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Weekly Almanack.

March—1832.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
14 Wednesday - -	6 9	5 51	5 11	9 38
15 Thursday - -	6 8	5 52	5 47	10 27
16 Friday - -	6 6	5 54	rises.	11 8
17 Saturday - -	6 5	5 55	7 15	11 44
18 Sunday - -	6 3	5 57	8 22	0 20
19 Monday - -	6 1	5 59	9 29	0 53
20 Tuesday - -	6 0	5 0	10 32	1 27

Full Moon 16th, 10h. 58m. morning.

Assize of Bread.

Published March 1, 1832.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Super-fine Flour, to weigh, ... *lbs. oz.* 2 3
The Sixpenny Rye, ... 3 0
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, *Mayor.*

THE GARLAND.

MY OWN FIRE-SIDE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball or concert, rout or play;
Whilst far from Fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes and trappings gay,
I wile the wintry eve away—
'Twixt book and lute the hours divide;
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own Fire-side!

My own Fire-side! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;
Awaken feeling's tenderest chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own Fire-side!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small white hand is clasp'd in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine!
A babe, whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep its mother's eyes doth hide;
Where may Love seek a fitter shrine,
Than thou—my own Fire-side!

What care I for the sullen roar
Of winds without, that ravage earth;
It doth but bid me prize the more,
The shelter of thy hallow'd hearth—
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth;
Then let the churlish tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads—my own Fire-side!

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife, and care;
Though thunder-clouds the sky deform,
There fury cannot reach me there.
Their all is cheerful, calm and fair;
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife, or Pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee—my own Fire-side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's vexations lose their sting;
Where even grief is half subdued;
And Peace, the halcyon, loves to brood.
Then, like the pamper'd fool deride;
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Shrine of my household deities!
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys;
To thee my burthen'd spirit flies,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys;
Thine is the bliss that never cloys;
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wand'ring feet
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary!
Whate'er my future years may be;
Let joy or grief my fate befide;
Be still an Eden bright to me,
My own—my own Fire-Side!

THE THAW-SPIRIT.

I have freed the stream from its icy chain,
—And it goes rejoicing on to the main,
Like a traveller singing along the plain.

I have set the captive cataract free,
—It lifts on the hills a cry of glee,
And is marching away to the distant sea.

I have broken the sleep of the frozen lake,
—I have warmed its veins—it is broad awake,
Rejoicing death's slumbers away to shake.

I have freed the sea from its iron thrall;
I have loosened the icicles from the wall,
—Like a beam of light from the eaves they fall.

See how the rescued waters run!
Leaping and dancing in the sun,
They escape—their freedom is once more won.

I have broken the grotto's crystal pile;
Lucid column, and radiant aisle,
And have poured in their depths the sunbeam's smile.

The silent fount in the snowy cave,
Its sluice unsealed, now spouts its wave,
And leaps with a shout from its vaulted grave.

MISCELLANEA.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Sir H. Cockburn was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on Friday the 6th Jan.

After the oaths were administered, his Lordship addressed the Assembly at considerable length. In his address to the students he spoke as follows:—"Early superiority was useful in childhood, but in young men it was almost sufficient to secure a continuance in superiority. Examples pressed readily upon him, but he would only look at the illustrious men they had of late years honored by placing them where he stood—(Cheers.) Francis Jeffrey—(Cheers)—while certainly not beyond the age of many now before him, displayed those literary powers which in a few years enabled him to change the character of the critical literature of the country.—(Cheers.) Macintosh—(cheers)—while yet a very young man, displayed those powers in the very line which enabled him afterwards to break a spear, and that not an inglorious one, with the gigantic Burke.—(Cheers.) Brougham—(Tremendous cheers)—at seventeen years of age, was honored by the approbation of the Royal Society of London for a paper on a very difficult branch of mathematics; and, from the first whisperings of genius, had he not gone on in a series of intellectual achievements, so rapid and so brilliant that they had no contemporary analogy which could be produced, except, perhaps, the military conquests of him who now sleeps at St. Helena.—(Cheers.) Campbell—(Cheers)—while yet a lad in the University, had secured his immortality in the "Pleasures of Hope."—(Cheers.) Lansdowne—(Cheers)—while yet within the age of many now before him, had acquired and displayed those powers which, at twenty-one, raised him to one of the highest stations in the Councils of the King.—(Cheers.)—These were examples which in a more favorable time they were called upon to imitate, and which he hoped would attract their attention and excite their emulation."—*Scotsman.*

THE LATE STEPHEN GIRARD.

