

**THE COURIER.**  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

**The Federal Union.**  
We find in the *Colonist* a letter from Mr. DeBlaquiere to Mr. Henry Sherwood, which is worth attention, not only from Mr. DeBlaquiere's position as a member of the Legislative Council and Chancellor of the University of Toronto; but because he is a man of integrity, ability, and sterling loyalty.

Mr. DeBlaquiere thinks that a plan for the Federative Union of the North American Provinces deserves serious consideration at this particular juncture—that is, the contemplated removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, a step which he conceives to be a direct violation of the pledge implied in the passing of Mr. Sherwood's Resolution in 1849, that Resolution distinctly setting forth that the sitting of the Legislature should take place alternately in Quebec and Toronto, and for four years successively in each place. After some observations on the inexpediency and costliness of this penumbulating system of Government, Mr. DeBlaquiere tells us that he has long looked upon the Union between the Upper and Lower Provinces as a failure; and this simply because of the difference in the habits, wants, and interests of the people of each section—the Upper Canadians being, like the Americans, a people of progress, and the Lower Canadians, so far as the French population is concerned, an essentially unimproving race. This is an opinion which we have often expressed; and the Union of Upper Canada to Lower Canada to the dead carcass, morally, socially, commercially, and politically, inducing nothing but fostering and rotteness. Its evil effects are witnessed daily and increase daily, and Upper Canada is at last beginning to discover the truth. Things are rapidly coming to that pass

when the taxation levied upon Upper Canada must support the expenditure of both Provinces. It is so to a great extent already. Take the expenses of the administration of Justice; barring the sums, and enormous ones they are, extracted from the pockets of the unfortunate litigants, the whole of the costs, salaries of Judges and other Officials, including the three Judges, who never hang anybody, the erection of Court-Houses, Jails, and so forth, are defrayed from the consolidated fund, while in Upper Canada they are provided for by local taxation. Lower Canadians are like the daughters of the horse-leech spoken of by Agur, the son of Jakeh, everlastingly crying, "Give, Give," and can never be satisfied. How much longer the people of Upper Canada are going to stand this sort of thing, it is impossible to say, parties there being so split that none of them have any real power, Lafontaine and his tail continually playing the part of the fox who walked off with the spoil, for which the lion and the bear were fighting. It is, however, a consolation to know that the good folks up above are rubbing their eye-lids, and beginning to look about them. There is nothing like a perpetual, and particularly, an inequitable drain upon the purse to stir up a nation's bile, and it may be said of Canada, as of another country that shall be nameless just now, "the thing they call the rudder of Government is, in reality, the spigot of taxation," and as Mr. DeBlaquiere most justly observes, "the realization of Union, under such circumstances, (unequal taxation and expenditure) is impossible.

Mr. DeBlaquiere thinks that the plan proposed for a Federative Union is well worth discussion in the ensuing Session, and offers to bring it under the notice of the Upper House. He is of opinion that, in view of the extensive powers of self-government and taxation now possessed by the Municipalities, Parliament would have little to do but exercise a general supervision; that its sittings would, therefore, be confined within very narrow limits, and that, by reverting to the old practice of each locality paying its own members, the people would have the power to check the waste of their money in protracted Sessions.

Mr. DeBlaquiere further distinctly declares his concurrence with the proposition, that the Eastern Townships should be attached to Upper Canada, and that the latter Province should have a free port of entry inwards and outwards, with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Here we suspect would be the great difficulty, for this would involve the annexation of the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada—a thing which the French Canadians would kick against most desperately. Of one thing we are certain, that the people of the Townships would never consent to be entirely under French domination, as they would be, were the Union dissolved. They would insist on their annexation to Upper Canada, the British population of the Island of Montreal would join them, and there is no question but that they have the power as well as the will—by force, if necessary—to work out their own destiny in this matter.

Mr. DeBlaquiere thinks nothing of the debt as a difficulty in the way; he goes so far as to propose the total assumption of the debt by Upper Canada, that Province indemnifying itself by taking the tolls of all the works, for the construction of which the debt was incurred. This is equitable enough.

By such an arrangement as is proposed, the French Canadians would have it all their own way in those parts of the country principally inhabited by them, and we should conceive that this would please them better than the present system. They can then keep their laws, their tenures, their language, and all other things that are theirs, with the power to tax themselves or let it alone, uncurbed and uninterfered with by the "go-ahead" Anglo-Saxons.

