town, or as councillor or councillors for the ward thereof for which he shall act.

Proclamation
of the persons
elected

31. At the close of the poll, the president of the election for any ward of the said town shall declare elected councillor or councillors for the ward of the said town for which he shall act, for the ensuing term of the said office or offices of councillor or councillors, the candidate or candidates for the said ward who shall have received the largest number of votes.

In case of
equal division
of votes, the
president shall
give his cast-
ing vote.

32. In case of an equal division of votes in favor of two or more of the candidates to the said office of councillor for any ward of the said town, the president of the election, at the poll at which such equal division of votes has been ascertained, shall, under a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, give his casting vote in favor of such candidate or candidates as he shall think fit, and shall declare elected as councillor or councillors for any ward thereof, as the case may be, for the ensuing term of the said office of councillor or councillors, such candidate or candidates, who shall have thus received the largest number of votes.

33. The said president of the poll held for the election of the mayor, or of a councillor or councillors for any ward of the said town, shall be entitled to vote only in the case mentioned in the preceding section of this act. President shall have his casting vote only.

34. During the space of an hour after the close of each poll, in case of contestation for the election of the mayor, the president of each such poll shall transmit to the president for the election of the mayor, who, during the holding of the said polls, shall be bound to be at the town-hall, a copy of the certificate by him prepared on his poll book and under his signature, as mentioned in section thirty of this act, stating the total number of votes given at the poll where he shall have acted as president, to each of the candidates to the office of mayor of the said town; and the president for the election of the mayor, after having received the said certificates, shall himself verify the total number of votes given at the poll held for each of the wards of the said town, in favor of each of the candidates as mayor of the said town, and shall declare elected mayor of the town of Longueuil, for the ensuing term of the said office of mayor, such candidate to that office who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes; Presidents of poll shall transmit a statement of the votes in favor of the mayor, to the president for the election of the mayor.

2. In case of an equal division of the votes in favor of two or more of the candidates to the office of mayor as aforesaid, the president for the election of the mayor, shall, under a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, give his casting vote in favor of such candidate as he shall deem proper, and shall declare mayor of the said town for the ensuing term of the said office of mayor, such candidate to said office who shall have received the greatest number of votes. Equal division of votes.

35. Within three days after the close of any poll, which shall have been held for the election of the mayor or of councillors for any ward of the said town, the president at any such poll, shall give, to the candidate or candidates elected, notice of his or their election as mayor of the said town, or as councillor or councillors for any ward of the said town. Notice shall be given to the candidate elected.

36. Within two days next following the day upon which the presidents for the election of the mayor of the said town and of the councillors for the several wards thereof, shall have respectively given to the candidates elected, notice of their election to their respective offices, the said presidents shall be bound to transmit to the office of the council of the said town, an exact and faithful return of the proceedings, of the several meetings of the electors held on the day of the nomination of the mayor of the said town, and of the councillor or councillors for the several wards thereof, as well as of the poll Returns to be made by presidents to council.

books by them respectively kept, in case such polls shall have been granted under the authority of section twenty of this act and of the original of the special notice given by the said presidents to the candidates elected, of their election to the office of mayor, or to that of councillor or councillors for any ward of the said town, as the case may be, or all other documents, relating to the said meetings for the nominations or to the said polls, and such several documents shall be certified by the said presidents and deposited in the archives of the said council, and every certified copy thereof by the secretary-treasurer shall be authentic in every court of justice.

Time of office
of the mayor
and coun-
cillors.

37. The mayor of the town of Longueuil shall be elected for one year, and the councillors of the said town for two years, except in the case provided by sections thirty-nine and forty-three of this act;

2. The term of office for the mayor and councillor, shall expire the day upon which the first general or special meeting of the town council shall take place, after the general elections for the said town, at the opening of the said meeting.

In what man-
ner councillors
shall go out of
office.

38. Out of the two councillors elected in each ward of the said town, at the general elections of the said town, one in each of said wards shall be replaced at the time of the following general election, and the other at the year following the time lastly mentioned;

2. And in a like manner afterwards, so as there shall be elected in every year, one councillor in each ward of the said town.

For the second
election, which
councillors
shall be re-
placed.

39. For the second general election of the said town, the councillor, who shall go out of office, in each ward of the town, shall be selected by lot, at a session of the council, in the month of December preceding the month of February, in which he is to be replaced, in default of this being done, he shall be selected by lot, by the president of the election for his respective ward, in the morning of the day of the nomination of councillor for such ward, at the opening of the meeting of the municipal electors and in their presence.

First session
when and
where held.

40. The first session of the town council of Longueuil, after every general election of the said town, shall take place in the town hall, on the second Monday next following the day of the nomination of the mayor and councillors of the said town, at seven o'clock in the evening, and in case that day be a holiday, then the said session shall take place on the first juridical day ensuing, at the place and hour above

mentioned; and such session shall be a general session of the said town council;

2. At any such first session, the mayor and councillors newly elected, shall respectively take the following oath before a justice of the peace, after the first general election of the said town, and after the following elections before a justice of the peace or before a councillor who shall have not gone out of office in such a year:

Mayor and
councillors
shall be sworn.

"I, _____, do solemnly swear faithfully to
"fulfil the duties of mayor (or councillor) of the town
"council of Longueuil, to the best of my judgment and
"ability: So help me God;"

3. The original swearing of each member of the council, and the original certificate thereof, shall be entered and signed in the minute book of the said council hereinafter mentioned;

The swearing
shall be entered
in the
minute book.

4. The members then present, provided they form a majority of the council, shall be authorized to act as the council, and all members absent without just cause shall be held to have refused the office, and shall be liable to the fine hereinafter provided for in like cases, unless they be persons who are exempted from serving;

Members present
or absent.

5. The members absent for reasonable causes, shall take the oath above-mentioned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, at the first session of the council, at which they shall be present, before the mayor or a councillor then in office;

Absent members
for
reasonable
causes shall
take the oath.

6. Four members of the council shall constitute a quorum;

Quorum.

7. The expenses of every election shall be defrayed out of the funds of the corporation.

Election expenses.

41 In case of vacancy under the authority of this act, in the office of mayor of the said town, or of councillors for any ward thereof, the electors of the town shall proceed to a new election of a person to replace such mayor, or the electors of any ward of the said town for which one or the two offices of councillors shall have become vacant, shall proceed to a new election of one or two persons to replace such councillor or councillors; and any such election shall be proceeded with within one month after such vacancy or vacancies shall have been made known; any such election shall be proceeded with in the same manner as for the general elections; provided always, that the council itself fix the nomination day and the day of the poll, in case one be granted for any such election.

Vacancies
Low filled.

Proviso:

42. Notwithstanding any vacancy occurring either in the office of mayor or in the office of councillor for any reason whatever, the remaining members of the said council of the town, shall continue to exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as they would have been required to exercise or perform, if such vacancy or vacancies had not occurred.

Duties of the
members of
the council in
certain cases.

Time of office of the mayor or councillor replacing another.

Councillors in office shall cause the annual elections to be made in certain cases.

Power of the Mayor or pro-mayor, to cause such elections to be made.

Proviso :

Elections contested.

By the candidate or 10 electors.

43. Every mayor or councillor elected to replace another, shall remain in office for the remainder of the time for which his predecessor had been elected, and no longer.

44. In case it shall at any time happen that an annual municipal election shall not be held, for any reason whatever, on the day when, in pursuance of this act it ought to have been held, the said town council shall not for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved, and it shall be the duty of such members of the said council as shall not have gone out of office, to meet again for the purpose of fixing a day as near as possible, for the holding of such annual municipal election and for the appointment of the presidents of the election, and in that case, the public notices required by this act, shall be posted up at least one clear day before the election ; and if, within fifteen days after the day on which such election ought to have been held, the members of the said council shall have neglected to appoint a day for such election, they shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars each, and in that case the mayor of the town of Longueuil, or in his absence from the said town, the pro-mayor thereof, shall have full power, and shall, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, cause the said elections to be proceeded with, and for that purpose, shall appoint the presidents of election, shall give the required public notices, shall fix the nomination day for the election of the mayor and councillors of the said town, and the several places where such nominations shall take place for the elections of the said mayor and said councillors, for the several wards of the said town, and in a like manner he shall fix the poll day for such elections, in case polls shall be granted for the said elections, and generally he shall exercise all the powers vested in the said town council, according to the provisions of this act, in relation to the general elections of the said town ; provided always, that the public notices required for such elections, so convened and fixed by the mayor or the pro-mayor of the said town, be posted up at least one clear day before such elections, which intermediate delay shall not in any case exceed three clear days.

45. If the election of the mayor and of the councillors, or of one or more of them be contested, such contestation shall be decided by the superior court for Lower Canada, sitting in and for the district of Montreal ;

2. Every such election, may be so contested by one or more of the candidates, or at least ten of the electors of the said town, if the election of the mayor be contested, and by the same number of electors of any ward of the town, when the election of a councillor for any such ward be contested ;

3. The said contestation shall be brought before the court, by a petition signed by the petitioner or petitioners, or by their attorney, setting forth in a clear manner the facts and grounds of such contestation ;

Shall be brought before the court by the petition.

4. A true copy of the petition, with a notice stating the day on which the said petition will be presented to the court, shall be first duly served upon the mayor, councillor or councillors whose election is contested, at least eight clear days before the day on which the said petition shall be presented to the said court, and a return of the service shall be drawn up and signed in due form, upon the original of the said petition, by the bailiff who shall have made such service ; but no such petition shall be received after the term next following the election thereby contested, unless such election has taken place within fifteen days next preceding the first day of such term, in which case any such petition may be presented on the first day of the second term, but not later ; nor shall any such petition be received, unless security for costs be previously given by the petitioners, in the presence of a judge of the superior court, of the prothonotary of the superior court, or of the clerk of the circuit court for the district of Montreal, or of his deputy ;

Copy thereof to be served to the mayor or councillor whose election shall be contested.

5. If the court be of opinion that the facts and grounds set forth in the petition are sufficient in law to void the said election, it shall order proof to be adduced, if proof be necessary, and the parties interested to be heard, on the nearest day which it shall deem expedient, and shall proceed in a summary manner to hear and decide the said contestation ; and the evidence may be taken down in writing, or given orally in whole or in part, as the court shall order ; and if the trial of such contestation be not concluded at the close of the term of the court during which it began, the judge shall continue the same in vacation, and shall adjourn from day to day, until he shall have pronounced his final judgment upon the merits of the same ; and every such judgment so pronounced, and all proceedings had in any such case in vacation, shall have the same effect as if the same had been pronounced or had in term ;

Evidence.

6. The court may, on such contestation, confirm the election or declare the same to be null and void, or declare another person to have been duly elected, and may, in either case, award costs of the said contestation to or against either party ; which costs shall be taxed and recovered in the same manner and by the same means as costs are taxed and recovered in actions of the last class brought before the superior court ; and the court may order its judgment to be served upon the secretary-treasurer of the council, at the expense of the party condemned to the payment of costs, as aforesaid ;

Judgment.

Objections as to irregularities.

7. If any defect or irregularity in the formalities prescribed for the said election be set forth in any such petition, as a ground of contestation, the court may admit or reject them, according as such defect or irregularity may or may not have materially affected the election.

General sessions.

46. The said town council shall meet in general session on the first Wednesday in each month. In case that day be a holiday, such session shall take place on the first juridical day next following. The town council at such sessions, shall proceed with the transactions of the general business of the said town ;

Where sessions of the council shall take place.

2. The said council shall hold their sittings in the town hall, or in any other place which shall have been set apart for that purpose, by resolution of the council, either temporarily or permanently.

Mayor may call special sessions.

47. It shall be lawful for the mayor, whenever he shall deem it advisable, to call a special meeting of the said council. He shall be bound to call such meeting whenever required so to do by at least two councillors, and in that case, the requisition of such councillors shall be made in writing, signed by them, and shall, moreover, contain the subjects to be taken into consideration at such special meeting so convened by them, as aforesaid ;

Or at least two councillors in case of refusal.

2. If the Mayor, after being so required, refuses to call such meeting, or if he is absent, in that case, two councillors at least shall have the power to call such special meeting.

Mayor or councillors calling special meetings, shall give an order to that effect to the secretary-treasurer.