(From the Philadelphia "Banner of the Constitution.")

During the whole period of his banking operations, Mr. Girard carried on foreign commerce more or less. His operations were generally directed to long or circuitous voyages. His trade to China, the East Indies, or other countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, was at one time very extensive, as was also his trade to the north of Europe. Several foreign voyages were sometimes performed without the ship's returning home; and hence it may be seen, that the labors of the counting house were not so multiplied as those which are necessary to be performed with much less capital employed in short voyages. To this circumstance, added to very early rising, is to be ascribed the leisure which Mr. Girard enjoyed, and which was devoted to the cultivation of a farm a few miles from the city, which he visited for years almost every day, and where, perhaps he imbibed the golden sentiment which has been ascribed to him, and which shows that he did not consider that he lived alone for himself—"If I tho't I should die to-morrow, I would plant a tree to-day." Indeed he acted uniformly upon this principle; and we learn, that, having lately contracted for the building of a number of houses on the square of ground called by his name, situate between Market and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, he made provisions in his will for their being completed, in case he should not live to see it done.

When we say that Mr. Girard was an economist, we do not mean to say it merely in a relative sense, but in a positive one. We recollect ourselves once calling at his counting-house to see him on business, and were told by his clerk that he was then busily employed in the cellar, cutting up with his own hands his winter's pork, and could not be seen. He entertained no company, lived upon the simplest food, plainly cooked, engaged in none of the scenes or indulgencies of social life; and, being a widower for some years past, without children, his life was a solitary one. His chief happiness appeared to be employment. He was never idle, but was, emphatically a man of business.—He was rigid in his bargains—took care of his sixpences, knowing that the pounds would take care of themselves—and would, perhaps, hold out for the change of a cent as long as any poor man living. This was the result of his habits of early life, and was, in fact, a part of that system and method which he uniformly displayed, and which constituted him the very individual he was. There is no evidence that he loved money. He certainly did not accumulate property for any good it could do himself. He resembled more the Steward of some great proprietor, managing a very large estate for a very moderate compensation, than the proprietor himself. He did not appear to covet honors or fame, and was free from every display of ostentation. His dwelling house was under the same roof with his counting house, in a narrow street near the river (Water street) and in a neighbourhood occupied altogether with stores. His equipage was an old chaise and a sober looking farm horse, and the furniture of his house was of the plainest sort. In personal appearance he was as plain as the plainest citizen; and so entirely free was he from all the pride of purse, that he looked more like a man worth a hundred dollars than ten millions.