We commend this subject to the attention of our readers.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBERALITY.**—We have just heard of two incidents, which are worth notice at a time when the Roman Catholics profess to be very much disgusted at the resistance which the Protestants of England are making, not to the appointment of Papal Bishops in England, for that would be perfectly objectionable, but to their appointment in an offensive and unconstitutional manner; one of these is the seizure and confiscation of a package of Bibles at Havana, by the authorities, and those Bibles, too, in the English language, not intended for distribution among the Spanish population but brought with him by a Protestant Minister, the Agent of the Seaman's Friend Society, for circulation among English and American seamen in the port. The other is a Papal rescript, absolutely forbidding the continuance of Protestant worship in Rome in the Chapel of the United States residents. We believe it to be high time for the Governments of all Protestant countries, and particularly of England, and the United States, whose citizens

resort to Rome in large numbers, to obtain either by negotiation or force, from the bigoted Pope and his Cardinals, a recognition of the perfect right of Protestants to have Chapels, and worship therein wherever and whenever they please. These are not the times for religious intolerance; and they are certainly to be tolerant when they are compelled at the point of the bayonet, it is high time to use it. Lord Palmerston ought to despatch a Committee to inquire into the legality of the Tariff of Fees sanctioned by these Judges. We do not intend to discuss the matter, for, indeed, how can we, seeing that, as yet, we are acquainted with only one side of the question; are we to take the case of the Lawyers out of their own mouths? We fancy divers tongues thrust into divers checks, at the idea that we should be so very green as that would imply!

But we are going to tell the Bench and the Bar one thing, and that is this—there is a general impression abroad, that between the Lawyers on the Bench, and the Lawyers in Parliament, who make the Laws, and consequently the Tariff of Fees, that unfortunate sheep, the public, is shorn bare, as it was once facetiously expressed in verse:

"When heads are gone and body bare,  
"As any babe new-born,  
"The wretch may call his soul his own—  
"His skin is the Attorney's!"

that the public is tired of being plundered and victimized between them, and are determined to have Law reform, at any cost. And now we should just like to know what all this row is about? The Bar, innocent souls that they are, declare that the Judges have threatened their independence; they are sorry to write the Chinese monosyllable, but we must do it—Bosh; they, that is the answer to the twaddle about independence, and all the answer it deserves. Does any one who knows anything of the idiosyncrasies of those animals, select Lawyers, believe that they would be unanimous in kicking up a row about any one thing in the world but Fees? There is no one so green—the Bench cut down the fees, and the Lawyers walked off in a huff; we only hope they will stay off; it would be the greatest find in the world to see seventy of the black crows picking oakum in the Parish work-house, or patriotically assisting in the macadamization of the public ways.

"Oh! at his bona noxia," the good folks of Quebec, they would help the Judges most manfully; why don't they call a public meeting, and give the Bench support of their opinion? Every Judge says that he has the highest point of honor in having the highest point of honor snatched from him, when he is punched Smith's head in the hockney coach—"this here's a most unexpected and delightful go!" Seventy Lawyers striking for wages! Oh, it will be the death of us!

Public, read this, and think of the locusts of Egypt, the millions of rats, the any other nasty, voracious things that you can imagine, and then bellow for Law reform!

"You ask me why Lawyers so much are increased,  
"Though most of the country already are peeced;  
"The reason, I'm sure, is most strikingly plain—  
"The sheep are all sheared, yet the wool grows again."  
"And though you may think 'er so odd of the matter,  
"The shearer they're peeced, the wool grows the better."  
"By downy-chinned boys, as all I have heard,  
"This drowsy shaving obtains a long beard."

We are pleased to learn that Samuel Phillips, Esq., Principal of the St. Ursula Street Academy, has been appointed a member of the Protestant Board of Examiners for the City of Montreal. The object of this Board is to examine Candidates for the office of Teachers in Schools, and to grant them Certificates of qualification. Mr. Phillips, from his long experience as one of the most successful Masters in this City, cannot fail to be an acquisition to any Board constituted for the purpose above mentioned.

**Miss H. F. Read** gave on Saturday and Monday evenings the first and second readings of the course to small but very select audiences, all of whom left highly delighted. Her third place this evening, when we trust that the talent of the lady will draw a large house, for the fair reader deserves to be better sustained.