48. The mayor or the councillors, as the case may be, who shall call any such special meeting, shall transmit to the secretary-treasurer a written order to that effect, stating the subjects to be taken into consideration at the said meeting, and, on the reception of that order, the secretary-treasurer shall give a special notice of the calling of such special meeting to all the members of the council, other than the member or members summoning the same. Such notice shall be signified as aforesaid, at least twenty-four hours before the opening of such meeting, and in case the said notice shall not be signified in the above-mentioned delay, all the proceedings had at the said special meeting shall be null ;

Special notice by sec.-treas. to the other members of the council.

2. The notice calling a special meeting shall mention the matters to be taken into consideration, and no other matter or measure shall be discussed or adopted thereat.

Notice shall mention the subjects to be taken into consideration.

Sessions, general or special may be adjourned.

49. Any general or special session can be adjourned by the council to any other hour of the same day, or to a subsequent day, without it being necessary to give notice of such adjournment to the members who were not present, excepting in the case of the following section.

50. Two members at least of the council, when there is not a quorum present, may adjourn the session at the expiration of one hour from the time it was established that there was no quorum. The hour of the adjournment, and the names of the members of the council present, must be inscribed in the minutes of the sitting in the book of the proceedings of the council;

Two members may adjourn any meeting when there is no quorum.

2. In this case, a special notice of the adjournment shall be given in the manner and within the delay prescribed for the notice calling a special meeting, by the secretary-treasurer to the members of the council who were not present at the time of adjournment. The service of this notice must be established, at the resumption of the adjourned session, in the same manner as that of the notice convening a special session, and the absence of service of such notice shall render every proceeding adopted at such part of the adjourned session void.

Notice of the adjournment.

51. The council shall not be dissolved by the fact of any session thereof not having taken place.

Default of session of the council.

52. The said council shall have power to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding fifteen days, or by a fine which shall not exceed, but may be less than forty dollars currency, any councillor who may be guilty of serious disturbance or violence during the sitting, either by action, by word, or in any other manner whatsoever.

Councillors to be punished for disturbance.

53. All meetings of the said town council shall be public, excepting when the said council shall have to enquire into the conduct of any members of their own body, or when they shall have to open tenders asked for any public work whatever; in which cases it shall be lawful for the said council to sit with closed doors; and the said council shall have power to cause order to be observed by persons present during their sittings, and to punish by fine and imprisonment, or by one of the two, any act of contempt committed by any such persons present; provided always, that no such fine shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars currency, costs not included, and that no such imprisonment shall exceed the period of fifteen days.

Meetings to be public

Power to maintain order.

54. The sheriff and gaoler of the district of Montreal shall be bound, and they are hereby required and ordered to receive and safely keep until duly discharged, all persons committed to their charge by the said town council, or by any member or officer thereof under its authority.

Sheriff and gaoler shall keep persons committed to their charge by the council, &c.

55. The said town council, at its first meeting after every general election of councillors, shall appoint a pro-mayor,

Pro-mayor appointed.

who shall replace the mayor when absent, and who shall be vested with his powers.

Who shall
preside.

56. The mayor of the said town, if he be present, shall preside at the meetings of the council, shall maintain the order thereat, and shall have the right to express his opinion, but not to vote, on all questions brought before the council; provided always, that when the said councillors, after having voted on any question, shall be found equally divided, then, and in that case only, the mayor shall decide the question by his casting vote, giving his reasons for it, if he thinks proper;

Casting vote.

2. If the mayor be not present at a general or special meeting of the council, such meeting shall be presided over by the pro-mayor, or in case of absence of both the mayor and pro-mayor, by a member of the council chosen amongst the councillors present, and in case of an equal division for the selection of the president, such president shall be selected by lot amongst the councillors then present;

Pro-mayor or
special presi-
dent shall
have their
vote and the
casting vote in
certain cases.

3. The pro-mayor or the president of a special meeting of the said council, appointed by the councillors when both the mayor and the pro-mayor are absent, shall have respectively the right to vote as a councillor, and shall, moreover, have a casting vote, whenever the votes of the councillors are equally divided on any question whatever.

Members of the
council not to
be paid as
such.

57. The mayor and councillors shall receive no salary nor emoluments from the funds of the town, during the time they shall remain in office.

Penalties for
absence.

58. The mayor and every councillor who, without reasonable cause, shall not be present at the general, special or adjourned meeting of the council, shall incur a fine of not less than ten, nor more than twenty dollars, for each time he shall not be present at any such meeting.

Committees
appointed.

59. The said town council may appoint committees, composed of as many of its members as it shall judge convenient, and may delegate to them its powers respecting the examination of any question, the management of any business or particular kind of business, or for the execution of certain duties;

2. These committees shall render account of their labors, and their decisions, verbally or by reports, signed by their chairman or by a majority of their members; and no report or order whatever of a committee shall have any effect until it shall have been adopted by the council at a regular session, save in the cases provided by section sixty-first of this act.

60. Every one who shall be entitled to be heard before the council or its committees, may be so heard in person, or by an attorney, or by any other person acting on his behalf, whether authorized by power of attorney authentic or by private signature ; he may also produce and examine witnesses.

Any person may be heard by himself or by attorney.

61. The said town council or its committees, on every question or matter pending before them, shall have the power :

Council or committees may take communication of documents, &c.

1. To take communication of all documents or writings produced in evidence ;

2. To summon any person residing in the said town ;

Summon and examine witnesses.

3. To examine under oath the parties and the witnesses produced by the parties, and administer or cause to be administered to them an oath or affirmation by one of their members.

62. If any one so summoned before the said town council, or any of its committees, fails without just cause to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons, when compensation shall have been paid or offered to him for his reasonable travelling expenses for going and returning, and fifty cents a day for his time, he shall incur a penalty of not less than ten, or more than twenty dollars, or an imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days.

If a person summoned refuse to appear he incurs a penalty.

63. The minutes of the proceedings of any meeting whatever of the said town council, entered in a register kept for that purpose, as is hereby prescribed, shall be signed by the mayor of the said town, or by any other member of the said council who shall have presided at any such meeting.

Minutes of deliberations shall be signed by the mayor, &c.

64. The general meetings of the town council shall begin at seven o'clock in the evening ;

Hours of general sessions.

2. The hour of the special meetings of the said council, shall be fixed by the special or public notice calling such meetings ;

Hour of special sessions.

3. The meetings held in virtue of any adjourned meeting whatever, shall begin at the hour fixed by the resolution ordering such adjournment ;

Adjournment.

4. If the notice calling any special meeting or the resolution ordering the adjournment of any meeting of the said town council, do not mention the hour at which any such meeting shall begin, in that case, any such session shall begin at seven o'clock in the evening.

In case the hour is not mentioned in the notice.

65. The mayor and the councillors of the said town, shall, during the period of their office, be justices of the peace

Mayor and councillors

shall be justices of the peace.

for the said town ; provided always, they shall not be bound to take any other oath than the official one, to act as such mayor or councillors, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Appointment or removal.

66. Every appointment or removal of the town council officers shall be made by resolution of the said town council ; special notice of such appointment shall be given without delay, by the secretary-treasurer, to the person who is referred to therein.

Certificate of oath of officers.

67. Any certificate attesting that an oath of office has been taken by any town council officer, shall be filed without delay, in the office of the council, by the person who has taken such oath.

Acts, &c., of a councillor or of an officer to be valid.

68. No act, duty, writing or proceeding, executed in his official capacity, by a member of the council, or by a town council officer, who holds office illegally, can be set aside solely from their holding such office illegally.

Every officer may be removed.

69. Every town council officer may be removed by the said council.

Officer appointed to replace another.

70. Every officer of the town council appointed to replace another shall hold office only for the remainder of the time for which his predecessor was appointed.

Duties of officer ceasing to exercise his functions.

71. Every officer of the town council who shall have ceased to discharge the duties of his office, shall be bound to deliver, within eight days next following, to the mayor or at the office of the council, or to his successor, all the moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents and archives, belonging to such office.

In case of death or absence of an officer, duties of his representatives.

72. If any town council officer dies, or absents himself from the province, his representatives shall be bound, within eight days from his death or departure, to deliver to his successor, or at the office of the council, the moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents and archives belonging to the office so held by him.

Legal recourse of the council against its officers.

73. The corporation of the said town shall be entitled, in addition to any other legal recourse, civil or criminal, to a right of action to recover, by process of revendication, from such officer or his representative, or from any other person whomsoever, having in his possession the objects above mentioned, all such moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents and archives, with costs, damages and interests ;

2. Every judgment rendered in any such action, may be enforced by coercive imprisonment against the person condemned, whenever such imprisonment is demanded by the action.

Contrainte par corps.

74. Every person who shall refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order of any officer of the town council, given in virtue of the provisions of this act, or of the by-laws of the said town, shall incur for the first offence, a penalty of not less than one nor more than five dollars, and for every subsequent infraction such penalty shall not be of less than five nor more than ten dollars, saving cases otherwise provided for.

Penalties for refusing to obey orders of officers of the council.

75. Every person who shall hinder any officer of the town council, or shall prevent him, or shall attempt to hinder or prevent him in the exercise of his functions, or who shall encourage, advise or incite any other person to commit any such above acts, shall incur for the first infraction, a penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, or an imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days, and for every subsequent infraction, such penalty be of ten dollars or more and shall not exceed twenty dollars, and the imprisonment, in such case shall be of not less than twenty nor more than forty days, and such person shall be moreover, responsible for all damages caused by him towards those who shall have sustained them.

Penalties for hindering officers of the council.

76. Whenever an act is to be executed by more than two town council officers, it shall be validly executed by the majority of such officers, save in cases otherwise provided for by the provisions of this act.

When an act is to be executed by more than two, it shall be validly executed by the majority.

77. The corporation of the said town shall be responsible for the acts of the officers of the town council, in the execution of the functions in which they are employed, and also for all damages and interests resulting from their refusal to discharge or negligence in discharging their duties, saving its recourse against such officers.

Corporation responsible for the acts of its officers.

78. The town council officers shall be liable for their acts or for damages and interests arising from their refusal or neglect to discharge their duties, to the corporation only; save in so far as penalties they shall have incurred are concerned, which penalties shall be recovered in the manner prescribed in this act.

Council officers to be responsible to the corporation only.

79. Whosoever shall be capable of discharging any municipal office, and shall not be exempted from so doing, shall be bound to discharge such office, if he is thereunto appointed,

Persons bound to accept municipal offices.

and to perform and to continue to perform all the duties thereof, under the penalties prescribed by this act ;

2. No one, however, shall be bound to accept or to continue the discharge of the office of secretary-treasurer.

Persons capable of discharging municipal offices.

80. Every male of full age in the said town, disqualified by no provision of this act, is capable of discharging a municipal office.

Persons incapable of discharging municipal offices

81. The following persons shall not be appointed to, nor shall continue to fill municipal offices :

1. Minors ;
2. Persons in holy orders, and the ministers of any religious creed ;
3. Members of the privy council ;
4. The judges of the court of Queen's bench, of the superior court, and of the court of vice-admiralty, district or police magistrates, and sheriffs ;
5. Officers on full pay of Her Majesty's army or navy, and the officers or men of the provincial police force ;
6. Keepers of taverns, hotels or houses of public entertainment, being such, or having acted as such within the twelve preceding months.

Persons not domiciled in said town to be incapable.

82. Whosoever shall have no domicile or place of business in the limits of the town, is incapable of exercising, or continuing to exercise any municipal office of the said town.

Officer becoming disqualified shall give notice to the council.

83. Whoever shall have been appointed to any municipal office for which he shall become disqualified during his exercise of such office, shall be bound to give, without delay, at the office of the town council, a notice alleging the reasons of his disqualification and tendering his resignation ;

He shall be deemed to have continued until notice given.

2. Until such notice shall be given, such person shall be deemed to have continued in the exercise of such office, and shall be liable to all penalties, prosecutions and other rights of action set forth in this act.

If the disqualification of an officer is notorious.

84. If the disqualification of a person appointed to a municipal office or holding the same, is notorious or sufficiently established, the council may, by resolution, declare the office of such person vacant, saving any recourse on the part of the person appointed.

Exemptions.

85. The following persons shall not be bound to accept any municipal offices in the said town :

1. Members of the senate, of the house of commons, of the executive council, and of the provincial legislature ;
2. All civil functionaries, the employees of the federal and provincial legislatures, and the officers of the militia staff ;

3. Advocates, notaries, provincial land-surveyors, physicians, apothecaries and teachers engaged in their respective professions ;

4. Licensed pilots and persons engaged in navigation ;

5. Any miller being the only person employed as such in a mill ;

6. Persons over sixty years of age ;

7. Gaolers and keepers of houses of confinement, or correction, or of reformatories ;

8. All persons employed on iron or wooden railways ;

9. Firemen and engineers of steam vessels and of manufactures moved by steam.

86. Any person actually engaged in an office under the said town council may, while he is discharging the duties of such situation, refuse to accept any other office under the said town council. Person actually engaged in an office.

