

RELIGION.

The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada.

Immigrants, of every religious persuasion, will find their own churches, and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith, among neighbors who sympathize with their views.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Criminal and Civil Laws of Canada, as well as their administration, insure impartial justice for all, and give everywhere a sense of satisfaction. The Criminal Law is copied from the English system. The judges are appointed by the Crown for life; and are chosen whatever Ministry be in power, from those who, by ability, learning, and practice at the Bar, have worked their way to the front rank of their profession.

THE COURTS.—The highest is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. It has appellate jurisdiction throughout the Dominion in criminal as well as civil cases. The other courts of Justice correspond very much with those of England, but are Provincial—the Supreme Court alluded to being the only Dominion Court. There are County Court Judges, Stipendiary Magistrates, Aldermen of cities with magisterial powers *ex officio*, and throughout the country Justices of the peace—all these exercise functions very similar to those of the corresponding holders of such offices in Britain. The system of jury trial everywhere prevails. The expenses of litigation are as a rule less than in England.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA—EAST BLOCK.
POLICE AND MILITIA.

The Police force forms part of the Municipal system, and is paid from Local or Municipal taxes. The Militia is composed of volunteers, and these citizen soldiers show, in camp as on parade, how thoroughly they learn their duties. The people of Canada are attached to their country and its institutions, and their loyalty is unquestioned and unbounded.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The emigrant to Canada does not forfeit his rights as a British subject, but continues under the British flag, and does not require to swear away his allegiance to his native country and his Queen, in order to enjoy the rights of citizenship, or the power of acquiring and holding property in Canada. Every person from the British Islands, who desires to become an American citizen, must take two oaths—one of intention, and one of facts, the latter after five years' residence. These oaths are not simply of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; but also of special renunciation of the status of a British subject. By two solemn oaths the emigrant is thus made to renounce his British birth-right, and in the event of war becomes an enemy of Great Britain. In some States, the great state of New York for instance, a British subject cannot hold real estate without taking such oaths, and cannot in any of the States exercise the rights of American citizenship. As this question o