The annual Session of the St. Helen Street Baptist Sabbath School, will be held this evening (Wednesday) in the School Room of the Baptist Chapel, St. Helen Street, at half-past six o'clock, P. M. Tickets, 25 cts. To be had of Mr. James Milne, Bible Depository, and Messrs. W. & J. Muir, Great St. James Street.

**THE CANADA MISCELLANY.**—The Prospectus of a new semi-monthly Magazine, in four volumes, is now before us. It will contain: Works of Fiction, by the most popular authors; Original Tales; Biography; Natural History; Occasional Notices on Mechanics, Agriculture, &c.; Reviews; Notices of Inventions; Facts from History; Poetry; Tragedy; Treasures; Scientific Facts; Aesthetic, Mathematical, and other Prizes; Unusual Receipts, &c.

The first number will be issued on a voluntary number of subscribers are obtained. We wish the enterprise every success.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, who has been elected to the post of Miss Powell, being an amount sent to him for a small service he intended should be gratuitous.

**CANADIAN AFFAIRS.**  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

**TORONTO, December 28, 1850.**

Contrary to the proclamations of Madame Recorder, if not to general expectation, the Recorder's question has been disposed of by the appointment of Mr. Geo. Duggan, in accordance with the recommendation of the City Council. From a portion of the citizens there was a petition against this appointment, and I believe it was rather numerous signed. Although the City Council has thought proper to call on the Government to appoint a Recorder, there is, in reality, very little for that functionary to do. During the last four years, the Mayor's Court, which will now take the name of Recorder's Court, has in no instance, at any one sitting, occupied more than two days, and often not one whole day. Four of these sittings are to be held in a year by the Recorder, and there is nothing to make the business greater than it was under the old system. The Municipal Act of last Session (passed out of the hands of the Recorder) has put Tavern Licenses, and transfers it to the Council, who are to decide upon the number of Taverns that shall be licensed; and, if in any Ward the applicants for license exceed the number fixed on by the Council, it rests with the License Inspectors, elected by the people, to determine who among the applicants shall be refused license; so that the Recorder's duties have been contracted within a very small compass. Viewed as a question between the Government and its supporters, it is not to be disguised that this may prove a damaging appointment; the effect of which, far from being confined to the city, will probably be felt with more intensity in any of the four Ridings of York.

The office of Police Magistrate, to which Mr. Gunnitt has been appointed, is of more practical importance; and the Government could hardly have made a better selection. Mr. Gunnitt has for years been the most active Magistrate in the city, and, by habit and experience, peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of his new office. The appointment of Mr. Buell as Master in Chancery is certainly a singular step. The Master in Chancery should possess all the knowledge of the practice necessary in a Judge of that Court. In England, the Master in Chancery is constantly appealed to in points of practice. But Mr. Buell has no earthly knowledge whatever of the duties he has undertaken to perform; and it is to be feared that he belongs to a class of individuals not remarkable for mastering difficulties such as he will find himself surrounded with. He was, in fact, removed from the Registrarship of the Court of Chancery on account of his utter unacquaintance with the duties; and now to give him a still more important office in that Court, is passing strange.

Mr. Hayden, the new Clerk of Appeals, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Baldwin, a Roman Catholic, and in all a worthy and respectable man. If he ever studied Law, he has certainly never practiced it; but I suppose he will find no difficulty in discharging the duties of his office.

The contractors for the Northern Railroad have arrived in the city, and there seems now to remain no doubt that the work will speedily be proceeded with. The Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe has reaffirmed its previous vote of £50,000 in aid of the undertaking.

Speaking of the Meade case, the *Globe* states that it is assured that my statement is incorrect. I should feel obliged if that journal would be more explicit, and point out in what particular it is that I am incorrect. The facts stated by me are precisely those brought before the Council of the Board of Trade, and it will be for Mr. Meade to clear himself of the charges preferred against him by that body, if he is able to do so—a question open to serious doubt.

I may mention a rumour current among the gossipers, that Joseph G. Morrison, M.P.P., is to be the successor of Mr. Merritt; but I must at the same time warn you against placing any reliance upon it. Mr. Morrison is, no doubt, just the man the Ministry would delight to honor; but the necessity of re-election is too great a difficulty to be encountered in so very ungrateful a quarter as the Second Riding of York at this particular juncture. No; I incline to the opinion that Mr. Merritt is to be re-elected, and certainly not Mr. Morrison.

Nothing definite is yet known about the time when the new Post-Office Regulations are to go into effect. The delay rests with the Home Government, who neglected to have the necessary papers made out in time for the new law to go into operation on the 1st of October last. It is really too bad that such a delay should have suffered to arise from such a cause.