87. Any person who shall have paid a penalty for refusal to accept any office, under the town council, shall be exempt from filling any office whatsoever, under the said council, during the period or the remaining part of the period for which he had been appointed, unless otherwise provided by any of the provisions of this act. Person having paid the penalty for refusing to accept.

88. Any person, who shall have been appointed to a municipal office from which he is exempt, or who while filling any office shall become exempt, and who shall desire to avail himself of such exemption, shall be bound to lodge in the office of the town council, a special notice to that effect, within the fifteen days following the notification of his appointment, or upon the day when he shall become exempt from filling such office ; Officer becoming exempt shall give notice to the council.

2. In default of his so doing, he can no longer claim his exemption. Default of such notice.

89. The council of the said town, at its first session which shall follow the general election, shall appoint an officer who shall be called the " secretary-treasurer of the town of Longueuil." Secretary-treasurer appointed.

90. The secretary-treasurer shall be the custodian of all the books, registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls, reports, *procès-verbaux*, maps, plans, records, documents and papers kept or filed in the offices or archives of the council ; he shall attend all sessions, and shall enter and countersign all the proceedings and deliberations of the said council in a register kept for that purpose, and which shall be called " the minute-book of the council of the town of Longueuil," and he shall be bound, during the days and hours of office, to give com- His duties.

munication of all his and papers documents to the mayor, councillors, town council officers, and to all persons interested therein ; and every copy or extract of or from any such book, register, valuation roll, collection roll, report, *procès-verbal*, plan, map, record, document or paper certified by such secretary-treasurer, under the seal of the said corporation, shall be deemed authentic.

He shall give sureties.

91. The secretary-treasurer shall furnish two sureties, whose names shall be approved by a resolution of the council, before the security bond shall be received. Such sureties shall be jointly and severally bound together with the secretary-treasurer, and their obligation shall extend to the payment of all sums of money for which the secretary-treasurer may, at any time, be accountable to the corporation, including principal, interest, and costs, as well as the penalties and damages to which he shall become liable in the exercise of his office ;

2. The secretary-treasurer may also tender as security to the said town council, certain companies incorporated for that purpose.

Security.

92. Such security bond shall be made by an authentic act, and accepted by the mayor ; it shall bear hypothec for a sum of not less than one thousand dollars on immovable properties, situated in the said town, sufficient in value to guarantee the payment of this sum.

Sec. tren. shall collect sums due to and pay those due by corporation.

93. The secretary-treasurer shall receive all moneys due and payable to the corporation, and he shall pay on a written order of the mayor all sums due by the corporation not exceeding ten dollars, and on a resolution of the council, all sums exceeding such amount.

He shall keep books of account.

94. He shall keep, in a manner which shall be prescribed from time to time by the council, books of account, and he shall keep in his office the vouchers for all expenditure.

He shall render accounts in July and January.

95. He shall render to the council at its general session in the months of July and January, every year, a detailed account of his receipt and expenditure, till the last day of the month next preceding each of the said months of July and January in each year.

He is liable to an action of account.

96. The secretary-treasurer, or any other person who shall have filled the said office, may be sued, in an action of account, by the corporation, before any tribunal of competent jurisdiction, and in any such action he may be condemned to pay damages and interests for having failed to render such account ; and if he renders an account, he shall

be condemned to pay such balance as he shall acknowledge or declare to have in his hands, together with such other sums as he ought to have debited himself with, or as the court shall think he ought to be held accountable for ; and every judgment pronounced in any such suit shall include interest at twelve per centum on the amount thereof, by way of damages and interests, together with the costs of suit.

97. Within thirty days next following that upon which the general valuation roll of the said town shall have finally taken force and effect, as hereinafter provided for, the secretary-treasurer shall be bound to make out and prepare, for each ward of the said town respectively, an alphabetical list of the names of persons, who, according to the said roll, shall appear to be duly qualified as municipal voters for such ward respectively, as owners or tenants, under the authority of section nine of this act, without prejudice nevertheless to the provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-five of this act, and the said secretary-treasurer shall certify the correctness of all such lists, under oath taken before the mayor of the said town, or, in his absence, before any other justice of the peace, and he shall deposit such lists in the office of the town council on the day following ;

Municipal
voters' list.

2. In all the cases when for any reason whatever, the electoral lists above mentioned, or any of them, shall not have been made out and prepared in the manner and delay above prescribed, the town council may order the secretary-treasurer to make out any such list in a further delay to be fixed by the said council.

Further delay
in certain
cases.

98. Within two juridical days next following that of the deposit of the said alphabetical lists in the office of the town council, the secretary-treasurer shall give public notice of such deposit, in the manner prescribed for the publication of the by-laws of the said town, as hereinafter provided ; such notice shall moreover mention that the said list, shall remain posted up in the said office, for the information and examination of the interested parties during fifteen days next following that upon which the said lists shall have been deposited as aforesaid.

Public notice
of such deposit
shall be given.

Such lists
shall remain
posted up dur-
ing 15 days
in the council
office.

99. During the said fifteen days, every person who shall desire to have his name added on such or on any of such voters' lists, or every elector who shall desire to have a name erased from such lists, shall prefer his request in writing and under his signature, stating the ward or wards to which he belongs, or to which belongs the person whose name he shall desire to be erased as aforesaid, and shall cause such request to be delivered to the secretary-treasurer on or before the last day of the delay hereinabove granted

Demand for
changes on
the list of
voters.

to prefer such request, and in case such last day be a non-judicial day, the said request shall be made in the aforesaid manner no later than the next following judicial day.

Board of revisors shall examine said lists.

100. At seven o'clock in the evening of the last day the voters' list is to remain posted up in the office of the town council, a board of revisors of the said list which shall be composed of three councillors to be specially appointed by the council for that purpose, at its general session in the month of June, and if such general session has not been held, at a special session to be held within fifteen days from the time of the said general session, shall proceed to the revision and amendment, if required, of the said voters' list ;

Members of the board.

2. The three members of the board of revisors shall, in all cases, act together ;

President.

3. Such councillor as the other members of the board shall choose at the meeting, shall preside thereat ;

Oath.

4. The said revisors shall act as such, under their oath of office as councillors.

The board shall hear the claims.

101. The said revisors shall hear the persons who shall have made any claims and shall decide thereon ; in case all the said lists shall not be then examined, they shall have the power to adjourn from day to day until the said lists shall be finally revised and settled ;

Power of the president.

2. The person presiding the said board, shall have the power to examine upon oath persons, respecting the said claims, and all matters connected with the revision of the said lists ;

Decision of the board.

3. The said board, after having heard the best evidence of which the cases will admit, shall be bound and they are hereby required to decide upon the said voters' lists, and to make to the said lists the necessary additions or erasures respecting the claims to them submitted ; they shall have also the power to correct all errors, or to add anything accidentally omitted on the said lists ; and the said lists so revised and settled, shall be signed by the person presiding the said board, countersigned by the secretary of the said town, who shall act as secretary of the said board, and sealed with the town seal, and the same shall be the only correct lists ; provided always, that the name of no person shall be erased from any of the said lists, without such person being notified of the claim for that purpose and of his having had occasion to be heard respecting such claim ; and provided also, that the said revisors shall hear no claim unless the same be made in writing in the delay above mentioned ;

List ; time of their remaining into force.

4. The said lists shall remain in force till the time when the new lists of the municipal voters for the following year shall finally come into force ;

Default of lists.

5. In case such lists be not made out or drawn up at the time of any municipal election of the said town, such elec-

tion shall not be prevented on that account, and the qualification of the electors shall be ascertained in such case, by the oath of the voter and the valuation roll then in force in the said town, as provided by the provisions of this act.

102. No person shall have the right to have his vote registered in the poll-book kept for the election of the mayor or of a councillor or councillors for any ward of the said town, unless the name of such person shall be inscribed on the list of the voters for the ward in which such person is qualified, without prejudice nevertheless, to the provisions contained in section nine of this act, as to the payment of the assessments and to the period of time of the residence of the tenants within the limits of the said town.

No person shall vote unless his name be on the list.

103. It shall be lawful for the secretary-treasurer, from time to time, to appoint under his hand, an "assistant-secretary-treasurer," who may perform all the duties of the office of secretary-treasurer, with the same rights, powers and privileges, and under the same obligations and penalties as the secretary-treasurer himself, except as regards giving security ;

Assistant secretary-treasurer appointed. His duties and powers.

2. In the case of a vacancy in the office of the secretary-treasurer, the assistant-secretary-treasurer shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled ;

3. The assistant-secretary-treasurer shall enter into office immediately after having been appointed ; he may be removed or superseded at will by the secretary-treasurer ;

4. In the performance of his functions he shall act under the responsibility of the secretary-treasurer who shall have appointed him and under that of the sureties of such secretary-treasurer ;

104. The secretary-treasurer shall be moreover, bound to perform whatever it is his duty to perform under the provisions of the law respecting the jurors' list, and the list of parliamentary electors.

Other duties of the secretary-treasurer.

105. At the first meeting after such annual municipal election, two persons shall be appointed by the said town council, to be auditors of the accounts of the said council ; and such auditors shall take the following oath, before the mayor of the said town, or any one of the justices of the peace for the district of Montreal :

Auditors appointed.

" I, _____, having been appointed to the office of auditor of the town of Longueuil, do hereby swear, that I will faithfully perform the duties thereof, according to the best of my judgment and ability : So help me God."

Oath.

Their duties.

106. It shall be the duty of the auditors to examine, approve, or disapprove of, or report upon all accounts which may be entered in the books of the said council or concerning the said council, and which may relate to any matter or thing under the control of, or within the jurisdiction of the said town council, and be then unsettled, and to report thereon to the office of the said town council on or before the twentieth day of January in each year, such report shall include all the financial affairs of the said council for the twelve months expired on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day on which such report shall have been deposited as aforesaid.

Assessors.

107. The said town council shall appoint every year, at its general session in the month of May, or at a previous session, three assessors, and it shall be their duty to make, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of June, in each year, and in the manner prescribed by the council, the valuation of the rateable and not rateable properties in the town, and that, distinctly as to each category, according to the real value thereof, and it shall be their duty to enter on the said roll the names of the tenants and the amount by them paid for rent. They shall further inscribe in the said roll all other informations required by the council.

Oath to be taken.

108. Every person so appointed assessor shall be bound, before proceeding to the valuation of any property in the said town, to take the following oath before the mayor of the said town, or before a councillor, or any justice of the peace for the district of Montreal, to wit :

Oath.

" I, _____, having been appointed one of the assessors of the town of Longueuil, do solemnly swear, that I will diligently and honestly discharge the duties of that office, to the best of my judgment and ability : So help me God."

Qualification.

109. The assessors who shall be appointed for the said town, shall be proprietors of real estate in the said town of the value of at least four hundred dollars.

May require the services of a clerk.

110. It shall be lawful for the said assessors, in order to be assisted in the exercise of their duties, to require the services of the said secretary-treasurer of the said town, or of any other person whom they shall judge expedient ; such person shall be entitled to a sum of two dollars, payable by the said council for every day during which he shall be so employed by the said assessors, who shall be entitled to a like sum for every day during which they shall be so employed.

111. When the assessors shall have made and completed the valuation roll of the said town, in the manner prescribed by the town council, they shall deposit the same with the secretary-treasurer, and notice of such deposit shall be given within two juridical days next following by the said secretary-treasurer, in the same manner as for the deposit of the lists of the municipal voters of the said town; such notice shall further state that the said valuation roll shall remain, during the period of thirty days, from the date of the deposit of the said roll, open for inspection to all persons or their representatives;

Deposit, examination and correction of said assessment roll.

2. During that period, persons considering themselves aggrieved may give notice in writing to the secretary-treasurer, of their intention to appeal to the said town council, complaining of any such valuation roll, such notice shall state the subject of such complaint; and such appeal shall be tried by the said council, at the first meeting which shall be held after the expiration of the thirty days above mentioned;

Appeal of persons aggrieved.