This economical style of life, known to every body as characterizing Mr. Girard, has induced some persons to entertain very erroneous views of the influence of his mode of living upon the welfare, of the community. You would hear people say, "It is a pity Mr. Girard does not make a better use of his money—he ought to live more affluently, and, by that means give employment to tradesmen, and other poor people."—It is very certain that Mr. Girard contributed but very little to the support of livery servants, footmen, coachmen, pastry cooks, French restaurateurs, ice cream makers, dancing masters, musicians, play actors, and many other callings, but his income was not, on that account, left unexpended. His fancy was to set in motion the industry of ship builders, riggers, and sail makers, seamen, stevedores and dray men, and of late years, that of carpenters, bricklayers, brick makers, masons, plasterers, glaziers, marble masons and all other mechanics employed by him in building houses. What portion of his capital and income he did not so expend, he lent to others, to be expended as they might see fit; and perhaps it may be said, that not a dollar of his immense wealth was suffered to lie idle. So far from his mode of expenditure operating disadvantageously to the working classes, it has been, of all others, the one which was calculated to produce the greatest good to the community. No part of his income has been spent unproductively—for every dollar which has gone towards the support of industry, there is a dollar's worth, or something more, to show for it: which would not have been the case, had the course been pursued which so many people deem to be the most beneficial. Even the little he consumed himself, in his support, was but the wages of a hired working overseer, or manager, engaged in seeing the property entrusted to his stewardship applied to the most productive purposes. And cannot any one perceive that the superintendence of so frugal and industrious a steward has been the means of accumulating an immense fund in the city of Philadelphia, which could never have existed, but owing to the cheapness with which so large a capital was managed? The sum divided into a hundred portions, could never have produced the same accumulation; and for this simple reason, that, in its management, a hundred individuals or families would have had to be supported, whereas in this case, only one individual was to be supported, and he too, very frugally. Had Mr. Girard been a miser who buried his wealth, had he hid his talent in a napkin, then, indeed, he would have been obnoxious to the imputation of an unfaithful steward. But he did not so—he put his talent to the exchangers where it accumulated for the benefit of the community, more than for himself; and so far as the question of national wealth is concerned, he may be called a good and faithful servant.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BUILT SHIPS.—We have been asked in what the great difference of the price of an American and a British built ship consists; why the former should be so much cheaper than the latter? Our answer is, the difference principally arises from the low price of wood in America compared with England. The shipbuilders' wages in America are perhaps a little higher than in England but not much.—Iron, cordage, and sails are also a little dearer, but these will soon be as low as with us, as the American protective system encourages the growing of hemp and making of iron at home, and consequently, both these branches of industry are in a flourishing condition.—The great advantage, however, of the American shipbuilder is the low price of timber. The pasture oak, the finest description of the white kind, costs in America from 10s. to 20s. For the wood used in England for the same purpose, which is not at all superior in quality, the British builder has to pay from £7 to £8. As for all sorts of deals, they are at least one eighth cheaper in America than in England. In stating that shipbuilders' wages are, perhaps, a little higher in the United States than here, we of course speak of the amount of their earnings in money. If we calculate them in the quantities which they procure of the necessaries of life, we shall find that they are three or four times greater; but of course this fact has nothing to do with our argument. There is another circumstance which gives the American ship-owner a great advantage over the British—he has no duty to pay upon insurance, and insurance itself is much cheaper in New York than in London. The difference, in fact, amounts to five-eighths, or 12s. 6d. per cent. This will make, in the passage of a ship of 400 tons burden, a balance in favour of the American ship-owner of £43 7s. 6d. or, supposing the vessel makes six passages a-year, £260 5s. per annum. Such is the state of things as between the ship-owners of the two countries.—*Morning Herald.*

At Nottingham and Derby, purchases of muskets and other arms are yet made by the working classes, and by persons in the middling ranks of life. A new weapon has been introduced, and, from its superior convenience is much sought after. It is a gun consisting simply of a barrel, without any stock or external lock. A ferule is screwed into the bottom, and a cap on the top, and when painted, it has all the appearance of a moderate sized walking-stick or cane. It carries a half ounce ball; it is fired with a percussion hammer. The weapon carries as well as a musket, and is as convenient as a pistol; and we are assured that it is peculiarly adapted for street fighting. It may be used from windows, and through loop holes with the slightest exposure of the person. The prices at which these weapons are sold, are from thirty shillings to three pounds, according to the workmanship. The majority, however, prefer the musket, which they understand, and which is sold in very good condition, bayonet and all, for twenty-five shillings.—*Examiner.*

WARSAW.—The Anniversary of the Autocrat's accession, was celebrated on December 2d, in all the capital towns throughout his *province* of Poland.

According to the *Asiatic Researches*, a very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the lawyers on either side put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client and not the lawyer who "who puts his foot into it."

