

and died. I do not know how the pillow came under her. Sarah slept on the bed with my wife. She awoke and cried. I pierced her also in the neck, and the doctor, Lydia Brock, crawled up on the bed, saying something and laughing, I believe. I put my hand on her head, and pierced her in the neck—and this lamentable deed was finished. How could I have done it!

Now I acknowledge, as I have often and repeatedly, that I was not a murderer, and no cause, neither in any manner nor at any time, for doing this deed: I was not jealous of my wife. All her children, without doubt, were mine. She was a good woman and deserved well of me. I cannot tell why I did the deed, except that I was led away.

Before leaving the house I kindled a light to dress me. I left my wife on the floor, having placed the knife in her hand, the children on the bed, the landman by her on the table, with the cards and notes; one of them which I signed, intending to make the impression that Martha, after destroying the children, had herself committed suicide. "Then going out of the back door I crossed the woods to a brook, and there was and my person from my wife and children's blood. I then changed my shirt, which was torn in the struggle, and bloody. The blood on my clean shirt sleeve was my own blood. After wiping myself with the shirt I took off, I rolled it up, carried it to Boston, and sunk it in the water just below the Providence depot.

(Signed) DANIEL H. PEARSON.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Cornwall moved, That the enclosed Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, be now read the third time. Mr. MORRISON moved in amendment, That the following Provision be added to the 11th clause of the bill, by way of rider, and do form part thereof: "Provided always, That for the purposes of this clause, Candidates for examination who shall have attended the course provided at the Medical School, known as the 'Toronto Medical School,' shall be entitled to the like privilege as Candidates who shall have attended any incorporated School of Medicine as aforesaid." Lost, yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. MORRISON then moved in amendment, That the bill be read a third time this day six months; Carried, yeas 31, nays 23.

The House resumed the debate upon the amendment which was yesterday proposed to the question, That this House do concur with the Committee of the whole House on the Resolution reported from the Committee of Supply, And which amendment was, "That the appropriation for the mounted Police force be reduced to £4,500, and the force disbanded at the termination of the month. And the division being put on the amendment, the House divided:

Yeas.—Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cayley, Chrysler, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir Allan McNab, Malloch, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, and Thompson—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Cameron of Kent, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Ferguson, Flint, Fortin, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, John, Lacoste, Attorney General Lafontaine, LaTorrere, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Morrison, Notman, Perry, Robette, Price, Ross, Savard, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Westworth, Taché, Viger and Wilson—29.

The Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto," was read the second and third times and passed.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Mr. HURDIS presented the Annual Report of the Provincial Penitentiary for 1849.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN introduced a bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the succession to real estate held in fee simple or for the life of another in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor, as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties to consideration in the division thereof;—second reading to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Kent, moved, that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the more effectual prevention of intemperance, be now read.

Yeas.—Messieurs Boutillier, Cameron of Kent, Cauchon, Chauveau, Ferguson, Flint, Fortin, Fourquin, Guillet, John, Laurin, McFarland, Morrison, Prince, Scott of Two Mountains, and Taché—16.

Nays.—Messieurs Badgley, Burritt, Chabot, De Witt, Solicitor General Drummond, Hall, Johnson, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of Kingston, Merritt, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sherwood of Brockville, Smith of Frontenac, and Watts—17.

SUPPLY—SEAT OR GOVERNMENT.

Various resolutions were carried, voting supplies. On the question of granting £15,000 for alterations and additions to public buildings at Quebec being put—

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, in amendment, that no sum ought to be granted towards the alterations of the public buildings at Quebec, or for the erection of any new buildings, or for any additions to the Parliament House there, for the purpose of a new Legislative Council Chamber, until proper plans and estimates of the entire work shall have been prepared and laid before Parliament for their approval; that this House may judge whether those proposed shall be of the character which the circumstances of the country require.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, to leave out all the words after "Chamber," and insert "during the present session of the Legislature." Yeas 5, Nays 47.

The House then divided on the amendment to the original question. Yeas 5, Nays 50.

Hon. Mr. Robinson then moved, in amendment to the main motion, that this House is of opinion that no sum of money should be voted for preparing for a removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto, until a joint resolution of both Houses of the Legislature shall have decided on the expediency of such removal. Yeas 11, Nays 14.

Mr. Lyon also moved, in amendment to the main motion, that the sum of £15,000 be granted to Her Majesty, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Parliamentary buildings in the town of Bytown, for the accommodation of the Legislature of the United Canada. Yeas 5, Nays 25.