3. The said council, after having heard the parties and their witnesses under oath, which shall be administered by the mayor, pro-mayor or presiding councillor, shall confirm or alter the said valuation roll, so as to them shall seem just;

Decision of the council.

4. The assessors for the time being, shall have the right to be heard, if they desire, to explain the reasons and the motives which may have guided them in the valuation of the properties against which claims shall have been made as aforesaid;

Right of assessors to be heard.

5. The said council shall, at all events, proceed to the revision, amendment, if such be required, and homologation of the valuation roll of the said town, whether the same be demanded or not, at its said session next following the expiration of the said thirty days above mentioned, and they shall have the right to rectify all involuntary defects in the wording of the said roll;

Revision of the roll.

6. At the same meeting the said valuation roll shall be declared closed for one year, unless, however, from the number of appeals, the council shall be compelled to adjourn, in which case the said valuation roll shall not be declared closed until all the appeals shall have been heard and determined; and provided also, that if any omission shall have been made in the said valuation roll, the said council may order the assessors to value any property so omitted, in order to its being added to the said roll.

Closing of the roll.

112. The said town council shall have power and authority to appoint, when they shall deem proper, such other officers as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, or any order or by-law enacted by the said council; such officers to remain in office, during the time

Other officers appointed.

mentioned in the resolution of the said town council appointing them, or until removed by the said council, if such removal is ordered by the said council.

By-laws not to contain any provision inconsistent.

113. The by-laws of the council of the town of Longueuil shall not contain any provision inconsistent with those of this act.

When by-laws shall come into force.

114. The by-laws of the said town shall come into force and shall effect as law, if not otherwise prescribed in the provisions contained in such by-laws, fifteen days after their promulgation, except always in the case of appeal to the proper authority, as hereinafter provided against the passing of any by-law by the council of the said town, and in any other case otherwise provided for by the provisions of this act.

Certain by-laws

115. The by-laws of the said town which, in consequence of the provisions of their own or of this act, shall only come into force at some stated period, shall be promulgated at least fifteen days before such period.

Coming into force of certain by-laws

116. Every by-law passed by the said town council, and amended or confirmed in appeal by the authority above mentioned, shall come into force fifteen days after its promulgation or publication in virtue of the section one hundred and eighteen of this act.

By-laws to be signed by the mayor and sec.-tres.

117. The original of every municipal by-law, to be authentic, shall be signed by the mayor, the pro-mayor of the corporation, or by the councillor presiding at the council at the time such by-law was passed, as the case may be, and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer;

Certificate of approval.

2. If it has been necessary to submit the by-law for the approval of the municipal electors, before it shall come into force, and it has received such approval, a certificate under the signature of the mayor, or in his absence, of the pro-mayor and of the secretary-treasurer, certifying to each of these facts, shall accompany and form part of the original of such by-law.

How long by-laws shall remain in force.

118. The by-laws of said town shall be executory and shall remain in force until they shall be amended, repealed or annulled by the town council, or by the competent authority hereinafter designated, or until the expiration of the time for which they shall have been made has expired.

By-laws submitted for approval, &c., how to be amended &c.

119 The by-laws of the said town which shall have been submitted to the approval of the municipal electors, before they came into force and effect, shall only be amended or annulled by another by-law approved of in the same manner,

120. The amendment or abrogation by the said town council, of any by-law, shall be made only by a by-law of said town for that purpose, and before proposing any such by-law, a notice of motion shall be given at a previous meeting. By-laws, to be amended, &c., only by another by-law.

121. The by-laws of said town shall be promulgated on the same day of their publication by the posting of the public notice hereinafter mentioned. By-laws, how promulgated.

122. The by-laws of the said town shall be published within fifteen days after the passing thereof, or after their final approbation in case they shall have been submitted for approval to the municipal electors of the said town, by a public notice mentioning the object of the by-law, the date of the passing thereof, and the place where the interested parties may have communication thereof; When published.

2. Such notice shall be given under the signature of the secretary-treasurer;

3. A copy of such notice shall be posted upon or near one of the doors of the town hall of the said town

4. In case the said town hall shall be destroyed by any cause or reason whatever, the town council shall fix by a resolution for that purpose, the place where shall be made the posting up of the public notices which ought to have been made at the building so destroyed, during the time which shall intervene till the re-building of the same;

5. If the by-law is approved of by the municipal electors of said town, the notice of publication shall also mention that such formality has been observed and the dates upon which it was complied with.

123. It shall be further lawful for the said town council to order any of its by-laws to be published in one or more newspapers published in the district of Montreal, or which may be hereafter published within the limits of the said town of Longueuil; By-laws may be published in newspapers.

2. The original of every by-law of the council of the said town shall be enregistered at full length, in French and in English, in a special book intituled: "Book of by-laws of the council of the town of Longueuil," and this entry shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer of the said town, as well as the original by-law; Enregistration thereof.

3. The secretary-treasurer shall be held, moreover, to enter in the said book, following the said by-law, a copy in French or in English, duly certified by him, of the notice of publication of each by-law inscribed in the said book, and a copy likewise certified of the certificate of the taking of the oath accompanying such notice.

Annulment of by-laws. **124.** Any municipal elector in his own name, may by a petition presented to the superior court of Lower Canada, sitting in and for the district of Montreal, demand and obtain, on the ground of illegality, the annulment of any by-law of the said town or of any part thereof.

Petition to that effect. **125.** The petition shall be presented within one month from the date of the coming into force of said by-law, and shall set forth in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of the demand, and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the by-law impugned, if such copy could be obtained;

Delay for presenting it. 2. If such copy could not be obtained, the court, upon application being made, shall order the secretary-treasurer of the said town, or any person in whose custody such by-law may be, to produce such copy.

Petition when and where to be served. **126.** Such petition shall be served at the office of the said town council, eight days at least before it shall be presented to the court.

Surety. **127.** The petitioner shall previously give security for the costs before a judge of the superior court, or the prothonotary of said court, or the clerk of the circuit court, for the district of Montreal, or his deputy.

Petition, shall be presented in open court. **128.** Such petition shall be presented in open court, together with the returns and the preliminary services.

Proof and hearing shall be ordered. **129.** If the court, after having heard the parties, is of opinion that the facts and grounds set forth in the petition are sufficient in law to have the by-law declared null in whole or in part, it shall order proof to be adduced, and the parties interested to be heard, on the nearest day it shall deem the most convenient.

Proceedings of the court. **130.** The court shall proceed in a summary manner to hear and decide such contestation; the evidence may be taken orally or in writing, in whole or in part, as the court shall order, and if the trial of the contestation is not concluded at the close of the term of the court during which it shall have been commenced, the judge shall continue it during the vacation, adjourning from day to day until he delivers his final judgment upon the merits of the said petition, and any such judgment so rendered and all proceedings had in any such cause, during vacation, shall have the same effect as if the whole had taken place during the term.

131. The court may condemn either of the parties to pay the costs of the contestation, such costs to be taxed and recovered in the same manner and by the same means as are the costs of the last class in the superior court; the court may also order that its judgment be served upon the secretary-treasurer of the town council, at the expense of the party condemned to pay the costs as aforesaid.

Costs by whom to be paid.

132. The court may, by its judgment, confirm or annul such by-law, in whole or in part, and such judgment shall be published by the secretary-treasurer in the manner prescribed for the ordinary promulgation of the by-laws of the said town, within the fifteen days next following the service which shall be made on him of a copy of the said judgment.

Judgment.
Its publication.

133. The corporation of the said town shall alone be responsible for the damages and rights of action proceeding from the putting into force of such by-law or of such part of a by-law, passed by its council, and the annulment of which shall have been so obtained from the said court.

Corporation shall be responsible for damages, &c.

134. In addition to the powers granted to them by this act, the council of the town of Longueuil may exercise those which are granted to the municipal councils by the municipal code, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Other powers of the town council.

135. The by-laws, resolutions and ordinances of the town council, shall be passed by the said council in session.

By-laws to be passed by the council in session.

136. One or more of the subjects mentioned in the provisions of this act relative to the by-laws of said town may be provided for in the same by-law;

One or more objects may be provided by the same by-law.

2. In case several subjects, provided for in the same by-law, shall require the approval of the municipal electors, one approval given by the said municipal electors shall suffice for the entire by-law.

One approval by electors shall suffice.

137. The said town council, in the exercise of their powers, shall comply with, in addition to the formalities required by the provisions of this act, all those prescribed by the by-laws in force in the said town.

Formalities to be complied with.

138. It shall be lawful for the said town council, from time to time, to make such by-laws as may seem to them necessary or expedient, for the internal government of the town, for the improvement of the place, for the good order, and for the good repair, cleansing, and draining of the streets, public squares, and vacant or occupied lots; for the prevention or suppression of all nuisances whatsoever,

Power to make by-laws.

for the maintenance and preservation of the public health, and generally for all purposes connected with, or affecting the internal management and government of the said town.

Power to impose certain taxes.

139. In order to raise the necessary funds to meet the expenses of the said town council, and to provide for the several necessary public improvements in the said town, the said town council shall be authorized to levy annually, on a simple resolution for that purpose, on persons and on movable and immovable properties in the said town, the taxes hereinafter designated, that is to say :

On immovable properties.

1. On all lands, town lots or parts of town lots, whether there be buildings erected thereon or not, with all buildings and erections thereon, a sum not exceeding one cent in the dollar on the whole real value, as entered on the valuation roll of the said town ;

On movables.

2. On the following movable properties, a sum not exceeding one-half cent in the dollar, according to the values hereinafter specified :

Horses for hire.

Every horse kept for hire, at fifty dollars ;

Horses for ordinary purposes.

Every horse of the age of three years and above, and kept for ordinary domestic purpose, at forty dollars ;

Covered carriage, four wheels.

Every covered carriage with four wheels, at one hundred dollars ;

Open carriage, four wheels.

Every open carriage with four wheels and two seats, at fifty dollars ;

Gigs, &c.

Every gig or light waggon with one seat, at thirty dollars ;

Sleigh, two horses.

Every two horse sleigh, at sixty dollars ;

Sleigh, one horse.

Every one horse sleigh, at thirty dollars ;

Proviso :

Provided always, that every winter or summer vehicle used solely for drawing loads, and all vehicles commonly called draught vehicles, as well as all farm stock, and all implements used for agricultural purposes, shall be exempt from any tax whatever ;

Tax on goods.

3. On all stocks-in-trade or goods kept by merchants or traders, and exposed for sale on shelves in shops, in yards, or kept in vaults or store-houses, a tax of one-half per cent on the estimated average value of such stock-in-trade or goods ;

On tenants.

4. On each tenant paying rent in the said town, an annual sum equivalent to two cents in the dollar on the total amount of his rent ;

Personal

5. On each male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the said town for six months, and not being a proprietor or tenant, nor an apprentice, nor a domestic servant, an annual sum of one dollar ;

On dogs.

6. On every dog kept by persons residing in the said town, an annual sum of one dollar ; and on every bitch likewise kept by any such person, an annual sum of two dollars.

140. And it shall be lawful for the said town council to regulate, by a by-law or by-laws, and to impose and levy in the manner and at the time which shall be prescribed by such by-law or by-laws, certain annual duties or taxes on the proprietors or occupants of houses of public entertainment, taverns, hotels, coffee-houses, eating-houses, and on all retailers of spirituous liquors ; Hotel-keepers, &c.

2. It shall also be lawful for the said town council to regulate, by a by-law or by-laws, and to impose and to levy certain annual duties or taxes on all proprietors, possessors, agents and managers of billiard-rooms, ten-pin alleys or other places for games or amusements of a public nature of any kind whatsoever ; and on all grocers, bakers, butchers, hawkers, hucksters, and livery-stable keepers ; and on all traders, makers, and manufacturers, and their agents ; and on all proprietors or keepers of wood-yards, or coal-yards, and slaughter-houses in the said town ; and on all money changers or exchange brokers, pawn-brokers and their agents ; and on all bankers and banks, and all agents of bankers and banks ; and on all insurance companies or their agents ; and generally on all commerce, manufactures, callings, arts, trades and professions, which have been or which may be exercised in or introduced into the said town, whether the same be or be not herein mentioned ; and every person in the said town, practicing the profession of an advocate, physician, land-surveyor, or of a notary or any other liberal profession, within the limits of the said town, shall be assessed at the sum of two dollars annually ; and the said town council may appoint, in addition to the assessors, a person or persons to make the roll of the persons and movable property mentioned in the different parts of this section. Proprietors of circuses, &c. Grocers, hawkers, &c. Brokers, &c. Insurance companies, &c. Advocates, &c.

