

which seemed to affect him... As regards myself, I thought my duty to state to His Excellency the fears which I entertained to present an account of my losses, inasmuch as my exile to Bermuda might be an obstacle to my just demands.

I thanked His Excellency, and confiding in the faith of the Government, then I did as the rest of my compatriots, and I presented an account of the losses which I sustained. I was directed, Mr. Editor, learn it by the discussion of the hon. gentlemen of the Opposition, who were then at the helm of affairs.

From the Globe. UPPER CANADA CHANCERY BILL.

1. The Act of Upper Canada, VII. Wm. c. 2, whereby the judicial powers of the Upper Canada Chancery Court are exercised by a single judge, is altered, and the jurisdiction is to be exercised by a chief justice, to be called the Chancellor of Upper Canada, assisted by two Vice-Chancellors.

2. The Chancery shall have precedence next after the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and the Vice-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellors, must be barristers of not less than 10 years standing at the bar.

3. The tenure of office is "during good behaviour," but any judge or judges may be removed upon the address of the two Houses of Provincial Parliament, subject to appeal to the Privy Council.

4. The Judges of the Court to take an oath of office.—Form of oath. The judges shall sit together in Court, the Chancellor presiding, or, in his absence, the senior Vice-Chancellor.

5. The jurisdiction and power of the Court to continue as heretofore, but to be exercised by three judges instead of one.—At the moment of the Act going fully into operation, the three judges shall proceed with all matters then depending, in the same manner as the present one judge would have done.

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tion should be made at this late day. After a general amnesty has been proclaimed, no man should be proscribed for the opinion then entertained; for I sincerely believe that those who took an active part against the Government of that day, are now that the entire management of our own local affairs has been conceded, as good and loyal subjects as any other portion of the population.

Entertaining these sentiments, if my constituents do not fully approve of my conduct, in strict conformity to the principles heretofore advocated, I will, on an intimation thereof, cheerfully resign not only my situation as a member of the Government, but my seat as a member of the Legislature, and gladly retire into private life.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

From the Globe. UPPER CANADA CHANCERY BILL. ABSTRACT.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

We give, in this day's impression, the resolutions agreed to by the Reform portion of the meeting held at Port Robinson, on the 15th inst. They are the composition of the meeting; that the quiet and peaceably disposed portion of the people thought it better to hold their discussion separately.

We were not present, as we had been kindly informed, by a Magistrate, that he had good reason to believe that a breach of the peace would be committed; and not having any particular fancy to make a target of our body, for loyal Orange balls to be fired at, we stayed at home.

A more deliberate insult has never been offered to the people of the Niagara District, than that by the Tories of this town. It was not enough for them, by the Orange men, to prevent discussion, at the meeting held at Port Robinson, to prevent the same men up to Port Robinson, to prevent fair and honorable argument on the question at issue, and the moment they returned from the meeting, they telegraphed their victory to the Orange men, and to their friends at the seat of Government.

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MAGISTRATES—COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Our amiable and imaginative contemporary of the Toronto Patriot, complains that some great rebels were sometimes made magistrates.

Yet some of the leaders of these very movements were immediately converted into Magistrates, Conservators of peace, law and order among Her Majesty's liege subjects on the accession to power of the Hon. Robert Baldwin.

This recalls to our mind a very curious fact connected with the qualifications of a Magistrate. We should esteem it a great favor if the Patriot would be kind enough to inform us, if he be in a position to do so, whether the parties to whose appointment as Magistrates, he takes exception, were capable of distinguishing the scalp of a wolf from that of a chameleon.

THE RECIPROcity BILL. During the debate on the second reading of this bill in the Legislative Council, on the 13th inst., the hon. Mr. Leslie stated that the exports from Ontario to the Province to the United States, in 1848 amounted to:

Table with 2 columns: Product, Value. Includes Produce of the Forest, Agricultural Productions, Live Stock, Sundries, and other articles.

During the year ending 5th Jan'y 1849, the value of the exports from Quebec and Montreal was £1,748,167 10s 11d.

The duties paid on their importation into the United States have had to be borne in part by the Canadian producers, who have been compelled to accept a less price in consequence of the duty standing as an obstacle in the way of their free access to the American market.

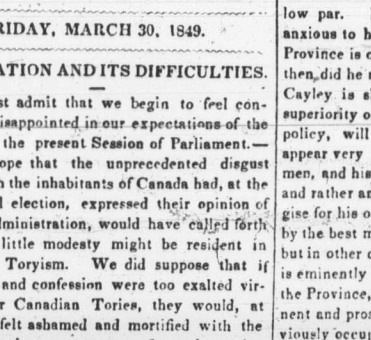
THE TORy PRESS. The Toronto Patriot, who has gained for himself the distinction of being the Marat of the Canadian press, continues to excite the mob to outrage.

He says, that if McKenzie's Gallows Hill and white-feather notoriety—did receive any personal injury from the hands of ruffians after arriving in Upper Canada, the publishers of the Patriot must be held legally and morally responsible for the same.

tolerating of such speeches is not an unjustifiable waste of the public money?

It must be borne in mind that these speeches do not amount to anything, are not intended for anything except to fill up the time—to impede the progress of the Government—to heap up expense and retard the business of the country.

A gentleman of veracity from Port Robinson has just informed us that many of the desperadoes employed by the Tories to overawe the reformers at the late meeting were armed with pistols and other deadly weapons!



FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1849. LEGISLATION AND ITS DIFFICULTIES. We must admit that we begin to feel considerably disappointed in our expectations of the results of the present Session of Parliament.

We did hope that the unprecedented disgust with which the inhabitants of Canada had, at the last general election, expressed their opinion of the late Administration, would have called forth whatever little modesty might be resident in Provincial Toryism.

THE FIFTY MONSTER INDIGNATION MEETINGS!! The Tory journals are boasting that Cayley's clap-traps have amounted, in all, to fifty! We do not dispute the truth of this statement; we feel rather disappointed that they have been so few.

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