The main resolution, granting £15,000 for public buildings at Quebec, was then put and carried by 42 to 13.

SUPPLIES.

The ways and means for raising the supply voted, were voted in committee, as follows:—

Out of the Consolidated Fund, £175,448 3 10
Out of the Jesuits' Estates, 2,592 4 7
To be raised by Deb. for 1850, 187,537 14 3
Do. Debentures, on security of Upper Canada Building Fund, 30,000 0 0

£395,614 3 8
Bills were then introduced, to carry these votes into effect.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

MESSAGE FROM COUNCIL.
A Message was received from the Council, agreeing to thirteen Bills, without amendment. Among others, the Bill to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada to be elected in any year after the period fixed by law; and the Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, with an amendment.

Provincial.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS FROM BUFFALO.

From the Colonist of Aug. 9.

Yesterday afternoon the arrival of the steamer was eagerly expected by the people of Toronto, and, as the afternoon was rainy and the atmosphere thick and foggy, there was at least one false alarm by the arrival of a different steamer. At last the Chief Justice hove in sight, when the bells began immediately to ring and every preparation was made to receive the city's guests with honor and distinction. The crowd upon the quays was immense notwithstanding the rain, and the steamer came boldly up to the wharf with the American ensign flying at her mast head, and the English on the flag staff at her stern, amid the firing of cannon and the deafening cheers of the vast multitude assembled. Some time elapsed ere the passengers landed, but at last, by the admirable arrangements of the Chief Constable and others in charge of the conveyances, the stranger visitors were conveyed without any difficulty to their several temporary destinations. We were happy to see so many of the fair sex putting themselves for once under the protection of the British flag, in the shadow of which so many of their distant ancestors had fought and bled. As they passed where we stood, they all seemed in high spirits, and not in the least fatigued by their passage across the lake. Woman has always been, in all nations the great and paramount peacemaker, and we do sincerely hope that by their gentle influence the happy reciprocities of friendship thus begun will be continued and perpetuated by years and centuries of good will, among a people who have one common origin, and who have also, if both would but consider it well, but one common interest.

In the evening the company met in St. Lawrence Hall, and from the very first were numerous. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, and continued up till our going to press: about half-past ten the Mayor of Buffalo entered the Hall, followed by the gentlemen and ladies of his party, the band playing a slow march, when they were severally presented to the Governor General, who occupied a seat with her ladyship the Countess at the upper end of the room.

Much praise is due to Mr. Cumbeffland, and Messrs. Jacques & Hay, for the very tasteful manner in which the room was decorated; and considering the very short time these gentlemen had allowed them for their several tasks, the general arrangement was judicious and proper in the extreme. We mention this particularly, because it was certainly a matter of some delicacy to arrange matters so as to give the two countries their due place and prominence; but, we are glad to say, that no herald or master of the ceremonies, however skilful, could have made a more appropriate and courteous display of the several flags, armorial bearings, and other insignia of England and America, than they did on this occasion.

Every thing seemed to have been studied with the nicest taste, so as to do every honor and pay every consistent compliment due to our distinguished guests.—The British and American flags stood lovingly side by side, and long may they remain so. The English lion and the Columbian eagle sat peacefully in each other's embrace as conscious of their united power, and as if declaring to the whole world that while they were united "touch us who dare."

The assembly numbering about three hundred and fifty was an exceedingly brilliant one, not a little enhanced by the dazzling and picturesque costumes of the British and American officers—but the ladies of both countries claim our especial notice. Nothing could exceed the good taste of their dresses, the suavity and high breeding of their manners, or the beauty and elegance of their figures, while floating over the floor in the mazes of the sprightly dance. We do anticipate that this delightful evening will be the first of a long series of complimentary reciprocations between ourselves and our brethren beyond the lakes.

The supper was served up in the City Hall about twelve o'clock. The Mayor in the chair, supported by his Excellency the Governor General and the Mayor of Buffalo. The whole passage between the two halls was covered in, lighted with gas, and tastefully decorated with evergreens.—The supper and wines were of the most sumptuous and costly description, and reflected much credit on Mrs. Dunlop, under whose superintending care the whole eating and drinking part of this very agreeable drama was judiciously played.

Nothing but the lateness of the hour prevents us from giving further details, but we will be enabled to give the several speeches in our next.

We understand that there will be a review of the troops in Garrison, this forenoon, for the entertainment of the visitors from Buffalo. In the evening the strangers will be received at Elmley House. To-morrow they will have an opportunity of witnessing the prorogation of Parliament, and contrasting the ceremonial with the republican customs of their own Legislatures.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BROCKVILLE.