THE ELEVEN THOUSAND VIRGINS.—When Conan, with eleven thousand British warriors, founded the kingdom of Armorica or Brittany, in the fourth century, Dionotus, king of Cornwall, dispatched his daughter Ursula with eleven thousand of the *elite* of British virginity to be their wives. The fair adventurers being cast ashore by a tempest among the Picts, and declining their addresses, were sent to Heaven by the ruffians with the double crown of virginity and martyrdom. We do not mean to dispute the truth of the legend; but Cornwall is, no doubt, better peopled now than it was then, and if it possesses at this time eleven thousand handsome marriageable virgins, why—it is a great shame.

The colours of our existence were doomed before our birth—our sorrows and our crimes;—millions of ages back, when this hoary earth was peopled by other fiends, yea! ere its atoms had formed one layer of its present soil, the eternal and the all-seeing Ruler of the Universe, had here fixed the moment of our birth and the limits of our career.—*Eugene Aram.*

BOOK WRITERS.—"It is a hard life we bookmen lead. Not for us is the bright face of noon day, or the smile of woman, the gay unbending of the heart, the neighing steed, and the shrill trump—the pride, pomp, and circumstance of life. Our enjoyments are few and calm, our labour constant. We grow old before our time—we wither up—the sap of youth shrinks from our veins—there is no bound in our step;—it is a bitter life—a bitter life—a joyless life. I would I had never commenced it.—And yet the harsh world scowls upon us—our nerves are broken, and they wonder we are querulous—our blood curdles, and they ask why we are not gay—our brain grows dizzy and indistinct (as with me just now,) and, shrugging their shoulders, they whisper their neighbours that we are mad."—*Ibid.*

"What is the world which we ransack, but a stupendous Charnel-house? Every thing that we deem most lovely, ask its origin—Decay! When we rifle nature, and collect wisdom, are we not like the ghasts of old, culling simples from the rank grave; and extracting sunbeams from the rotting bones of the dead? every thing around us is fathered by corruption, fathered by corruption, and into corruption returns at last. Corruption is at once the womb and grave of nature, and the very beauty on which we gaze and hang,—the cloud, and tree, and the swarming waters,—all are one vast panorama of death!"—*Ib.*

Youth, beauty, pomp, what are these, in point of attraction, to a woman's heart, when compared to eloquence!—the magic of the tongue is the most dangerous of all spells!

A SHORT COMMENTARY.

MATTHEW x. 39.—*He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it.*"

About seventeen years ago, the writer of this article was pursuing his studies at the Academy in the town of L——, in the state of Massachusetts. At that time, he almost daily saw Judge W——," then a venerable hoary headed man, more than sixty years of age. He had for many years been judge of the court of probate, and not less eminent for the ability and integrity with which he discharged the duties of that office, than for his humble and consistent deportment as a professor of religion. Often was he seen in the religious conference meeting, expressing his views of some proposed passage of scripture, or question of Christian duty. A few years since, perhaps not more than four, the temperance cause began to be agitated in that place. Judge W——, now turned of eighty, in the full possession of his intellectual faculties, but beginning to be palsied and infirm in body, so as with some difficulty to hold his pen, at once expressed his approbation of efforts to suppress an evil of such fearful and increasing magnitude.

But says he, "as to myself, I am now an old man; I was a soldier (perhaps an officer) in the revolutionary war: I have ever since been in the habit of drinking a little every day, and now believe it to be necessary to my health. I hope the cause will prosper, but think that I ought not to join the society."

All were disposed at once to concede to him the privilege of continuing to take his small quantity daily, the remainder of his life, and no one indulged the thought that he would ever abuse it.

But when the active friends of total abstinence began to enlist members to the society, they found many, who though not nearly as old in years or in the habit of temperate drinking as Judge W——, had yet taken a little, so long as to persuade themselves it was quite indispensable to their health, and were constantly appealing to the ease of the good old Judge, who had declined joining the society. The cause languished: little could be done, until at length one of the friends of temperance resolved on going to the Judge, and stating to him their embarrassment. After hearing his statement, the venerable old man gave him substantially the following reply:—"If that is the fact, sir, I change my course of reasoning. It is true that I am now an old man, and do not expect to live much longer. Two or three years' life is a matter of small consequence to me. I will die a martyr to the cause of temperance, rather than live the patron of dram-drinking and tipplers. You may put down my name as a member of the society, and from this time I drink no more ardent spirits."