141. The said town council shall moreover have the power to make, amend or repeal by-laws for each of the objects hereinafter mentioned : Powers of the town council for :

1. For the concession of building lots and for the opening of new streets in the said town, to such extent as may from time to time, be required, and upon such conditions as the council shall deem proper, any laws to the contrary notwithstanding ; Concession of lots and opening new streets.

2. To establish one or more market-places and to enlarge the same ; Market-places.

3. For determining and regulating the duties of the clerks of the markets for the said town, and of all other persons they may deem proper to employ to superintend the market now existing, and those which may hereafter be established in the said town ; and for letting the stalls and other places for selling upon and about the said market places ; for fixing and determining the duties to be paid by Regulating the markets.

any person selling or offering for sale on any of the said markets, any provisions or produce whatever; and for regulating the conduct of all such persons in selling their goods and all produce whatever which may be offered for sale on the said market or markets;

For amending
the by-laws.

4. For amending, modifying or repealing all by-laws and ordinances, made by the municipal councils who have had the management of the internal affairs of the said town;

Vehicles on
the markets.

5. For regulating and placing all vehicles in which any articles shall be exposed for sale on the said market or markets;

Trees.

6. To compel proprietors to plant and maintain trees in good order on the front of their properties; and in case such trees shall get dry, or shall be cut down, broken or completely destroyed in any manner whatsoever, to plant in proper season other trees instead of those so destroyed, and to impose such penalty which the said council shall deem advisable, against all persons pulling out, cutting down, damaging or destroying in any manner whatever such trees, or attempting, advising or inciting whomsoever to pull out, cut down, damage or destroy the said trees in any manner whatever;

Sale elsewhere
than on the
markets.

7. For preventing persons bringing articles of any kind into the said town, from selling or exposing them for sale in any other place than the market or markets of the said town, or for making all other by-laws which they shall judge requisite, to regulate the sale of the said articles;

Public weigh-
houses.

8. For the establishment and maintenance of public weigh-houses, and for making all by-laws deemed proper for the management of the said weigh-houses;

Obstructions in
the streets.

9. For preventing obstructions of any nature whatsoever in the streets;

Sale in the
streets

10. For preventing the retailing and sale on the public streets and highways of any merchandize or produce whatsoever;

Sale of spi-
rituous liquors.

11. For restraining, regulating or prohibiting the sale of any spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquor;

Sum payable
for licenses.

12. For fixing the sum payable for the granting of the certificate for every license for the sale of any spirituous, alcoholic or vinous liquor;

For regulating
taverns.

13. For regulating and governing shop-keepers, tavern-keepers, and persons selling such liquors by retail, in whatever places such liquors may be sold, in such manner as they may deem expedient and proper to prevent drunkenness;

Sale of liquors
to children, &c.

14. For preventing the sale of any intoxicating beverage to any child, apprentice or domestic;

Driving of
horses, &c.

15. For preventing the driving of vehicles at an immoderate pace in the said town, and riding on horse-back or on velocipedes, or passing in any other carriages, on the side

walks of the said town, and the barbarous treatment of ^{Barbarous treatment of animals.} horses or other beasts, such as beating them excessively in order to oblige them to draw burthens of too great a weight;

16. For regulating, fixing and determining the weight ^{Sale of bread.} and quality of bread sold or offered for sale within the limits of the said town, and for determining the duties of the officer or officers to be appointed by the town council to weigh and examine such bread;

17. For regulating the conduct and certain duties of ap- ^{Masters and servants.} prentices, domestics, hired servants and journeymen in the said town, and also certain duties and obligations of masters and mistresses towards such servants, apprentices, journeymen and domestics;

18. To prevent the keeping of gaming-houses, places for ^{Gaming-houses.} gambling, or any description of houses of ill-fame, and all kinds of games of chance, in the said town;

19. To establish as many public pounds as the said coun- ^{Public pounds.} cil shall deem expedient to open for the impounding of animals of any kind which may be running at large in the said town, and to establish a tariff of the fines and duties which shall be paid to the public pound now existing or to the public pounds which shall be established in the said town;

20. To create, establish, regulate, arm, lodge, clothe and ^{Police force.} pay a police force in the said town, whose members shall be vested with all the powers which are conferred upon them and bound to the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act, and to determine all other duties of the said police force, which shall not be specially provided for by the provisions of this act;

21. To compel the proprietors of all lands and real pro- ^{Enclosing of lands.} perties within the said town, their agents or representatives, to enclose the same; and to regulate the height, description and material of every such enclosure;

22. To compel the proprietors or occupants of lots of ^{Drainage.} land in the said town, having stagnant or filthy water upon them, to drain or raise such lands, so that the neighbours may not be incommoded, nor the public health endangered thereby; and in the event of the proprietors of such lands being unknown, or having no representative or agent in the said town, it shall be lawful for the said council to order the said lands to be drained, or raised, or to fence in and enclose them at their cost, if they are not already fenced in and enclosed; and the said council shall have a like power, if the proprietors or occupiers of such lands are too poor, to drain, raise or fence in the same; and in every case the sum expended by the said council in improving such lands, shall remain as a special hypothec on such land, and have privilege over all other debts whatsoever, without it being necessary to register the same;

Removal of
obstructions.

23. To oblige all proprietors or occupants of houses in the said town, to remove from the streets all encroachments or obstructions of any sort, such as *perrons*, steps, galleries, porches, posts, doors of fence opening on any street, and other obstacles whatsoever ;

Removal of
snow from the
sidewalks.

24. To compel the proprietors or occupants of lots in the said town, to remove, in the delay to be fixed by a by-law, the snow during the winter, from the sidewalks fronting such lots ;

Removal of
old walls.

25. To cause to be pulled down, demolished, removed, and carried away when necessary, all old walls, chimneys or buildings of any description that may be in a state of ruin, and to determine the time and manner in which the same shall be pulled down, demolished, removed or carried away, and by whom the expenses thereof shall be borne ;

Width and
levelling of
streets.

26. For regulating the width of streets now opened in the said village of Longueuil and of those to be opened hereafter in the said town ; for regulating and altering the line and height or level of any street or side-walk in the said town ; provided, that if any person shall suffer real damage by the widening, lengthening, dressing the lines, or altering the level of any street in the said town, such damage shall be paid to such person, after having been assessed by arbitrators, if any of the parties shall require it ;

Taxation of
localities for
damages.

27. For assessing the proprietors of real property situate on any of the streets of the said town, for such sum as shall be deemed necessary for making or repairing any common sewer in any of the streets of the said town, and that in the manner which shall be determined and fixed by the by-laws of the said town council passed for that purpose ; and for regulating the mode in which such assessments shall be collected and perceived ; provided always, that the said council shall not be authorized so to assess the proprietors in any street, for making or repairing such sewers, unless the majority of the proprietors in such street shall have prayed for such undertaking and called for such assessment ;

Supply of
water.

28. To provide for the establishing and maintaining of aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs to supply the said town with water, and make by-laws for the protection and management of such aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs, for preventing public water from being soiled or wasted uselessly or contrary to such by-laws, for restricting the use of the same as circumstances shall require, in the opinion of the said council ; for forbidding any person to give, or allow any person to take such water when the council has taken it away from them as hereinafter provided, and for imposing upon any person contravening any such by-law made under this act, any penalty not exceeding twenty dollars or an imprisonment not exceeding one month, as the said council may think fit, over and above all damages done to the corporation by such contravening party ;

29. It shall be lawful for the said council, with a view of ^{Water tax.} paying the interest on the sums expended for establishing or building such aqueducts, and for creating a sinking fund, to assess all proprietors or occupants of any shop, house or other like buildings within the said town, whether said proprietor or occupant uses the said water or not, at an annual special tax not exceeding one fourth per cent of the assessed value of such shop, house or other like building, and of such land on which the same is erected, and such tax shall be levied and collected under the same rules and obligations, and in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the collection of the general taxes of the said town ; but such annual special tax shall not be payable before notice be given by the said council to the said proprietor or occupant, that they are prepared to convey said water, at their own cost, into or near said shop, house or other like building ; and it shall be lawful for the said council, irrespectively and above said annual special tax, to provide for the payment by any person using said water, of a compensation based on such tariff or scale as the said council may deem expedient ; provided always, that the said town council shall have the right to oblige every proprietor, tenant or occupant to pay the said compensation whether he uses the said water or not, and that as soon as the said council shall have given notice to such proprietor, tenant or occupant that they are ready to convey, at their own costs, said water to the said house occupied by such proprietor, tenant or occupant, and the proprietor of a dwelling-house or a shop with one or several tenants, sub-tenants or occupants, shall be bound to the payment of such compensation, if he refuses or neglects to give every such tenant, sub-tenant or occupant, a distinct and separate water-pipe, and it shall, moreover, be lawful for the said council to make special arrangements with interested parties, to supply said water to any persons without the limits of the said town, provided such persons shall conform themselves with the by-laws of the said town concerning the management of the said aqueducts, and also to supply said water for the use of steam engines, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, manufactories, mills, livery-stables, hotels, or in any other particular cases ;

30. And it shall be lawful for the said council to stop the ^{Stoppage of} water supply from any person refusing or neglecting to pay ^{the water.} the said annual special tax, or the said compensation for the use of said water, or any other tax due to the said corporation, and from any person allowing the said water to go to waste, or using the same contrary to the by-laws of the said town, or refusing to admit, as hereafter provided, within his house, or upon his property, the officers appointed by the said council for the management and supervision of said aqueducts, and such person shall remain, nevertheless, re-

sponsible for the said arrears of taxes, and be bound to pay the same, and such person shall also be bound to pay any such annual special tax as aforesaid, becoming due thereafter as if he had used the said water; and the said council shall not be responsible for the quantity of water to be supplied under the authority of this section, and no person shall, by reason of the insufficiency of said water, refuse to pay such annual special tax, or such compensation for the use of said water as aforesaid;

Duty of the proprietors, &c., to allow works.

Management of aqueducts.

31. And the said council may compel the proprietors or occupants of such lands or properties, within or without the said town, to allow all necessary works to be made upon their properties for the purposes of this act, save and except an indemnity for actual damages thereby caused to such lands or properties; and the said council may appoint such officers as they shall think proper, for the management of such aqueducts, and such officers shall have the right to enter into any house or building whatsoever, or upon any property, within and without the said town, with a view of ascertaining whether public water is wasted or not, and whether the by-laws of the said council, relative to the aqueduct or aqueducts are duly put into operation, and it shall be the duty of the proprietors or occupants of any such house, building or property, to allow said officers to visit such house, building or property, as aforesaid, under the penalty of being deprived of the use of said water as long as such proprietor or occupant shall not allow, or shall prevent such visit by the said officers, and further under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month;

Power relative to supply of water transferable.

32. It shall be lawful for the said town council to transfer by a by-law to that effect, their rights and powers concerning the supply of water for the said town, to any person or company who shall consent to take charge thereof, provided that such person or company shall not exceed the rates to be levied by virtue of the provisions of this act upon the persons bound to take said water, which rates the said town council shall fix by the same by-law;

Taxation of localities for local ends.

33. For assessing, at the request of the majority of the citizens residing in any of the streets or public squares of the said town; all the citizens residing in such street or public square, in any sums necessary to meet the expenses of sweeping, watering and keeping clean such street or public square, and for removing the snow from any such street, lane and public place, such assessment being in proportion to the assessed value of their property;

Taxation to meet damages

34. To assess, over and above all other rates especially established by this act, all the citizens of the said town, to meet the expenses of any indemnity which the said council might be obliged to pay to persons in the said town, whose

house or buildings of any description might be destroyed or damaged by any riot or tumultuous meeting; and if the said council shall neglect or refuse, within six months after such destruction or damages caused to any property in the said town, to pay a reasonable indemnity, to be established by arbitrators, if one of the parties shall so desire, then the said council shall be liable to be sued before any court of justice of this province, for the recovery of such damages ;

Places for
manufactures.

85. For fixing the place for the erection, in the said town, of gas-works, tanneries, candle or soap manufactures, and of all other manufactures or machines moved by steam or otherwise, and for regulating the construction of the same ;

86. For establishing a board of health, and investing them with all the privileges, power and authority necessary for the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to them, or for acquiring every useful information on the progress or general effects of all contagious diseases, or for making such regulations as such board of health shall deem necessary for preserving the citizens of the town from any contagious diseases, or for diminishing the effects or the danger thereof.