In consequence of a very respectable and numerous signed requisition to the Mayor of Brockville, a public meeting was held in that town on the 6th inst., to consider the conduct pursued by the Legislative Assembly of the Province towards the Press, and to adopt such proceedings in reference thereto as may be deemed most conducive to the public interests.

From the Statesman.

The meeting being assembled in the Court House, his Worship the Mayor was unanimously called on to preside, and Allan Turner, Esq., appointed Secretary.

1. Moved by Norman McDonald, Esq., seconded by Mr. Beach,

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the right of the Press to be

present at the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, and to be afforded every reasonable facility in reporting the same for general information.

2. Moved by Mr. Dana, seconded by Mr. James Parr,

Resolved,—That any course of proceeding, whether arising from obsolete Precedents drawn from other Countries, from the Legal fictions and technicalities of Law or Lawyers, or otherwise, tending to deny that right, we view as utterly inconsistent with the free spirit of our Institutions—as tending to the establishment of a Secret and irresponsible power dangerous to Civil Liberty—and as opposed alike to the "well understood wishes of the People"—to the free spirit of Inquiry, and to the progress of that sound Public Opinion, by which corrupt power is overthrown, and the sacred Ark of Liberty and Order preserved.

3. Moved by Mr. Skinner seconded by Mr. McKerris,

Resolved,—That this meeting having ascertained from the published votes and proceedings of Parliament, that the following resolution, moved by the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, was negatived by the House of Assembly, by a vote of 70 to 54, expresses its surprise and regret, that a resolution so guarded in language, so mild in tone, and so just in principle, should have been rejected by the Representatives of the People.

That it be resolved, That while it is necessary for the Independent discharge of the high functions of the Legislature, that the privileges of Parliament should remain undefined, and subject to the sole adjudication of the Representatives of the People, in whose behalf these privileges have always been asserted and maintained, yet it is equally necessary, for giving that moral weight to their proceedings which an obstructed publicity alone can insure, that every reasonable facility should be afforded to the public, and especially to those connected with the Press, to be present at their deliberations, and that to meet, as far as practicable, the well-known wishes of the People in this respect, suitable and convenient accommodation be provided, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, in such part of the House as shall be most free from interruption, for those who may be employed by the Press to attend there while the doors are open: subject nevertheless, to the orders of this House.

4. Moved by William Matthe, Esq., seconded by Henry Walsh, Esq., T. C.

Resolved,—That this meeting, in view of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, at a recent date, in their refusal to receive the respectfully worded petition of Hugh Scobie, and others, offered to be presented by Robert Bell, Esq., Member for Lanark, recognize in that act an arbitrary stretch of power which was never intended to be delegated to its members by their constituents; and an encroachment upon the rights of the people which cannot be tolerated without expressing, in language not to be misunderstood, that they, the members of the House of Assembly are the servants of the people, and that they must not assume the power to adopt by-laws, for the regulating the carrying on the business of the House, which embrace any clause whereby the freeman's right of petition shall be sacrificed to guard against an infringement upon the dignity of its members—the best guarantee for which, in the opinion of this meeting, is for the Members of the Assembly in their intercourse with each other to respect themselves.

5. Moved by N. Macdonald Esq., seconded by Mr. Smart,

Resolved,—That the continuance of the Reports, in the House of Assembly, is highly beneficial to the public interest, and they ought in the opinion of this meeting to have all necessary privileges granted to them, for the exercise of their duty, not by *supplication*, but by *positive enactments*, whereby the Independence of Parliament may be fully secured from insult, and the agents of the Press protected from degradation and expulsion.

6. Moved by Allan Turner, Esq., T. C. seconded by N. Macdonald, Esq.,

Resolved,—That this meeting tenders its respectful thanks to the minority of seven members who faithfully represented the views of their Constituents in reference to the rights of the People and of the Press.

7. Moved by Mr. Smart, seconded by Mr. Fitzsimmons,

Resolved,—That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions adopted by this meeting, to the Members for Leeds and Brockville, with a request that they will support the principles embodied therein, in their respective places in Parliament.

8. Moved by Mr. Botsford, seconded by Mr. McMullen,

Resolved,—That a copy be also furnished to the Town Newspapers, for publication.

THRASHING MACHINE AND SEPARATOR.