At a subsequent annual meeting of the society, Judge W—— was able to attend, and in an address to the meeting he stated, that since he had entirely abandoned the use of ardent spirits, he *had nearly recovered from the trembling of his hands; his appetite had been better; he had slept more soundly, and his health had in every respect been improved.*

Practical application:—READER, GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

* Judge Walker, of Lenox.

COLONIAL.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, Feb. 25, 1832.

THIS DAY, at Two o'clock, His Excellency Lieut. General LORD AYLMER, came down from the Castle St. Lewis in State to prorogue the Provincial Parliament. The Assembly having been summoned to attend, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—[Here follows a list of 72 Acts, sanctioned by the Governor.—His Excellency reserved the following *Money Bill* for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure:—"An Act for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government for 1832."—His Excellency afterwards made the following Speech to both Houses:

"*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*
"*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"The labours of this protracted Session having been brought to a close, you are now about to return to your homes with the consciousness of having very materially advanced the public business of the Province.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"In His Majesty's name I thank you for your liberal appropriation of the sum of £16 000 towards giving effect to the Provisions of the Bill passed this Session for establishing Boards of Health within this Province, and to enforce an effectual system of Quarantine; and if circumstances should unfortunately render it necessary to create and to support extensive establishments for this purpose, it shall be my earnest endeavour to expend with economy the pecuniary means which your liberality has placed at the disposal of the Executive Government.

"The present Session commenced under such favorable auspices as to inspire me with confident hopes of its termination in a manner calculated to justify in their fullest extent the favorable anticipation of His Majesty's Government.

"The Despatch of Viscount Goderich of the 7th of July last, had been communicated to the House of Assembly, and its contents not only were found to meet the various subjects of complaint embraced in the Petition of the House, to which it is an answer in the fullest and most explicit manner, but the concessions on the part of the Crown were such as to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the people of L. Canada.

"It was natural to expect, therefore, that the Civil List proposed for adoption, as the only advantage sought for in return for those liberal Concessions, would have been met by the House of Assembly in a corresponding spirit.

"The Votes and Resolutions of the House of Assembly on former occasions, still further justified this expectation on the part of the Executive Government; and even had any doubt arisen on the subject, it must have been removed by recent occurrences, which plainly shew that in certain cases the House may be induced to lend a willing ear to proposals for placing salaries beyond the hazard of an annual vote.

"These expectations have nevertheless been disappointed, and that too under circumstances peculiarly discouraging, for the Executive Government on approaching the House of Assembly with the proposal for a Civil List, upon a scale so moderate as to excite universal surprize, has been met at the very threshold of the door by flat and unqualified denial.

"In England at the commencement of each Reign a Civil List is invariably voted by the Legislature, securing fixed and stated Salaries and allowances connected with the dignity and service of the State, during the life of the Sovereign; and yet such a proceeding has never been opposed in principle by the most jealous supporters of the rights of the people, nor is it considered as an indication on the part of the Crown of any distrust of the popular branch of the Legislature.

"It was reasonable and consistent therefore to suppose that the same principle might be adopted, and acted upon with advantage in this Colony, the analogy of whose Constitution to that of the Mother Country is so remarkably conspicuous. The advances of His Majesty's Government having been met by the House of Assembly in the manner I have just described, I now find myself under the necessity, (in obedience to the Instructions I have received,) of reserving this Bill of Supply voted for the services of the current year, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

"The embarrassments resulting from this course of proceeding must of necessity be considerable, but it shall be my anxious study to cause them to be as little felt by the Province as the circumstances of the case will permit.