Board of
health.

142. For the better protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the said town, and for more effectually preventing accidents by fire, the said council may make, repeal or amend by-laws for the following purposes, to wit :

By-laws for
protection
against fire.

1. For regulating the construction, dimensions or height of chimneys, above the roofs, or even in certain cases above the neighbouring houses and buildings ;

Chimneys.

2. For defraying out of the funds of the said town any expenses that the council shall deem necessary to incur for the purchase of fire-engines or apparatus of any kind to be used at fires, or for taking such means as shall appear to them more effective for preventing accidents by fire, or arresting the progress thereof ;

Fire-engines.

3. For preventing thefts and depredations which may be committed at any fire in the said town, and for punishing any person who shall resist or ill-treat any member or officer of the said council in the execution of any duty assigned to him by the said council under the authority of this section ;

Depredations
at fires.

4. For making or authorizing and requiring to be made after each fire in the said town, an enquiry into the cause and origin of such fire ; for which purpose the said council or any committee composed of two or more of their members, and authorized by them to the effect aforesaid, may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and examine them on oath, which oath shall be administered to them by any of the members of the said council or of such committee ; and the said council or committee may also deliver over to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district any person against whom well grounded cause

Investigation
after fires.

of suspicion may be found of his having maliciously originated the said fire ;

Sweeping of
chimneys.

5. For regulating the manner in which and the periods of the year when chimneys shall be swept, and for granting licenses to such number of chimney-sweeps as the said council shall think proper to employ, and for obliging all proprietors, tenants or occupants of houses in the said town to allow their chimneys to be swept by such licensed chimney-sweeps ; and for fixing rates to be paid to the council or to such licensed chimney-sweeps, and for imposing a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, on all persons who shall refuse to allow their chimneys to be swept as aforesaid, and on all persons whose chimneys may have caught fire after any refusal to allow them to be swept, such penalty to be recovered before any justice of the peace ; and whenever any chimney which shall have caught fire as aforesaid, shall be common to several houses, or be used by several families in the same house, the said justice of the peace shall have power to impose the above penalty in full on each house or family, or to divide the same among them in proportion to the degree of negligence shewn on proof before him ;

Ashes and
lime.

6. For regulating the manner in which ashes or quick lime shall be kept in the said town, and for preventing the inhabitants of the said town from carrying fire in the streets without necessary precaution ; from making a fire in any street ; from going from their houses to their yards and out-buildings, and entering therein with lights not enclosed in lanterns ; and generally for making such regulations as they may deem necessary for preventing or diminishing accidents by fire ;

Persons pre-
sent at fires.

7. For regulating the conduct of all persons present at any fire in the said town ; for obliging idle persons to assist in extinguishing the fire, or in saving effects which may be in danger, and for obliging all the inhabitants of the said town to keep at all times upon and in their houses, ladders, fire-buckets, battering rams, and fire-hooks, in order the more easily to check the progress of fires ;

Aid to persons
having suffer-
ed at fires, and
their families.

8. For defraying out of the funds of the said town any expense which the said council shall deem expedient to incur, in aiding or assisting any person in their employ, who shall have received any wound or contracted any disease at any fire in the said town ; or in assisting or providing for the family of any person in their employ who shall have perished at any fire ; or in bestowing and distributing rewards in money or otherwise upon persons who shall have been particularly useful, or zealous at any fire in the said town ;

Rewards.

Demolishment
of buildings to
stop fires.

9. For vesting in such members of the council, or in the fire inspectors, or either of them, to be designated in such

by-laws, the power of ordering to be demolished during any fire, any houses, buildings, out-houses or fences, which might serve as fuel to the fire, and endanger the property of the other inhabitants of the said town, saving the obligation of paying to the proprietors of the buildings so demolished, the damage which they may have suffered to the amount which shall be agreed upon between such proprietors and the said council, or in case of contestation, to the amount which shall be fixed by an arbitration chosen by the interested parties ;

10. For appointing all such officers as the said council shall deem necessary for carrying into execution the by-laws to be passed by them in relation to accidents by fire ; for prescribing their duties and powers, and providing for their remuneration if they think fit, out of the funds of the said town ; Appointment of fire officers.

11. For authorizing the formation and organization of one or more companies of firemen or sappers, and for determining the duties of the members of such companies ; Firemen.

12. For authorizing such officers as the council shall think fit to appoint for that purpose, to visit and examine at suitable times and hours, that is to say, between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, either the inside or the outside of all houses and buildings of any description, within the said town, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the by-laws passed by the said council, under the authority of this section, are regularly observed ; and for obliging all proprietors, or occupants of houses in the said town, to admit all officers of the corporation for the purposes aforesaid. Fire inspectors.

143. The said council shall also have the power to make, amend or repeal by-laws, for the following objects :

1. For regulating the building of hog-sties and privies ; for regulating the places where such hog-sties, privies and stables shall be built ; for obliging all persons to clean their stables, hog-sties, out-houses, privies and yards, at such times and in such manner as the council shall deem expedient ; for preventing deposits being made of substances or matters exhaling gas or infect odours in the said town, or for regulating the manner in which such deposits shall be made ; Hog-sties, &c.

2. For preventing owners of dogs from allowing them to go free through the said town, or for determining under which conditions they may be so allowed, and for authorizing the killing of all dogs found in contravention with the by-laws of said council ; Dogs.

3. For regulating the manner in which shall be kept theatres, circuses, menageries or other like exhibitions, and Theatres and circuses, &c.

submitting the same to a tax or duty ; and any duty imposed by any by-law made under this sub-section, may be levied, if not paid on demand, on all goods and chattels, even on those usually exempt from seizure, found in the possession of any person connected with such theatre, circus, menagerie, or exhibition, under a warrant of attachment signed by the mayor or by a justice of the peace of the said town, and to be executed *instantly* without any other preliminary formality ; and for prohibiting any representation or exhibition which might injure public safety or morality ;

Bathing in
open air.

4. For preventing persons from bathing and cleansing themselves in open air and at the sight of the public ;

Police sta-
tions and place
of confinement.

5. For establishing within the said town, one or more houses of confinement, police stations or other houses of confinement, for the safe-keeping of any persons arrested for any infringement to law or to any by-law of the said council, until they may be brought before the mayor, or any councillor or justice of the peace for the district, or conveyed to gaol, if there be reason to, after their conviction ;

Water-courses
and ditches.

6. For causing to be opened, digged, widened, covered, and properly maintained all boundary ditches, common ditches, or all water-courses common to several lands, whether such lands are situated within the limits of the town or without such limits, as they shall deem necessary for the easier draining of any land situate within the said town, and for regulating when, in what manner, and by and at the cost of what persons, such works shall be made ; and, in case the said council shall think it more advisable to cause the said works to be made at the common expense of the interested parties, they may assess the owners of all lands drained by such ditches or water-courses to such sums as shall have been required for that purpose, and that, in proportion with the assessed value of such lands, or the length of such ditches or water-courses upon such lands ; and for regulating the mode of collecting such assessments ; and the said council may appoint an inspector of water-courses, regulate his duties, and impose penalties not exceeding twenty dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding one month, upon any person obstructing or embarrassing, or allowing to obstruct or embarrass such ditches or water-courses, or refusing to make or to allow to be made, all works ordered by the said inspector under the said by-laws ; provided that it shall be lawful for the said council to take, for a period of time fixed by the said council by a by-law passed for that purpose, all the works connected with such water-courses and ditches upon their charges, at their own expense, and under their responsibility, if they think it advisable ;

Appointment
of inspectors
of water-
courses :
duties and
owners.

Proviso :

Slaughter-
houses.

7. For preventing or regulating the building of slaughter-houses, which may become public nuisances, or causing

such slaughter-houses already existing in the said town, to be removed :

8. For authorizing the granting of licenses to carters, owners or drivers of public vehicles for hire, in and for the said town, and also for the good government of the owners or drivers thereof, and for establishing rules and by-laws in respect of carts, cabs, calashes, carriages or other public vehicles of hire, in and for the said town, and also for establishing a tariff of rates therefor, and for imposing a fine or penalty on any person who, after having hired, engaged or employed carters in the said town, shall neglect or refuse to pay them for their services at the rates established by the said tariff ; and on any carter, &c., who shall exact in any manner whatsoever, a larger amount than allowed by the said tariff, and to force any carter, owner and driver of public vehicles, by means of penalties fixed by by-laws of the said town for that purpose, to grant their services to any person who shall require such services, at the rate fixed by the said council ;

Management
of carters.

9. For providing for the lighting of the said town in such manner as shall be deemed proper, for protecting all pipes, lamps or other things necessary for such purpose ; for compelling all proprietors or occupants of any house, building or land within the said town, to allow the laying of such necessary pipes, lamps and posts in such houses or on such lands, reserving actual damages, if there be cause, and for punishing any person breaking, destroying, impairing or putting out, without authority, or attempting or aiding, advising or inciting whomsoever to break, destroy, impair or put out the said pipes, posts or lamps ;

Lighting of
the town.

10. For dividing the town into lots, as to them shall seem advisable, and for compelling all owners or tenants of any lot to allow the numbers of such lots to be posted on their houses, or on such lots as well as the names or numbers of the streets and avenues of the said town, on such lots or houses which the said council may designate, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding one month, against any person who shall remove, destroy, attempt, aid, advise, or incite whomsoever to remove or destroy such numbers or names ;

Division of the
town by lots
and numbers.

11. For providing that powder, oils, fluids and other inflammable liquid or matter be safely kept ; for regulating and determining what quantity of the same may be kept in every house or building within the said town ; for compelling any person desirous of keeping a larger quantity to provide for premises approved of by the council for such purpose ; for causing to be removed and forfeited any such powder, oil, fluid or other inflammable liquid or matter kept or carted against the by-laws of the said council, made under this sub-section ; for preventing any person from

Powder and
inflammable
matters.

firing fire-works or crackers or fire-arms in any street, or public square within the said town, or for regulating the manner in which such exercises may be allowed, and the places in the said town where they shall be allowed in certain cases, if the council think it proper.

Agreement
with manufac-
turing com-
panies for
commutation
of taxes.

144. The said council may, at any time, by mutual consent, agree with any person or company having established, or intending to establish, any manufactory or manufacturing concern, for the payment of a certain annual sum, during a period not exceeding ten years, as a commutation for any assessment on all the properties occupied for the use of such manufactory, as well as on the said manufactory; and may also, with a view of encouraging such manufactory or manufacturing concern dispense such property or manufactory from paying any assessment during a period not exceeding ten years.

Power to bor-
row money.

145. It shall be lawful for the said town council, from time to time, to borrow divers sums of money for effecting improvements in the said town, or for the purpose of building one or more market-houses, or for draining the streets, and generally for such purposes as the said council shall deem useful or necessary.

Duties to pro-
vide for the
payment of
interests.

146. Whenever the said town council shall contract loans upon the credit of the said town, they shall be bound and they are hereby required to provide immediately for the payment of the annual interest upon such loans, which annual interest shall not in any case exceed the legal rate of interest in this province; and the said council shall set aside a portion of their revenues for the payment of such interests; and the said council shall also, whenever they shall contract a loan, provide out of their revenue for the establishment of a sinking fund, which sinking fund shall consist of a deposit made in the hands of the treasurer of the province, annually, at the periods when the interests on the said loan shall be paid, of a sum equivalent to a proportion of at least two per centum on the capital to be paid off; and the sum arising annually from the sinking fund shall remain deposited in the hands of the said treasurer of the province, with the interests which may accrue thereon, until it shall be equal to the total amount of the capital to be paid off; provided always, that when the interest and sinking fund united shall absorb one-half of the annual revenues of the said council, then, and in such case, it shall not be lawful for the said council to contract new loans, it being hereby intended that the said council shall not be entitled to devote to the interest and sinking fund of their loans, any sum exceeding half of their revenues;

Sinking fund.

Proviso:

and provided also, that it shall be lawful for the said council, if the lenders consent or require it, to deposit in the hands of such lenders instead of in the hands of the said treasurer, the annual sums which shall have been agreed upon to form the sinking fund, in which case the receipts given to the said council shall be so drawn up as to define what amount shall have been given for interest, and what amount shall have been paid into the sinking fund.

