

embark so much capital in a manner that will save him from heavy pecuniary losses. Having by the first edition been a considerable loser, we are glad for his own sake to see that, before risking a second, he has taken measures to ascertain the extent of support which he may expect to receive.

The Canada Directory for 1859-60 will (if published) consist of about 100 pages, containing complete Directories of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, &c., and the names of the business and professional people in over 1300 different localities. In the Miscellaneous Contents will be found,—

A Complete Post Office Directory, corrected to the latest moment.

A Table of Railway and Steamboat Routes throughout Canada.

A Tabular view of the Periodical Literature of the Province.

A Directory of the Provincial Banks.

Tariffs of Customs of the Five Provinces—of Great Britain—and of the United States.

Population, Finances, Trade, &c.

Educational Departments, with Statistics.

Sketch of the Geology of Canada.

The Militia, Active and Sedentary.

Government and other Public Officers.

Crown Lands—Crown Land and Timber Agents.

Abstract of certain Acts affecting the Public generally.

Patents of Invention.

Lists of the Clergy of all Denominations.

Law Courts, Terms, and Legal Officers.

Members of the Legislature, with Electoral Divisions.

Standing Rules of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of Private and Local Bills.

Collectors of Customs, Out Ports, Ports of Entry, &c.

Statistics of Emigration.

Agricultural Societies.

Incorporated Companies.

Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages.

Registrars, &c., &c.

All orders to be addressed to John 'Lovell, Publisher Canada Directory, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

DELIVERY OF JUDGMENTS—MICHAELMAS TERM.

The following are the days appointed for the delivery of the Judgments of this Term :—

Queen's Bench.—Tuesday, 14th December, 12 o'clock ; Saturday, 18th December, 1 o'clock.

Practice Court.—Same days.

Common Pleas.—Monday, 13th December, 12 o'clock ; Saturday, 18th December, 12 o'clock.

The case of *Ross v. Strathy*, in other columns, will be read with interest by members of the Profession.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CONSTITUTION, LAWS AND LEGAL TRIBUNALS OF CANADA.

(Continued from p. 225.)

Passing once more to the jurisdiction and powers of the Intendant, we find them about this time still further extended.

The successor of M. Hocquart was M. Begot, whose appointment was made in 1748 ; his jurisdiction was extended to Louisiana and all the lands and islands in North America dependent on New France. His powers were : to take cognizance on complaint of the Military and others ; to redress all practices against the Royal service ; to take cognizance of crimes ; to preside in the Sovereign Council ; to support inferior Courts from the encroachments of the Sovereign Council—in all such proceedings to follow the edicts and customs of Paris ; to regulate, jointly with the Council, Police Fairs, Sales and Purchases, &c.

In addition to all these responsible and important duties, he had the distribution of public money for army service, and sovereign jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases affecting the Revenue. He was, in fact, the Court of Exchequer of the country, and in this respect possessed powers more extensive and more important than now possessed by the Barons of the English Court of Exchequer. The Sovereign Council and all others were enjoined to aid him in the performance of his duties, and if necessary to use force and arms. He had the power to summon what in England would be called the Posse Comitatus, or power of the county. From this enumeration it may be learned how gigantic were his powers and how supreme his position. He was, in truth, with the exception of the Governor, the first man in the Colony. Nay, in many things he was superior even to the Governor.

The Governor at this period was the Count de la Galissoniere. He was a man of much quickness of apprehension and undoubted energy of character. He made exploration of the country to the westward of Quebec, and urged the Imperial Government to organize settlements between Quebec and Detroit. His advice was neglected, and not only so, but he was himself soon superseded by La Jonquiere, who held a previous commission and who when on his way to the Colony had been captured by the English.

La Jonquiere was a grasping and unusually sordid person. Instead of consulting mainly the good of the colony, his sole aim seemed to be the aggrandisement of himself, his friends and relations. Indeed, money was his object, and he was not over scrupulous in the means of acquiring it. Hence, more than once the public revenue was made to suffer in order to supply his rapacity. The result was his recalculation ; but before his successor arrived he himself died at Quebec on 17th May, 1752. It was found at his death that