"*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*
"*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Amongst the many important measures adopted during this Session, all of which are more or less calculated to promote the interests of the Province, I have great satisfaction in noticing the Bill for establishing the Independence of the Judges. I think it necessary at the same time to inform you, that although the principle of this Bill coincides altogether with the views of His Majesty's Government, it contains one or two provisions which imposes upon me the necessity of reserving it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

"The passing of the Bill for securing the Independence of the Judges may be considered as the first practical effect of the Despatch of Viscount Goderich of the 7th July; but the concessions contained in that memorable Despatch are pregnant with still further advantages which it will require more than one Session to bring to maturity.—These concessions have placed beyond the reach of all cavil and dispute, the beneficent dispositions of His Majesty's Government towards this Colony; and the People of Canada may now confidently look forward to years of increasing prosperity, under a Monarch whose mild and gentle sway is felt only through the benefits it confers, whilst the connexion with the Mother country is known only to the Province by the security it enjoys under the shelter of her protecting shield."

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Feb. 27.

THE LATE SESSION.—This Session which opened on the 15th Nov. last, and closed on the 20th February, has been unusually long. The acts passed, although fewer than in Sessions of equal duration in the adjoining States, are more numerous than usual in Colonial Legislatures. In this Province the work of the Legislature is more than double what it is in any other Legislative body, every thing here being done in two languages; there is besides, in our Legislature some want of system, much time lost in unimportant discussion at the commencement, and hurry and inaccuracy follow at the close, when the most important matters are brought to a conclusion. The practice in the Assembly of voting money for local objects on petition, has also encumbered it with petitions, which at this session amounted to about four hundred, for nearly double the amount of the public revenue, forcing the members entrusted with them to neglect matters of general importance, for objects to which they and their electors have a particular interest.

We are also in this Province, in the situation which in England is stiled being "without a Government;" a body of men having the confidence of the Legislature and the Sovereign, devising all the most important public measures to be brought before the Legislature, responsable for their character, and for the execution of them, and firmly and decidedly supported in every such measure, by the majority of both Houses, so long as they retain the confidence of the Sovereign and the country, with the advantage of commanding the services of all the public Departments and Officers, in preparing every thing to be submitted to the Legislature. Without some such system no Constitutional Government can be effective; the public cannot be well served, although in the confusion, individual views, interest and intrigue may. In the United States, for a Ministry, they have been obliged to substitute a Party.

The only matter of surprise is that our Legislature has done so much good, and apparently so little evil: under such a system the good must dominate, and the evil increase. Hitherto the House of Assembly has merely had to resist unconstitutional encroachments, or the absolute denial of its rights, or to complain of flagrant abuses. It had only dangers and difficulties to encounter; therefore, nothing that could corrupt, or give rise to much division among the Members.

The business of the late Session has been retarded by differences of opinion on measures deemed by some ill timed, or not likely to have any proximate practical result, or as being connected with a state of things which no longer exists, and cannot exist, under the proper exercise of the constitutional powers conceded to the Assembly.

Under all these disadvantages, numerous measures of a decidedly beneficial tendency have been perfected during the late Session, while the ordinary Legislative business of the Province has not been neglected. The continued improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, the Rail Road to Lake Champlain, and the giving the Management of their Roads to the Counties, are important ameliorations. The Division of the whole Province into School Districts of a suitable extent for the attendance of children, and giving the management of these Schools to the heads of families in each, with a suitable legislative aid for a teacher, is putting an Elementary Education within the reach of the whole population. The regulating by law the summoning and formation of Juries and providing for the Establishment of Court Houses and Gaols in the Counties, and the holding of Quarter Sessions in each, with a limited Jurisdiction to the Justices of the Peace for recovery of Debts, lays the foundation of an equal and fair administration of Justice throughout the country.

It is to be regretted that the latter Bill, recommended by Sir Jas. Kempt in 1829, has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon. The practice of reserving so many Bills passed by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature is indeed unaccountable; and inconsistent with the declaration of Ministers that the Province is the best judge of what regards its local concerns; it is obvious that if any of these Bills interfered with the interests of the Empire, they may be annulled by the Crown, under the Provisions of the Constitutional Act in three or four months from the time of their passing, while being thus reserved, they are forgot in the Colonial Office, or the sanction refused, on the secret representations, perhaps, of an interested party.