—We were delighted, on Wednesday last, with an examination of one of Mr. Paige's horse-power threshing machines and separators, in operation on the premises of Mr. S. Hewson, of this City. To compare this machine with the old-fashioned threshers, in use in our younger days, would be something like a comparison of the cylinder, on which this newspaper is printed, with the hand presses *improved* by Ramage, half-a-century ago. Mr. Paige's machine does its work beautifully. It receives the sheaf, and sends forth the grain cleaned, and ready for the miller. Where it is necessary that the grain should be removed from the stalk as speedily as possible, we consider the invention invaluable. The wheat which we saw passing through the machine, for instance, had been very much injured by the weather—the straw was wet and musty, and a very few days would have destroyed the berry entirely. Yet by the use of this machine, the work was done at once, and the grain saved from destruc-

tion. This invention is also a great improvement on that previously in use, inasmuch as the grain is neither cut nor bruised in the operation of threshing and cleaning. We believe that the manufacturers guarantee that 200 bushels a day can be turned out for market, by a span of horses, and five human assistants, three of whom may be boys. We cannot speak in too high terms of this invention, and would recommend it strongly to the notice of our agricultural readers. Messrs. Evans, Brothers & Co. are Agents for this City, and from them every information can be obtained.—Hamilton Spectator.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—Since the 1st May last, a series of peculations have occurred on letters passing through the Queenston Post Office. Suspicions resting on the Junior Clerk of the office, young Stayer, son of the Post Master of Queenston, was arrested on Sunday last, and brought to this town for examination. The proceedings occupied part of three days. We have taken notes of the proceedings, and refrain from publishing them, as they relate to a preliminary examination, and would be unjust to the character of the accused. They will appear in the proper time. We cannot too strongly denounce the conduct of Mr. Stayer, Sen., as a public officer, in not attending personally to the receipt and discharge of money letters. The course pursued by the Post Master of Queenston, and that pursued by the Post Master of Lewiston, contrasted most unfavorably for us. The play pursued by Mr. Freer to fix the robbery on the *offending officer*, was of the best description, and so far as the interests of the public are concerned, will answer every purpose. The Queenston Post Office must be seen to. The men who have absorbed thousands of pounds of public money, cannot, must not, be allowed to wallow in securities, and allow the public to be robbed with impunity. Mr. Stayer, Sen., is the man accountable to the people, and they will see to it that the Government does its duty. We had intended to animadvert on what we consider a neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Freer, but when everything is taken into account, we should perhaps rather praise than blame.—St. Catharines Journal.

MORE LEGISLATIVE TYRANNY.—Col. Gage gave notice of a motion in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday evening, to the effect, that measures be taken for the condign punishment of those Reporters who shall not give correct and impartial reports of the proceedings of the House.—Globe of Tuesday.

BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.—Last night's Gazette announces that the bishopric of Quebec has been re-constituted, and that the same shall comprise the district of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Gaspé only, and be called the Bishopric of Quebec; and her Majesty has been pleased to name and appoint the Right Reverend Father in God, George Josephat Mountain, Doctor in Divinity, heretofore Bishop of Montreal, to be Bishop of the said see of Quebec. A further announcement also states that so much of the ancient diocese of Quebec as comprises the district of Montreal shall be a bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Montreal, and to name and appoint the Rev. Francis Fulford, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said see of Montreal.

DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE.—Sir Allan Macnab assures us he did not throw the roll of paper at Mr. Malloch, in the House of Assembly, as stated in Tuesday's *Globe*—that the member who sat next beside him did the deed. We readily make the *amende* to Sir Allan, and the more readily that he has plenty to answer for his own, without bearing the delinquencies of his neighbors. The paragraph on this affair, to which we have alluded, and a similar one which appeared in a city contemporary, we understand, became the subject of debate in the House yesterday morning, when Mr. Baldwin, very properly, read the House a lecture on the impropriety of the members throwing missiles at each other.—Globe.

Admiral Lord Dundonald, it is said, is about to visit Quebec in the sloop of war *Sappho*.

PHENOMENON.—A New Island 150 feet in circumference, and about 6 feet above the level of the water, has been lately formed on Two Heart River on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Aug. 10, 1850.

This day, at 12 o'clock, noon, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council, when he was pleased to deliver the following:

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

In relieving you, for the present, from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to offer you my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves during the course of the present Session to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the supplies which are requisite for the public service. I shall deem it my duty to apply to them with the strictest economy with a due regard to the efficiency of that service and the maintenance of the public credit will permit.

Hon. Gentlemen:

It will be my study to carry into effect without unnecessary delay, the arrangements contemplated in the Imperial and Provincial Acts, which have recently passed, for transferring to the Colonial authorities, the contract and management of the Provincial Post Office.

