

weight of Canadian influence. But this ought not to be done by a rough and careless hand. The tree ought to be pruned in a way to secure its growth, and to yield more fruit. The governor, by erecting new townships, where English interest is pre-

their own forms, to the present day. It is a case of aggravated forgery, extracted from the Jersey British Press of 14 January last. "The grand enquete," it says, "assembled that day to decide on the guilt or innocence of Thomas Dumaresq, and Peter Coutarcaux: Their accusation stated that since they had entered into partnership with Messrs. Joshua Lerrier, and John Wm. Dupré in October 1820, they had been guilty of the crimes of forgery, robbery, swindling, and breach of confidence, having drawn, in fictitious names, several bills of exchange, for considerable sums, and discounted them at the bank of Lerrier, Dumaresq, & Co. The prisoners, persisting in their innocence, the depositions of the witnesses and other documents were read, from which it appeared that Dumaresq and Coutarcaux had written letters to which they forged the signature of Mr. John Poingdestre; with the view of deceiving Messrs. Lerrier and Dupré, and that they had made alterations in others, with the same view. That they had counterfeited, under fictitious names, bills of exchange, to a large amount, which they had discounted at the bank of Lerrier, Dumaresq & Co. that many bills entered on the books of the said bank, as having been drawn on Mr. Poingdestre of London for £40, £45—and £ 60 sterling each, had been changed by Dumaresq into £400, £450, and £600. and that, in forging the signatures of Ph. Duval, and Jean Coutanche, they had further defrauded the said bank of £2000, sterling. The Lieutenant-bailiff, M. Marett, having, after hearing the evidence, recapitulated in a precise and luminous manner the whole of the proceedings, the enquete were about to retire, when it was further stated that other frauds, not mentioned in the accusation, were attributed to the prisoners, and that the total loss sustained amounted to £18,000. sterling. At a quarter past ten the enquete retired, and after twenty minutes consultation, returned into court, when the prisoners were declared to be "more guilty than innocent of the crimes laid to their charge." The court then proceeded to pass sentence, which was to be pilloried two successive Saturdays for one hour, and on the second Saturday flogged by the public executioner in the customary manner, and then banished for ever from the island." Here, according to the French island laws, there was no jury, the evidence produced was written, and not oral, and the punishment for repeated forgeries was pillory, whipping, and banishment. Yet this island is part of the British empire as much as Canada is; and notwithstanding all this is wholly repugnant to the British system of laws, and particularly so to