

will of a nation, whether by a party or by a government.* There ought, therefore, to be in every nation, a method of occasionally ascertaining the state of public opinion with respect to government.—*Erskine's Speeches.*

* Upon the opinion of this eminent Jurist, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada—the Colonial Secretary of 1835, and all their confederates, engaged in the Rectorial outrage against the general will of the people of this Province, were GUILTY OF REBELLION, while Lount and Matthews were comparatively innocent men, of whom it may justly be said, "they were MURDERED according to law."

"It is far more difficult to maintain liberty than to acquire it. It may be gained by a momentary elevation, by the power of transient enthusiasm; but it can be maintained only by constant exertion, virtue, harmony, vigilance, and the hard victory over selfishness."—*Ruttech.*

MASTER AND SERVANT.

THE ACT TO REGULATE THE DUTIES BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT IN UPPER CANADA, passed in 1847, was intended to supply a grievous want, and to promote, by a definition of duties the general interests of society. It enacts that verbal as well as written agreements between master and servants or laborers, for the performance of duties, are binding, provided the verbal agreement shall not exceed one year.—Persons having entered upon service, who refuse to go to work, leave the employ, or disobey the commands of those they have engaged to serve, or their representatives, or injure the property of their employers committed to their care, are liable to punishment by one or more Justices of the Peace, by fine or imprisonment. The Act provides for the regulation of taverns and lodging houses, in connection with servants: and declares, that any tavern keeper persuading laborers to confederate to secure high wages, shall be deprived of his license, and liable to be fined; and any boarding house keeper guilty of a like offence, shall be subject to fine or imprisonment. Tavern and boarding house keepers have no power to detain the wearing apparel of any servant or laborer in pledge for any expenses incurred, for an amount exceeding 30s—upon tender of, which sum, or any less sum due, they must be given up. This provision does not apply to other property of the servant. Informations of contravention of the provisions of the Act, must be taken on oath by one or more Justices of the Peace, who are empowered to punish by fine or imprisonment, and costs; such fines to be applied to the purposes of the District, Town, or City, and not to exceed in amount £5, or in duration one month, and not be less than one day. Should a fine be inflicted, and remain unpaid, the offender may be committed for the time limited by the conviction. For the summary punishment of offences, it is further provided that parties committing breaches of this Act, may be punished in any District in which they may be found.

The servant is protected by a provision, giving the Justices power, where there has been neglect or ill usage on the part of the employer, to

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