I am of opinion that an exchange of products may take place between the several British North American Provinces, to a greater extent than has hitherto

been the case, with much advantage to those Colonies; and I shall avail myself of the powers conferred on me by the Act which you have passed, for the promotion of this important object.

I have had great satisfaction, in transmitting to the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, the addresses passed during the present Session, by either House of the Provincial Parliament, expressive of devoted Loyalty to Her Majesty, and attachment to the institutions of the Province. These addresses represent, I am confident, the sentiments of the great body of Canadian people as truly as those of Parliament.

I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the revenue, and the promise of an abundant harvest, which seems to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province singular facilities for transporting to distant markets its own products and those of other countries, and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare. I had, therefore, much satisfaction in lately visiting, in company with many Members of both Houses of Parliament, a great public work, which forms a link in the chain of water communication, extending from the far West through Canada, to the ocean. The gratification I derived from this visit was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy, on the part of the citizens of a neighboring and friendly nation.

I have also observed with satisfaction the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to railway enterprise, and to the construction of plank and macadamized roads in various parts of the province. I trust then on your return to your respective districts, you will exert the influence which you so deservedly possess in furtherance of these and other measures of practical utility, by directing the energies of the people of this Province towards the prosecution of objects, in the accomplishment of which they have a common interest; the aspirations of party spirit which have exercised at various periods so baneful an effect on its welfare, will, it may be hoped, be mitigated, and its progress, in all that constitutes substantial prosperity, with God's blessing ensured.

The Hon. the speaker of the Legislative Council, then declared, that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday the 19th of Sept., 1850.



GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The great Reform Parliament of Canada, the very quintessence of the wisdom, the patriotism the liberality &c. &c., of the Province, the boast of Radicalism, "the synovure of neighboring eyes," having completed its third session, was on Saturday prorogued by His Excellency in person—the illustrious personages composing this august body, improperly denominated the Lower House, ceasing for a season from their legislative functions, and descending from the dignified and elevated position they occupied in the eyes of their constituents and of the world, to again mingle with the masses, and be subject to all the undefinable, yet not the less grievous annoyances to which men of high rank, of commanding talent, and acknowledged worth, are exposed in their intercourse with the common herd, jostled in the crowd by unwashed artisans and clownish clod-hoppers, or even, horror of horrors! addressed by a Reporter for the Press.

Should our readers deem we attribute to the members of "The Commons House" qualities they may scarce possess, a glance at extracts on our first page, from two radical journals, will obviate their doubts, and prove our appreciation of their merit less than the reality warrants.

That our Legislators have, during the by-gone Session, amply fulfilled the expectations of their constituents, demands no doubt. Reform and Retrenchment have been the order of the day. The Clergy Reserve question, so long a bone of contention, has been settled; the Representation placed on a popular basis; an Assessment Act devised, by means of which every man will become thoroughly cognizant of his neighbor's circumstances; the Government expenditure has been raised only some £160,000; the customs duties increased only some 60 per cent; the local taxes not quite doubled.

Especially has the liberty of the Press been sustained, and the right of the people to be made acquainted with the sayings and doings of their representatives in their legislative capacity—a matter heretofore involving considerable dubiety—been ascertained, and by the liberal and patriotic exertions of Messrs. Christie, Baldwin, &c., placed in a position commensurate with the requirements of the age.

Never, surely, was a larger amount of popular and beneficial Legislation accomplished within the same brief period by the collective wisdom of any land, at so small a charge to the public (not much over £50,000,) and with so little irrelevant or self-serving talk; and the toil-worn members are well entitled to wear the laurels they have so nobly won, amid the hearty congratulations of their compatriots, uncensured by envious tongues—while future legislators will in vain strive to emulate the actings of the great Model Reform Parliament of Canada.

The Governor's speech is quite up to the usual grade of such things. His Excellency offers the Parliament his warm acknowledgements for their zeal and diligence, &c., [a rather undignified quiz]

and gives such prominence to the announcement of his late visit to the "New Cut" and his having been disappointed of a gratis feed at Buffalo, as to make it evident that he considers these as the incidents of the by-gone Session chiefly deserving of notice, and most worthy to be held in remembrance.

RAILROAD FROM GALT.

The annexed Act, empowering the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch to Galt, is a boon to that district of country that may scarcely be overestimated:—

"An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch Railroad to the Town of Galt."