In the Appendix of a Report of the Special Committee of the House of Assembly on the State of Agriculture in Lower Canada there is a paper on the Climate of Upper and Lower Canada, by Dr. Wilson, Librarian to the House of Assembly. In this paper it is stated, on the authority of actual observation, "that the mean temperature of Montreal is 46.17, and that of Toronto 45.50, while the means of the two Provinces are 45.77." The following additional facts I extract from the same paper:

**Water, Summer.**  
Superior..... 71. 63.  
Montreal..... 68. 52.  
The medium temperature of New York..... 68. 52.  
The medium temperature of Key West..... 70. 52.75.

We have already had a continuous sleighing season of greater length than for several years past; and there is every appearance of its continuing.

**TORONTO, January 2, 1851.**

A happy New Year. Fine weather, with good sleighing, is a very auspicious commencement, certainly. Yesterday was the day of universal "caths." Every body was out making visits; the ladies were at home to receive the visitors with smiles and welcomes. How many old acquaintances were received, and new ones formed! In New York they improve upon this practice. On the second of January, the ladies make their calls. Well, that certainly makes the thing more complete. At Elmley Villa, the residence of the Governor General, the calls, from one o'clock four, were pretty numerous. In fact, the reception room was thronged with visitors during the whole time. The visitors were of all political parties. A amongst those who partook of His Excellency's hospitality, I saw some who have been most decided opponents of his administration, and to his own personal policy, whenever it could be separated from that of his advisers. It is no denying the fact, that Lord Elgin is a great tactician; and since the destruction of the Parliament House, he has played his cards with astonishing accuracy. He mollifies all with whom he comes in contact.

**THE FIVE CHAMBERS** on the occasion of the Buffalo visit, did much; his attendance at agricultural meetings, and other public assemblies, with the skillful use of his Excellency's make of his tongue on these occasions, have caused all parties to pay to him the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Province, and the Representative of the Sovereign.

David Wilson, of Sharon, a curious sort of fish in many respects, and a politician having a certain local influence, has come out with a manifesto, printed in the shape of a two-inch against the Ministry. The influence of handbills, as David, the Prophet, or Pezennach, or whatever else he is, would have been sufficient to defeat Mr. Baldwin at the last election. How will it be with him at the next election, remains to be seen. The Government, in announcing his candidature in advance, has bestowed the Hon. gentleman a "triumphant return." Of course, it is just as easy to make an agreeable prediction as any other. It must be remembered, however, that it is no new thing for Mr. Baldwin to be defeated. He was defeated by Markensie for the County of York, before it was divided into Ridings; the warzone defeated for the City of Toronto, once for the Fourth Riding, and once *honoris causa*. And certainly he never was half so unpopular as at present. Still there is abroad the notion that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to find other men better than the present Ministers, to form a new Cabinet. And this notion, doubtless, recalls to many minds the reflection, that it is "better to bear the ill we have than fly to others that we know not of;" especially since this consideration weighs with those whose inclinations would naturally have led them to support the Government, but who are displeased with its policy, and still do not see clearly how matters are to be mended.

An objection is springing up to the intended removal of the Government to Quebec in the Spring. The argument is, that the House of Assembly, by its Resolutions of the 19th May, 1849, intended that the Seat of Government should remain in either city, to which it should first be removed, for four years.

A Clear Gift meeting has been held in Markham, at which Peter Perry went into the political condition of the country, according to his view of the matter. His speech has not come to hand. The Resolutions passed embrace views which have been explicitly disavowed and denounced by the Government for their Clear-Giftism or semi-Republicanism. I think we may fairly regard as a rumour the somewhat common insinuation, that Perry's only aim, in his agitation, is to secure a division of the County of York, with Perry's Corner for the new County Town.

We are requested to state, that persons desirous of procuring copies of the Rev. Dr. Wilson's Sermon on "The Peace and Welfare of Canada as affected by Romanism," may have them, gratuitously, by applying at Mr. Becket's Printing Office, or at the Bible Depository.

**UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—FACULTY OF ARTS.**—In this University, at the Examination for Michaelmas Term, ending the 20th December, 1850, Honors have been assigned as follows, to Students in the Faculty of Arts:—

**SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.**  
First Honors..... (Chas. E. Bockler), Esq., (Wm. G. Stebbins), Esq.  
Second Honors..... James Bowman, Esq., J. Abbott, M. A., Registrar.