147. It shall be lawful for the said town council to contract loans by issuing bonds or debentures signed by the mayor, countersigned by the secretary, and sealed with the seal of the town council ; such loans made payable to the bearer thereof at such periods as the said council may think proper to fix, and such bonds or debentures shall bear interest, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year, and at a rate not exceeding the legal rate of interest in this province ; and coupons for the amount of the semi-annual interest thereon may be annexed to all such bonds or debentures, which coupons, being signed by the mayor, and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer, shall be payable respectively to the holder thereof when and immediately after the semi-annual interest therein mentioned shall become due, and upon payment of the same, shall be delivered to the said secretary-treasurer ; and the possession of any such coupon shall be *prima facie* evidence that the semi-annual interest therein mentioned has been paid according to the tenor of such debenture or bond ; and all such debentures and bonds, together with the principal and interest thereon, shall be secured upon the general funds of the said town.

148. Whenever the interest and sinking fund of the loan or loans made by the said town council shall absorb one-half of the revenues of the said town, the said town council shall, in no case, contract new loans without having obtained the approbation of the majority in number and in value of assessed real property, of the electors of the said town, on every by-law authorizing any of those loans, within thirty days after its passing by the council, such approbation to be expressed in a public meeting presided over by the mayor, or, in his absence, by the pro-mayor, the secretary-treasurer acting as secretary, and duly called by notices signed by the mayor or by the secretary-treasurer, published and posted up in the manner prescribed for the publication and posting up of the public notice required by the provisions of this act, for the publication of by-laws ; provided always, that six qualified municipal electors present at the said meeting, may demand a poll to establish such majority ; and a poll shall be granted by the mayor,

or, in his absence, by the pro-mayor, on being so demanded, and shall be held within four days next after such meeting, the secretary-treasurer acting as poll-clerk under the direction of the mayor or of the pro-mayor, as the case may be; each elector shall then present himself in turn and shall give his vote by "yea" or "nay"; the word "nay" signifying that he disapproves of the by-law authorizing the loan; but no person's vote shall be received unless the name of such person be inscribed on the municipal voters' list then in force, if such list exist, and if there be no such list, no person shall be entitled to vote unless it appears, by the valuation roll then in force in the said town, that he is duly qualified to vote as municipal elector, and unless he has paid all his municipal or scholar taxes, at least three clear days before the first day of such voting; provided always, that such poll shall be held on two consecutive days, not being holidays, from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, and at the close of the poll the mayor, or the pro-mayor, as the case may be, shall count the "yeas" and the "nays," and within four days thereafter, he shall lay before the town council, a statement shewing the value of the real property of each of the voters, according to the valuation roll then in force, and shall certify, for the information of the town council, whether the majority in number and in value of assessed real property of the electors of the town approve or disapprove of the said loan, and this certificate shall be countersigned by the secretary-treasurer of the town, and preserved by him with the poll list and the aforesaid statement among the archives of his office, and if the said by-law is approved of as aforesaid, then the said town council may contract the loan; provided always, that the said town council, shall not, in any case, have the power to contract loans by debentures or otherwise, or to dispose of any funds they may have in their possession to take shares in or to come in aid to any railway company or others, in a purpose of speculation whatever, or for the purpose of favoring, but indirectly, the said town, unless they shall be thereto authorized by a by-law or by-laws approved of in the manner hereinabove prescribed by the electors proprietors in the said town.

Division of the town in wards.

Proviso:

149. The said town council shall have full power and authority to make by-laws to cause the limits of the several wards to be changed and altered, if they deem it necessary for the better management of affairs; provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for any proprietor of land immediately adjacent or contiguous to the limits of the said town of Longueuil, by means of a notice given by the said proprietor to the municipal authorities of the said town, and

with the consent of the said authorities signified by a by-law to be made by them to that effect, in the usual manner, to demand and obtain that the said land shall be included within the limits of the said town, and so on successively, for other proprietors having property so adjacent to properties thus successively included as aforesaid; the said proprietors whose properties shall be included, shall have and possess all the municipal privileges, and be subject to all the obligations, duties and charges imposed upon persons and properties originally included within the limits of the said town.

150. If any person shall transgress any by-law made by the said town council under the authority of this act, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum specified in any such by-laws or orders, with the costs to be allowed by the mayor, councillors or justices of the peace, who shall try such offences in accordance with the tariff then in force for the fees of the officers of the justices of the peace, and to be levied on the goods and chattels of the offenders, or the offenders as aforesaid shall be liable to be committed to the common gaol of the district, for a term not exceeding one month, but which may be less in the discretion of the court, unless otherwise provided for by such by-laws; and no person shall be deemed an incompetent witness upon any information under this act, by reason of his being a resident of the said town of Longueuil; and provided Penalties for infringement of the by-laws. always, that the information or complaint for any breach of any orders or by-laws of the said town council, shall be made within one month next after the committing of the offence; and provided that for any such offence, the fine Proviso : or penalty imposed shall be not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars besides costs, and that the imprisonment shall not exceed the period of one calendar month, unless otherwise provided for by the said by-laws; and the said council shall also have power to punish, by forfeiture of their goods, articles and provisions, all persons exposing them for sale on the markets or in the streets of the said town, and infringing the by-laws of the said council as regards the weight or the quality of such goods, articles and provisions. Proviso :

151. It shall be lawful for any one of the members of the town council, individually, to order the immediate apprehension of any drunken, or disorderly, or riotous person whom he shall find disturbing the public peace in any place within the limits of the said town, and to have him confined in the police station, or at one of the police stations in the said town, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before the mayor, a Mayor or members of council may order the apprehension of certain persons.

councillor, or a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

The council may appoint, dismiss, &c., a police force.

152. It shall be lawful for the said town council, by a resolution passed to that effect, to appoint, dismiss and replace, from time to time, when occasion shall require, a sufficient number of men to compose the police force of the said town, which may be organized and established under the authority of the twentieth sub-section of the section one hundred and forty-one of this act, and such men shall be sworn before any member of the council of the said town, or before any justice of the peace for the district of Montreal, to act as police officers or constables, in order to preserve peace within said town, to prevent larcenies and other misdemeanors, and to arrest any person breaking the peace, as also any person infringing upon any federal or provincial law, or upon any of the by-laws of the said town if such by-law contains a provision to that effect; and the said police officers or constables shall obey all legitimate orders they may receive from the said council, from any of its members individually, or from any justice of the peace of the district of Montreal, residing in the said town; and all and every such police officers or constables aforesaid shall be vested with all the necessary powers for the legal accomplishment of all duties imposed upon them by said council; and it shall be lawful for them to arrest on view and without a warrant any person they may find breaking the public peace, or lying or loitering either during night or day-time in any highway, field, yard or other place, or putting up or sleeping in any barn, out-house or other unoccupied building, or under any tent, cart or other vehicle, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, as well as any person drunk or causing some tumult in the public streets or highways, by shouting, cursing or otherwise, and any person infringing upon any federal or provincial law, or any by-law of the said town, if it be so ordered by such by-law; and in a like manner all persons advising, aiding or encouraging whomsoever to infringe upon any such federal or provincial law, or upon any such by-law of the said town; and it shall be lawful for the said police officers or constables to arrest on view and without a warrant any such persons immediately or immediately after the commission of the offence, on good and sufficient information being given as to the nature of the offence; they shall have also the power and authority to arrest, even without the limits of the said town, all persons who shall have infringed upon any federal or provincial law, or any by-law of the said town as aforesaid, or who shall have advised, aided, or encouraged whomsoever to infringe upon any such federal or provincial law, or any such by-law, within the limits of the said town, and

who shall have gone out of such limits before having been arrested by the said police officers or constables for such offence; they shall have the power and authority, within the limits of the said town, to serve and execute all warrants and other proceedings for the arrestation and the confining into gaol, of all persons accused or detained for subsequent examination or for their trials, or arrested in virtue of a warrant of execution for the commission of any crime or misdemeanor, or the violation of any federal or provincial law, or of any by-law of the said town, and for the execution and the service of any such warrant, they shall be vested with the same powers and authorities as the constables by virtue of the common law; it shall be lawful for any police officer or constable of the said town, and it shall be lawful for any one of them individually, to go into every house, store-house, grocery store, shop, inn or other suspicious house, and to go in every yard or other places within the limits of the said town, in which any person may be reasonably suspected to be for ill motives, and if any such person be found in such places, the said police officers or constables shall arrest on view and without a warrant, and shall keep in custody any such person as in the case of other arrestations by such police officers or constables, they shall have also the power and authority to go into every inn, hotel, and in every licensed shop for the sale of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, to ascertain if the laws regulating such houses, or if the by-laws, orders and ordinances which the said town council shall have established concerning such houses, be faithfully observed, and to arrest on view and without a warrant, all persons found in every such house, in contravention of all such laws, by-laws, orders and ordinances, as aforesaid. It shall be lawful for the said police officers or constables, at any time, to go into every store house, shop or other houses not licensed for the sale of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, wherein they shall suspect such liquors are sold, and to arrest on view and without a warrant, every person contravening to the laws prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, without license; any such persons so summarily arrested may be admitted to bail by such police officers or constables in the manner hereinafter provided, or be immediately conveyed by the said police officers or constables to the police station, or to any of the police stations of the said town, there to be safely kept until they may be taken before the mayor, a councillor, or other justice of the peace of said town; and in case the trial could not take place within forty-eight hours after such arrest as aforesaid, such persons so arrested may give bail or a sufficient recognizance, to be taken or received by the said mayor, councillor, or other justice of the peace of the said

town, and shall appear on the day appointed, before the said mayor or other justice of the peace, and any recognizance so taken shall be subject to the same procedure for the forfeiture of the same, as any recognizance taken before a justice of the peace.

Removal of
encroachments
upon the
streets.

153. It shall be lawful for the said town council to order the inspector of the said town to notify any parties who shall have made or shall hereafter make encroachments upon the streets or public squares of the said town, by means of houses, fences, fence doors opening on the streets or side-walks, buildings, or obstructions of any kind, to cause the removal of such encroachments or obstructions, by giving to such persons a reasonable delay for the purpose, which delay shall be specified by the said town inspector in giving his notice ; and if such persons shall not have removed such encroachments or obstructions within the delay specified, the said corporation shall provide therefor according to law in such case.

Penalty for
false statement
of the amount
of the rent.

154. After the passing of this act, every proprietor or agent who shall wilfully grant a certificate or receipt setting forth a less sum than the rent really paid for the premises therein mentioned or referred to, and every tenant who shall present to the assessors of the said town such a certificate or receipt falsely representing the value of rent paid by such tenant, in order to procure a diminution of his assessment, or who shall directly or indirectly deceive such assessors as to the amount of such rent, shall be liable on conviction thereof, before the mayor, a councillor, or a justice of the peace, to a penalty of twenty dollars currency or less, or in default of payment, to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district of Montreal, during one calendar month or less, according to the judgment of such mayor, councillor, or justice of the peace.

Power to buy
properties
encroaching
upon streets.

155. It shall be lawful for the said council, whenever any house shall encroach upon any of the streets or public squares of the said town, to prevent the proprietor of such house from rebuilding on the site occupied by the demolished house ; and it shall be lawful for the council to purchase such part of such lot encroaching upon any street, or to require the proprietor of such land, to dispossess himself thereof, in consideration of an indemnity therefor ; and such indemnity shall be fixed by arbitrators appointed respectively by the said council, and by the party they are desirous of dispossessing, and the said arbitrators, in case of difference of opinion shall appoint a third ; and the said arbitrators, after having been sworn by a justice of the peace

shall take cognizance of the respective claims of the parties, and after visiting the place in question, shall decide upon the amount of indemnity to be granted to such proprietor ; and the said arbitrators shall be authorized to decide which of the parties shall pay the costs of arbitration.

156. The said council shall have full and unlimited power to purchase and acquire, out of the revenues of the said town, or by exchange at such charges, clauses, conditions and considerations they shall think advisable, all such lots, lands and real property whatsoever within the said town, as they shall deem necessary for the opening or enlargement of any street, public square or market place, or for the erection of any public building, or generally for any object of public utility of any nature whatever.

Power to acquire properties for public uses.

157. Every person who, being elected or appointed to any of the offices mentioned in the following list, shall refuse or neglect to accept such office, or to perform the duties of such office, during any portion of the period for which he shall have been so elected or appointed, shall incur the penalty mentioned in such list opposite the name or designation of such office, that is to say :

Penalties for refusing to accept certain offices.

