J. H. JONES.

hand a notice of notion had been given in the Assembly of the Island of St. Lucia. For an application to be made to the home government to allow them to participate in the advantage of the Coolie immigration, on the condition that they make the Coolie immigration, on the condition that they make the necessary provision to defray the expense.—St. James's Chronical State of the System. It is the first Riding of York, spoke of the existence of the law of equal division of property in France, and he would ask hon. gentlement to compare the state of society in that country with that of England, and they would see the effects of the system. It is the first Riding of York, spoke of the existence of the law of equal division of property in France, and he would ask hon. gentlement to compare the state of society in that country with that of England, and they would see the effects of the system. It hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the necessary provision to defray the expense .- St. James's Chro-

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. On the 26th of December the King of the French opened the Chambers. The King delivered the following speech :-"At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily com-

a mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between

tain to testify to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory or France and myself. I have gathered in the sentiments that duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional like.

"You are, Messicurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous given to me in this great town and by the flattering manner in state of France. You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit, and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the State for the well-being of

"Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberations.

"In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children, and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Anmale, with a Princess, who already was related to us by so many ties, have been for me and mine a lively

"Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many lahours, and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself, I have devoted my family to the service of my country. Tolay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fouryears been the object of our constant efforts. I feel conadent that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the teward of our mutual devotedness, and be, too, the honour of ies of "Vive le Roi!" interrupted some of the passages of

the foregoing speech, and were renewed at the close

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday are chiefly orcupied in discussing the Royal Speech. The avoidance in that document of all topics calculated to create irritation does not appear to have produced the desired effect. The opposition press, leaving the document itself, which was wholly unassailable, have been pleaseed to particularise its omissions, and to address themselves more especially to them. They pretend, moreover, that the Speech was coldly received, an assertion which is fatly disproved on much more trustworthy testimony.

The result of the election of a President on Friday, proves how like the proportions have been presented playing the clause prescribing a religious congregations to non lands, by other time the proportion of th little influence these "blatant" revilers of the cabinet really West Gwillimbury.

have in the Chamber. On that day M. Sauzet was chosen Second reading of Mr. Thompson's Bill to create two new of more trivial importance. ay, under the presidency of M. Sapey, for the purpose of majority by which M. Sauzet was elected as a test of the popularity of ministers.

without any of the expense, it provided to attach the townships which were now sought to be erected into two Districts, to those

Of the nine presidents chosen eight are ministerial, and of the secretaries six are ministerial, and three belong to the oppo Parliamentary Election. sition .- St. Jumes's Chronicle.

CHINA.

(From the Speech of Sir H. Pottinger, before a Meeting in

With respect to my proceedings in China, I have already had such frequent opportunities of speaking in public on that subject, that it is now hardly necessary to trouble you with any further observations connected with them. I will, however, on this occasion say, that when I was graciously solicited by her Majesty to fulfil the important duties that attach to the situation of envoy to China, I proceeded there not with any determination of forcing upon the Chinese any terms disagreeable to them, after the great object of the operations had been accomplished by the perfect success of her Majesty's arms, but I went rather with a determination to act after that triumph as an umpire between the two nations, and I have the pleasure "this day six months" be added thereto. Commissioner Ke-Ing, than whom, I believe, there does not and influenced those negociations and characterised his conduct him and the Chinese character generally justice—make his dispatches and letters public. If those dispatches and letters were published, it would not only astonish you, but all the world, to find such sentiments as they contain expressed by one who n we have been in the habit of considering a selfaccluded Chinese mandarin. One great point which has been alo dwelt upon in the treaty which I concluded with the Chinese, my exertions, and did me the honour of requesting that, in case

In Jamaica considerable diversity of opinion at the propriety of the Coolie immigration; and it now appears probable, that the Assembly will persist in the vote they came to, not to increase the number beyond the 2000 for the first year, in order to test the experiment. On the other hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the first year, in order to test the experiment. On the other hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the considerable diversity of opinion as to the necessity of the condition of the school.—Ib.

I shall give you his enlightened opinion as to the necessity of the condition as to the necessity of the condition of the school.—Ib.

In one of his beautiful letters, to which I have before alluded, be says—"The lower class of our people are prone to ill-treat the would be their ruin. It was urged that this law had been in science competent to support the reputation of the school.—Ib.

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In one of his beautiful letters, to which a power of acting at all.

We ourselves concur with the Charter, by virtue of which alone he has the power of acting at all.

We ourselves concur with the Charter, by virtue of tions with other nations, I believe it to arise, not from any religious feeling on the part of the Chinese; on the contrary, I manded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object think that prejudice is of another description altogether, and marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and that it arises from a fear in the minds of the Chinese that we and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honor to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

When such a sweeping proposition as this was introduced upon the might abuse any intercourse with them for political purposes; and when that feeling is once removed, as I trust it soon will, then I have no doubt that China will be found coming forward, then I have no doubt that China will be found coming forward.