A riot attended with very serious consequences occurred on Wednesday evening, in an unlicensed house in Queen Street. Three Germans were drinking beer, and when they lay by the quilt, the keeper of the house, who was drunk, and in a state of insubordination, ordered them to get up. A German named Keel came into the house at the time the Germans were drinking, and enquiring what was wrong, upon the beer seller to let them have some more. He refused to do so, and the Germans, who were in a state of insubordination, ordered him to get up. One of the Germans, who was named Keel, and was in a state of insubordination, ordered him to get up. One of the Germans, who was named Keel, and was in a state of insubordination, ordered him to get up.

**PROVINCIAL.**  
New York Markets. **JANUARY 6.**  
ASHES steady. Sales of 50 barrels at \$5.00 for Pots. Peas quiet. Sales at \$1.25 to \$1.50.  
WHEAT—Western heavy, and lower prices continued. Canadian quiet at \$1.87.  
WHEAT—Sales of Domestic very light. Canadian heavy, sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1.12 to \$1.15.  
CORN—Demand fair; sales of 14,000 bushels at 67 1/2 cents for New Southern Yellow.  
RICE—Only a few old Meas, and 100 for New Meas; Prime better, with sales at 92 1/2 which it now reflects.  
Foreign Exchange steady, with moderate rates; Bills on London 110 to 110 1/2 percent.

**BIRTHS.**  
In this city, on the 26th instant, at 30 St. James Street, the wife of Mr. W. H. Oakes, of a son, named William Oakes, bapt. at 10 o'clock, M., by the Rev. J. H. B. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church.  
In this city, on the 4th instant, Mr. Charles P. W. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, of a son, named Charles P. W. Jones, bapt. at 10 o'clock, M., by the Rev. J. H. B. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church.  
On the 1st instant, Mrs. George H. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, of a son, named George H. Jones, bapt. at 10 o'clock, M., by the Rev. J. H. B. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church.

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, on the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dever Hill, by the Rev. J. H. B. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, and Miss Mary Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church.  
At the residence of the bride's mother, Dever Hill, by the Rev. J. H. B. Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church, and Miss Mary Jones, of the St. Andrew's Church.

**DEPARTURES.**  
At St. John's, N. B., on the 27th instant, Mr. W. H. Oakes, of the St. Andrew's Church, for New York.  
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**SHAKESPEARE READING.**  
MISS H. F. PANNING READING  
MELVILLE'S "TYPEE," &c.  
MELVILLE'S "TYPEE," &c.  
MELVILLE'S "TYPEE," &c.  
MELVILLE'S "TYPEE," &c.

**ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.**  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY  
HELD ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11th INSTANT, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ON THE CORNER OF KING AND ST. JAMES STREETS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING THE REPORT OF THE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1850, AND OF ELECTING OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1851.  
The Members of the Society are invited to attend, and to bring with them their contributions for the year 1851.  
The Meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Friday next, the 11th instant, at the St. George's Church, on the corner of King and St. James Streets.  
The Officers for the year 1851 are:—President, Mr. J. H. B. Jones; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Oakes; Treasurer, Mr. C. P. W. Jones; and the other Officers as usual.

**PROTECTION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
DIN STRIKER, Esq., President.  
ESSIE MATTHEW, Esq., Secretary.  
ESSIE MATTHEW, Esq., Secretary.  
ESSIE MATTHEW, Esq., Secretary.

**FARE REDUCED.**  
1851. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1851.  
ROYAL MAIL LINE  
MONTREAL, PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, AND TORONTO.

**HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a list of the BONDSCOURERS MARKET for the MONTH OF JANUARY, 1851, will be published in the *Standard*, on the 10th instant, and will be open for inspection at the Harbor Master's Office, on the 11th instant, from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock, P. M.

**CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.**  
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, on the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Officers for the year 1850, and of electing Officers for the year 1851.

**HOUSE AND GARDEN WANTED.**  
WANTED: A HOUSE AND GARDEN, with a well, and a good view of the water, for a family of six persons. The house should be in a healthy and airy situation, and the garden should be well cultivated. The rent should be moderate, and the terms of payment should be liberal. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at No. 10, St. James Street.

**BRAND LOTTERY.**  
A BRAND LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the poor, will be drawn on the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the St. George's Church, on the corner of King and St. James Streets. The tickets for the lottery are now on sale, and will be sold at 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 11th instant.