The office of mayor, one hundred dollars ;

The office of councillor, fifty dollars ;

2. Whenever the valuator shall neglect to make the valuation which they are required to make under this act, or neglect to draw up or cause to be drawn up, sign and deliver the valuation roll to the secretary-treasurer of the council, at the expiration of the delay granted to them for that purpose by the council, every such valuator shall incur a penalty of two dollars currency for each day, which shall elapse between the expiration of the said delay, and the day upon which such valuation roll shall be so delivered, or upon which their successors in office shall be appointed ;

Neglect to make the valuation.

3. Every member of the council, every officer appointed by the council, who shall refuse or neglect to do any act, or perform any duty required of, or imposed upon him by this act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, and not less than one dollar ;

Neglect to conform with the provisions of this act.

4. Every person who shall vote at any election of mayor or councillors without having, at the time of giving his vote at such election, the qualifications by law required to entitle him to vote at such election, shall thereby incur a penalty of not less than forty nor more than eighty dollars and the costs ;

Illegal voting.

5. Every inspector of roads or road officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform any duty assigned to him by this act, or by the by-laws of the council, shall, for each day on which such offence shall be committed or shall continue,

Neglect of the road officer.

incur a penalty of one dollar, unless some other and heavier penalty be by law imposed for such offence;

For hindering
officers on
duty.

6. Every person who shall hinder or prevent, or who shall attempt or incite, advise or encourage whomsoever to hinder or prevent, any officer of the council in the exercise of any of the powers, or in the performance of any of the duties conferred or imposed upon him by this act, or by any by-law or order of the said council, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence;

For tearing
notices.

7. Every person who shall wilfully tear down, injure or deface, or who shall attempt, incite, advise or encourage whomsoever to tear down, damage or deface any advertisement, notice, or other document required by this act, or by any by-law or order of the said council, to be posted up at any public place, for the information of persons interested, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for such offence.

Recovery of
penalties.

158. All the penalties imposed by this act, or by any by-law made by the council, may be recovered before the circuit court for the district of Montreal, or before any justice of the peace residing in the said town of Longueuil, all penalties and fines incurred by the same person may be included in the same action, and in any such action, the party failing shall be condemned with costs of suit, in accordance with the tariff of such court.

Certain pro-
perties ex-
empted from
taxation.

159. The following property shall be exempt from taxation in the town of Longueuil:

1. All lands and property belonging to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, held by any public body or office, or by any person for the service of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors;

2. All properties or buidings occupied by the federal or provincial government, or belonging to them;

3. All places devoted to the public worship, parsonage and its dependencies, burial grounds, and all property belonging to *fabriques*, or to religious, charitable or educational institutions or corporations, or occupied by such *fabriques*, institutions or corporations, for the ends for which they were established, and not possessed solely by them to derive a revenue therefrom;

The proprietors of the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall, nevertheless, be bound to the making and maintenance of roads, streets, water-courses, ditches, in conformity with the by-laws of the said town council, and such proprietors shall also be bound to pay any special tax for that purpose and the compensation for the use of public water as may be imposed by the said council.

160. Every contract or document to which the said town council shall be one of the contracting parties, shall be, unless otherwise provided for by a resolution of the town council to that effect, passed and signed by the mayor, or in his absence by the pro-mayor, countersigned by the secretary-treasurer, and sealed with the common seal of the said council, and whenever it shall be necessary to serve on the said mayor and town council, any protest, proceeding, suit at law, rule of court, summons or any other proceeding whatever, in any suit or action at law, such service shall be made upon the secretary-treasurer, at his office.

How documents to be signed; services to be made, and notices given.

161. The said town council shall have full power and authority to cause to be opened and maintained during the winter, a road on the river St. Lawrence to communicate with the city of Montreal, and to force the corporation of the said town to contribute for one-half, and the county of Chambly for three-eighths of the total cost of the said opening and maintenance of the said winter road.

Winter crossing.

162. At its general session of the first Wednesday of the month of July in each year, or if any such session has not taken place, at a special session which shall be held within eight days next after the said first Wednesday of the month of July in each year, the town council shall fix, by a resolution, the amount of the tax to be levied by virtue of section one hundred and thirty-nine of this act, to meet and pay the general expenses of the said council from the first day of July upon which such session shall be held to the first of July of the next year;

When general tax shall be levied.

2. Notwithstanding the delay established by the provisions of this act to fix the rate of the general tax to be imposed in each year to meet the general expenses of the said town, the said town council, in any case, shall have the power to fix such rate by a simple resolution as is provided by section one hundred and thirty-nine of this act, during the session of the said council at which the general valuation roll of the said town shall be finally revised, corrected and homologated, or at any general or special session of the said council, which may take place within thirty days next after the session at which the said roll shall have been so homologated;

Delay to impose general taxes.

3. As to special taxes which the said council is empowered to impose, by virtue of the provisions of this act, he shall have the power to impose and apportion the same at any time in the year, provided it shall be done by a by-law for that purpose.

Special taxes.

163. The said town council shall have, moreover, the right to levy by a by-law to that effect, at any time in the

Special taxes.

Proviso:

year, special taxes on the value of all movable and immovable properties in the said town, and on all other taxable things otherwise than by licenses in the said town, to meet certain expenses or the cost or part of the cost of improvements which had not been provided for at the time of the imposition of the general tax above mentioned; provided always, that the rate of all such special taxes, together with the rate of the general tax for the financial year then current, shall not exceed the annual rate of the general tax fixed by the provisions of this act.

Collection of taxes.

164. The secretary-treasurer, when he shall have completed his collection roll, shall proceed to collect the rates therein mentioned, and for that purpose shall give a public notice in the manner required for the publication of the by-laws, that the collection roll is completed and deposited in his office, and that all persons therein mentioned, liable to the payment of assessments, are required to pay to him the amount thereof at his office, within the twenty days after the publication of the said notice;

2. If, at the expiration of the said twenty days, there shall be any arrears of assessment, the secretary-treasurer shall leave at the ordinary place of residence or domicile of each person so in arrears, or serve on each person in arrears personally, a statement of the total amount of assessments due by such person in arrears, and at the same time, and by a special notice annexed to or written at the bottom of the said statement, he shall demand the payment of the assessments therein mentioned, together with the expenses of the service of the notice to the benefit of the town council, according to such tariff as the council shall have decided upon;

3. If any person refuse or neglect to pay the amount of assessments imposed upon him for a period of fifteen days, after he shall have been requested to do so as aforesaid, the secretary-treasurer shall levy the said assessments with costs, by a warrant under the hand of the mayor, authorizing the seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the person bound to pay the same, or of all the goods and chattels in his possession, wherever they shall be found within the limits of the said town, addressed to any one of the sworn bailiffs in the district of Montreal, of the superior court of Lower Canada, who is hereby authorized to seize and sell the said goods and chattels in the ordinary manner; the sale in virtue of such warrant shall be stopped only by an order of a judge of the superior court for Lower Canada, on a petition brought in the circuit court or in the said superior court.

165. Every tax or assessment imposed under this act, ^{From whom taxes to be recovered.} upon any property or house in the town, shall be recovered either from the proprietor, tenant or occupant of such property.

166. In all cases where any person, having been ^{Sale of properties in certain cases.} rated in respect of any vacant ground or other real property in the said town, shall not reside within the said town, or, in all cases where sufficient chattels shall not be found to be seized for the payment of the taxes imposed upon any person in the said town in respect of any ground, building, or other immovable property belonging to such person, and if any such taxes remain unpaid for six months after the notice of the deposit of the collection roll of the said town shall have been given, then and in such case, it shall be lawful for the said council, on report made to that effect by the secretary-treasurer, to authorize the said secretary-treasurer to sell or cause to be sold by public auction, at the office of the town council, in the manner herein-after prescribed, the real properties, or any of such real properties which the said council shall designate by a resolution, so indebted unto the said council for municipal taxes.

167. The secretary-treasurer shall prepare out a list ^{When the sale shall take place.} containing a sufficient designation of the properties the sale of which, by public auction, shall have been ordered by the council as aforesaid, and it shall give within fifteen days after such order shall have been given, a public notice in the manner prescribed for the publication of the by-laws of the day, hour and place where such sale by public auction shall take place, and such notice and copies thereof to be posted up, shall be respectively accompanied with a copy of the list of the properties to be so sold by public sale. The above public notice and the list which shall accompany it, shall be published twice in the French and English languages in the "Quebec Official Gazette," before such sale, and such sale shall not take place before fifteen days at least after the first insertion of the said notice and list in the said Official Gazette; provided always, that all owners of ^{Provide} real estates sold under the authority of this section, shall be allowed to resume possession of the same, within the space of two years next after the date of such sale, on paying to the purchaser the full amount of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, and any necessary outlay which may have been made on the said property by order of the said council under this act; on condition, however, that the said purchaser shall have kept the said property in the same state and condition in which it was at the time of the purchase, and shall not have damaged it or allowed it to deteriorate, and moreover the costs incur-

Proviso :

red to make such sale, and in addition five per centum over and above the interest as well on the amount of purchase money and costs as on the price of the said outlay ; and provided also, that if after such sale of property, any surplus shall remain over and above the sum due to the said council, for assessment and costs, such surplus shall be deposited by the said secretary-treasurer with the funds of the said town, to be subsequently handed over on demand, and without interest, to the person to whom the said property so sold belonged.

Claims for taxes to be privileged.

168. All the debts hereafter due to the said town council for all taxes or assessments imposed upon movable or immovable property in the said town, under this act, shall be privileged debts, according to law ; provided always, that this privilege shall only apply to assessments due for three years, and no longer ; and provided also, that this privilege shall have its full and complete effect without its being necessary to be registered ;

Taxes shall bear interest.

2. All municipal taxes and other municipal dues, shall bear interest at six per cent per annum, from the day of their maturity ; it shall not be necessary that a special demand be made to that effect.

CLAUSES OF INTERPRETATION.

When the day fixed for a sitting, &c., is a non-juridical day.

169. Whenever by the provisions of this act or of any municipal by-laws to be made by the council of the said town, under the authority of this act, a day is fixed for the holding of a session whatever of the said council, or for the accomplishment of any duty or formality either by the council itself, by any of its members or officers, or by any rate-payer of the said town, if the day so fixed beforehand be a non-juridical day, the holding of such session shall take place, and the accomplishment of such duty or formality shall be fulfilled on the first juridical day next after ;

Other case.

2. Whenever, by the provisions of this act or of any by-law, which may be made hereafter by the said town, a delay is granted either for the examination of any electoral list, either for the payment of municipal taxes or other assessments, either for the confection by the secretary-treasurer, of any electoral or jury list, or for the accomplishment of any other duty by the said officer, or by any member or any other officer of the said council, or for any other purpose whatsoever, if the last day of such delay be a holiday, such delay, in that case, shall be extended to the end of the next following day ;

Intermediate delay.

3. The intermediate delay, after a special or a public notice, shall run from the hour or from the day the same shall have been served or posted up, such hour or such day not included ;

4. The words "time of the elections" shall designate and ^{Time of the elections.} shall mean all the time which shall elapse from the day upon which public notices announcing elections of a mayor or of municipal councillors of the said town shall be posted up, till the day following the nomination of said mayor and councillors, and subsequently till the day following the polling day, in cases one or more polls shall have been held under the authority of this act ;

5. The term "financial year" shall designate the period ^{Financial year.} of time included between the first day of July of one year, that day included therein, and the first day of the month of July in the following year, that day not included.

170. The said town council in the exercise of its powers ^{Languages to be used.} and attributions, and the members and officers of the said council in the discharge of their respective duties, may use one or the other of the French and English languages, unless otherwise provided by any of the provisions of this act.

171. This act shall come into force on the fifteenth day ^{Coming into force of this act.} after its having been assented to by the lieutenant-governor.

C A P . L .

An Act further to Amend the provisions of the divers Acts concerning the incorporation of the City of Quebec, by imposing other Taxes, Duties and Licenses, upon different trades and industries, and substituting in certain cases new taxes to those already imposed ; and also, to authorize the said Corporation to borrow fifty-one thousand dollars for the ends therein mentioned ; and also, to amend the Act 24 Victoria, Chapter 26, respecting the Recorder's Court of the said City.

[Assented to 28th January, 1874.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

1. All owners or masters of steamers, steam tow-boats ^{Certain steam-boat-owners to take out licenses.} or steamboats, and all agents of owners or masters of steamboats, (oceanic steamers excepted,) plying within the limits of the city of Quebec, or towing in the harbour of Quebec, having no office or place of business in the said city, shall be bound to take out annually, before the first day of May, in each year, from the clerk of the corporation of the city of Quebec, a license, for which they shall