"It is better to bear the ills we have, "My government was engaged with that of the Queen of as she ought to do, one of the first nations of the earth. The Great Britain in discussions which might have given reasons to extent of trade and consumption in China is so very extensive, fear that the relations of the two States might have been affected; that if I were to state it, some persons would deem it incredi mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between ble; and in cotton especially, and manufactures of cotton, the demand England this happy accord, which guarantees the the returns-as to how the Chinese are to pay for these arti-During the visit which I paid to the Queen of Great Bri- cles. This is a subject which will necessarily depend very much for its explanation and a perfect understanding of its bearing, upon time alone; but in the meanwhile new demands will be created, and the Chinese people will be taught, I trust, by our conciliation and kindness, to have those new demands. have been expressed to me additional guarantees for the long These are some of the results which will be produced by the treaty. That those results will follow I have not the least doubt, but I fear that in describing them to you I have delayed too long. I will not further trespass upon you, but I request that you will all, individually and collectively, accept my sin-"My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly and eere, my warm, my grateful, my heartfelt thanks, for the honour which you have done me by the reception which you have

## Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 27, 1845. Hon. Mr. FERGUSON rose to put a question to the Hon. Inspector General. There was no measure of greater importance, none towards which the eyes of the people of Canada were more anxiously directed than the University Bill. Nor was there any measure that could be introduced that would give satisfaction to the public, until that was disposed of; and he hoped that in the press of affairs which occupied the Ministry, that measure had not been overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Morris said the Hon. gentleman (Mr. Ferguson) must be aware that be (Mr. Morris) felt as much on the subject of the University question as any Member of the House, and he supposed the Hon, gentleman would do him the credit to say that he believed that to be the case. He could have no hesitation in saying that the Council had been unceasing in its Jabours to mature the Bill, and it was still proceeding with them; but as there were so many measures which demanded their attention, it was impossible to throw them all aside to tance to any of them. He could assure the Hon, gentleman, however, that in the course of a few days the Bill would be ready, and he would be able to submit it to the House.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 27. The following Petitions have been presented, praying that

President by a majority over M. Dupin of 177 to 129; M. Districts from the Counties of Haldimand and Kent.

Odillon Barrot being only able to command 15 votes, a proof that the majority of the Chamber is determined to support M.

Districts from the Counties of Haldimand and Kent.

Mr. Solicitor General Shenwood opposed the Bill. There were already in Upper Canada 22 Districts, requiring 44 Cir-Guizot not only on momentous questions, but even in matters | cuits annually, and 88 Courts of Quarter Session. If two new of more trivial importance. The careful avoidance in the speech of vulgar clap-trap would account for its reception having been less noisy than usual The Chamber met on Satursive machinery of separate Districts. In a measure which ting the four vice presidents and secretaries; and the result | would be brought before the House to-morrow night, all the proved how utterly absurd is the pretext for regarding the advantages of separate Districts were conferred upon these places

Upon the motion of Mr. Sherwood, it was ordered to be resist so tyrannous and unjust an exclusion.

the equal distribution of intestate estates in Upper Canada. Mr. Roblin moved the second reading. This measure,—as our readers will be aware,—has for its

object the abolition of the Law of Primogeniture as it affects this Province, in cases where property is not disposed of by Mr. JOHNSTON moved, in amendment, that all after the word

of stating that I found those attached to the mission in China who fully concurred in my views, and I had also the happiness to be met with a corresponding feeling by the Chinese High Commissioner Ke-Ing, then whom I believe there are Commissioner Ke-Ing, than whom, I believe, there does not now existing in the Upper Province, and, therefore, this bill exist an individual with more statesmanlike views in any country in the world—a man feelingly conscious of all the amenities of life, and particularly alive to that feeling which actuated and no good reason had ever been found against it, neither had and influenced those negociations and characterised his conduct throughout. I could, if it were admissible in such a society had ever complained of the law, but the introducer of this meaand on such an occasion, relate to you instances of Ke-lug's sure, and an alteration in it had been a pet scheme with him conduct as would astonish you; and I trust that on some future
like that of vote by ballot was with an hon. gentleman opposite,
occasion her Majesty's government will—if it were only to do
him had had a seat in parliament. This bill had been, upon a for-mer occasion, opposed by Mr. Baldwin, when Attorney General for Upper Canada, and he hoped to see him oppose it now.— The votes of the members for Lower Canada ought not to be

Mr. Gowan, after referring to the practice adopted by anwas the throwing open of the trade with China to all other nations to the same extent as with us, and this point you are

Perfectly aware I could not have succeeded in effecting without
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The farms of Upper Canada, in six cases out of ten, did not contain more than 100 acres, and if any one of these was dite. ty is not of itself sufficient to cause them all at once to change their habits or relinquish their usages. I am satisfied of this, however, from all I saw among them whilst in China, that if treated with kindness by England and other European nations that may receive the child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and that would be the practical effect of the law. It that may resort to China, they will, in due time, with God's had asked what there was to prevent the eldest son taking blessing, enter into all our social feelings as perfectly as other nations, and participate as fully in that friendly intercourse which is so desirable between man and man. Whilst speaking upon this subject to the great body of the merchants of one of the greatest ports in the world—as Liverpool undoubtedly is, I feel the importance of the state of the whole property, and paying to the others, upon their arriving of age, their proportion of its value. But the hon, gentleman did not remember that some of the children might marry and die when minors, and their right become vested in their children, and how then could this system the importance of the whole property, and paying to the others, upon their arriving of age, their proportion of its value. But feel the importance and propriety of impressing upon those who hear me the necessity of requiring from all those who on their methods are their methods. Another objection was, that, in consequence of the shifting nature of the population, and where there were their part repair to that distant land, that they should, in their so many heirs, it would be a matter of impossibility to perfect thereourse with the Chinese, constantly study kindness and titles. He contended that if the system of division of property ation, particularly towards the lower classes of that em- were introduced, it would deprive the children of the pro-One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and support of the eldest son, who was now their protector and