The whole number of bills sent up by the Assembly to the Council during the Session, was about ninety; of them *sixty three* were sanctioned and *nine* reserved. Three bills, originated in the Council, were sent down to the Assembly, and one only of them is passed.—Amongst the bills lost in the Council, is the Judicature Bill, which is reserved for the ensuing Session, and the bill for the repeal of the clauses of the Canada Tenures Act, authorizing the commutation of lands held *en fief*, by which the Seigneurs who now hold waste lands in trust for actual settlers, become the absolute proprietors thereof.

Several important bills failed altogether in the Assembly, particularly that for taxing waste lands and giving the townships and parishes the choice of town and parish officers. The Bill for repealing the clause of the Constitutional Act alloting land for a Protestant Clergy, was put off from the late period at which it was received, to be taken into consideration with the general question of the Crown Lands and the land granting system at the ensuing session.

LOWER-CANADA—PASSENGER ACT.

Masters of vessels sailing from ports of the United Kingdom, after the 15th April next, to pay 5s. Halifax currency, for each emigrant embarked after receiving a clearance from the Customs, and 10s. on each, without such sanction, arriving in Canada.

Two children under 14, or 3 under 7, shall be reckoned 1 passenger—children under 12 months not to be reckoned.

Masters under penalty of £20 not to permit passengers to leave the ship without furnishing a correct list of them, and obtaining a receipt of having paid the duties—list to contain the name of each head of family or single person, with his profession, country, and place of destination—Passenger may land at his request, in the river, on entering his name on the manifest—a penalty of £2 for each passenger not accounted for.

Passengers may remain on board ship after arrival at Quebec or Montreal 48 hours—masters compelling them to leave before that time or taking up their berthing, liable to a penalty of £5.

Pilots not informing 24 hours after arrival into port of passengers having left while they commanded the vessel, to pay £5 penalty.

Prosecutor to be entitled, to one moiety of penalty. [The subsequent parts of the act relate to the appropriation of the duties collected, &c.]

UNITED STATES.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. M'Duffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a long report to the House of Representatives on the subject of the Tariff on Wednesday last, and introduced the following bill.

A bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imports.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all iron and steel, salt, sugar, cotton bagging, hemp, flax and manufactures of iron, cotton and wool imported into the United States, duties of 25 per cent. ad valorem and no more until the 30th of June, 1833, after which the said duties shall be 18 3-4 per centum ad valorem, and no more, until the 30th of June, 1834, after which, the said duties shall be 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem, and no more.

And be it enacted, That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all other merchandize imported into the United States, 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem, and no more, except such articles as are now imported free of duty, or at a lower rate of ad valorem duty than 12 1-2 per centum.

The above bill (which was twice read and committed) was accompanied by a report of considerable length, and said to be of great ability. It will be seen from the concluding paragraph of the report that Mr. M'Duffie and a majority of the committee, occupy no middle ground, but boldly unfurl their flag with the inscription "no protection!"

"Upon the whole, then, the protecting system is utterly ruinous to the planting states, injurious to the western states, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing states, and ought to be abandoned with all convenient and practicable despatch, upon every principle of justice, patriotism and sound policy."

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed the bill making appropriations for the removal of negroes from that State to Liberia by a vote of 76 to 51. It appropriates $35 000 for the present year, and $20 000 for 1833, besides $10 000 for a temporary shelter at Liberia. This is the first time that any member of our Confederacy, coming fairly within the list of slave holding States, has commenced a series of enactments designed eventually to free itself from the curse of slavery. It is an act which reflects great honor upon Virginia, and cannot fail to exert a powerful influence upon other States.

Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York, (Penn.) it appears that *one hundred and nine* murders were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c.—A large proportion of them are recorded as the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.—*N. York Observer.*