

to five dollars. If, however, a clergyman of the Established Church lives within 18 miles of either of the parties about to be married, a magistrate cannot officiate in this capacity without violating the laws of the country. All persons intending to be married by a magistrate, must give him notice of their intention, at least three weeks before the day appointed for the celebration of their nuptials. When the magistrate has received this notification, he is required to signify the same to the public, by placing a printed or written note on the door of some frequented building, for three successive Sundays or holy-days.—For every summons, whether in civil or criminal cases, issued under the hand of a magistrate, he obtains sixpence; for a warrant under seal, five shillings; and, for a judgment and execution given in the Court of Requests, four shillings. But the acquisition of money is, the only advantage derived by the magistrates from their office. Influence they cannot have, in a country where such a degree of equality prevails, and where every man, however humble his fortune, considers himself quite as good as his neighbour, though the latter be loaded with distinctions. And honour can seldom attach itself to men, whose exalted situation serves only to expose their ignorance to ridicule, and to mark more strongly their lamentable inability to direct their endeavours for its successful attainment. A magistrate in any country, but more particularly in Canada, where his power is so great and his