Whereas the Town Reeve of the Town of Galt, in the County of Halton, has petitioned the Legislature that the Great Western Railroad Company may be empowered to construct a Branch Railroad from their main line to the said Town, and the said Great Western Railroad Company have, by petition, expressed their readiness to construct such Branch, and have prayed to be empowered to construct the same, and it is expedient to grant the prayers of the said Petitions: Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That the said Great Western Railroad Company shall have full power to construct and make, and to work and use a Branch Railroad from such a point on the main line of the Railroad they are now empowered to construct, as may be found most suitable, to the said town of Galt, and that all the privileges, powers and rights vested in the said Company with regard to the Railroad they are now empowered to construct and all the duties and obligations imposed upon them with regard to the same by the Acts incorporating the said Company and the Acts amending the same, and all the provisions of the said Acts which are susceptible of such extension, shall extend and are hereby extended to and with regard to the said Branch Road, as fully and effectually as to the Railroad the said Company are now empowered to construct, to all intents and purposes; and the said Acts shall be construed and have effect as if the said Branch Railroad had been mentioned and described in the said Act of Incorporation as a part of the Railroad and Works which the said Company were thereby empowered to construct.

DIVISION COURTS BILL.

(UPPER CANADA.)

1.—Preamble—Propriety of consolidating previous Acts and repealing those now existing when the present Act shall come into force.

2.—Existing Division Courts &c. to remain till altered and proceedings commenced, to be continued under this Act.

3.—Not less than three nor more than twelve Division Courts to be held in each County or Union of Counties—one in each City and County Town—a Session to be held once in two months in each (or oftener at discretion of Judge.) Judge to fix times and places of sitting.

4.—Quarter Sessions may alter the number, limits, and extent of Divisions. Resolution not to be rescinded but by a larger number of Justices than that by which enacted at any previous Session.

5.—Divisions of each County, times and places of holding, and all alterations, to be recorded by Clerk of the Peace, and copy of entries, when made, transmitted to Governor.

6.—Quarter Sessions to number Divisions.

7.—Judges of County Courts to preside over Division Courts in their respective Districts, and are ineligible to seats in Parliament, or to practise as Attorneys, &c.

8.—Judge, in case of illness, to appoint Deputy, who must be a Barrister—to intimate appointment to Governor. Clerk to adjourn Court from day to day in case of detention of Judge or Deputy, till arrival.

9.—Judge to appoint Clerk and one or more Bailiffs—removable at pleasure—for each Division—Aliens and Lawyers ineligible.

10.—Clerk, under approval of Judge, may appoint Deputy in case of sickness.

11.—Clerk shall administer all oaths required by this Act, in his own or any other Division Court in Upper Canada.

12.—County Treasurer to be Receiver General of Division Court Fees, receiving 4 per cent. on gross amount. Clerk and Bailiff to be paid by fees. Judge's salary £250 to £500 at discretion of Governor in Council—having regard to population, &c., of District—and who may also increase or diminish the amount. Salaries of present Judges to continue as now established.

13.—Duties of Clerk and Bailiff, with proceedings to be taken in event of default of the former.

14.—Clerk and Bailiff's fees to be those in Schedule A, or in any Schedule of reduced fees authorized by Act. Table of fees to be hung up in Clerk's Office. Fees to be paid in advance of every proceeding. Bailiff neglecting to make return in time required by law, of any summons &c., to forfeit fees, which forfeits to go to fund.

15.—Clerk to make return of fees, fines, &c., to County Treasurer periodically, and to pay over fees &c. (at least once every three months) to Treasurer, to form part of General Fee Fund, to be applied towards payment of the Salaries of Judges.

16.—County Treasurer to render account of intrusions and pay over balance to Receiver General twice a year.

17.—If fees of Division Courts of any County be insufficient to meet disbursements, difference to be paid from Consolidated Fund.

18.—Treasurer's accounts to be public accounts, and to be audited.

19.—Proceedings in case any Treasurer or Clerk resigning or removed, shall refuse to pay over moneys in his hands.

20.—Proceedings in case of the death of any Treasurer or Clerk having moneys in his hands.

21.—In suits brought by a Treasurer, his acting as such to be *prima facie* evidence of the fact.

22.—Treasurers, Clerks, and Bailiffs to give security for due performance of office, and payment of moneys received, at discretion of Judge.

23.—Jurisdiction of Division Courts not to exceed £25 in cases of debt, breach of contract &c., £10 in torts to paragon chattels, and to real property where the title does not come in question. In cases where payment has been contracted to be made in labor, goods, &c., when the debt is over due the Judge to order payment in money;