blood relation of the Emperor, and a first-class mandarin, you will see the importance which attaches to this conciliatory conduct, and you will not, I am sure, think that I am travel-behind her. And this was to be attributed to this very division of property. He (Mr. G.) was in favour of the English system, press upon those who are about to leave the shores of England in charge of your ships and merchandize for China, the necesin charge of your sups and incommendation in the control of the co have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The With respect to the prejudice which exists in China against and under it she had attained to a pinnacle of renown which no necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile that intercourse, such as we should look to in our communication. before that house, praying for an alteration in the law, then it would have been its duty to have investigated the matter; but when such a sweeping proposition as this was introduced upon

tives were to attempt to alter their laws, without petition from the inhabitants.

We regret our inability to publish in full the speech of the Hon. gentleman, as it contained much sensible and practical observation, and was based upon sound and constitutional prin-

Col. PRINCE addressed the House in favour of the measure Dr. Dunlor expressed his disapproval of the projected al-

After Mr. MERRITT had spoken in behalf of, and Messrs. ERMATINGER and M'CONNELL in opposition to the motion of Mr. Roblin, Mr. Baldwin made a few remarks in favour of the principle of distribution; and, in commending the prece dent to this effect which obtained in the adjacent republic, alluded to the United States as "that great country who tutions must exercise a great influence upon those of this colq-ny." On this infelicitous appeal, Mr. MEYERS, who followed, made this very correct reflexion: —He (Mr. Meyers) disavowed the principles expressed by the Member for the 4 h Riding of York; he denied that the institutions of the United States ought to have any influence over those of this Colony; the people of Upper Canada recognised no influence but that of the Mother Country; they were born under, and have been supported by, British Institutions, and they were determined to

was developed. The question, at the close, was put upon Mr.

Johnston's amendment. Ayes 28; Nays 28.

The Speaker, then growth a state of the progress of affairs in Carlon and local importance.

The present progress of affairs in Carlon and local importance.

The present progress of affairs in Carlon and local importance. longed to a much greater length, nothing of additional in The present progress of affairs in Canada, is politically
The Speaker then gave the casting vote in favour of the speaking, most satisfactory and encouraging. The cricis is

The question was then put upon the original motion as amended. Ayes 43; Nays 10.

The House then adjourned. The House of Assembly last night d'sposed of several of the orders of the day with tolerable celerity. The motion of Mr. Papineau, seconded by Mr. Smith, Attorney-General, for addressing her Majesty to recommend an alteration in the Union Act so far as respected the use of the French language in legislative proceedings, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Laurin brought forward his bill for allowing Clergymen to vote at elec-tions, and introduced an amendment disqualifying Clergymen from voting who received any emoluments from Gover This he withdrew, and Mr. Price, supported by Mr. Baldwin, introduced another amendment to the effect that no Clergyman should vote in right of any property he held as a part of his benefice. After a long and warm discussion, this also was negatived, and we understand the Bill to pass the Committee, simply repealing the clause of the act of last session disqualify ing Clergymen from voting. Capt. Williams also amended his Bill for enabling religious congregations to hold lands, by omit-

SECTARIAN ANIMOSITY.

not be lawful for a clergyman to vote upon any land, glebe, or estate which be held and enjoyed in virtue of his office.

Now this enunciation of principles was perfectly cone

upon which they bordered, for all purposes excepting that of ening it.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sherwood, it was ordered to be read a second time, this day six months. Ayes 28; Nays 17.

Mr. Williams's Bill relative to Religious Societies in Upper Canada was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Thursday next.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday Estates' Bill.

Mr. Price did not deny the main charge, but talked a great deal about his conscience and sense of justice! He was supported by Mr. Bablwin, but not by Mr. Lat ntaine, who said, that he regarded the question apart from religious considerations.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday Estates' Bill.

Mr. Price did not deny the main charge, but talked a great exception was triumphantly rejected.

Nor is the nature of the opposition the only thing to be taken into account. The relative strength of parties before the dissolution should be compared with the present state of things. Before the dissolution the exception was triumphantly rejected.

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ither natural or acquired, have been from time to time pitch. forked into the Commission of the Peace with the most ruthless disregard to the pure administration of justice, and to the bitter injury of the peace and security of their locality. We write not from personal or party feelings, but from a profound onviction of the necessity of calling public attention to the

Commission creates him a judge of everything—he tries all been resorted to with success by the Radical candidates, manner of actions and complaints, trespasses on lands, claims were on the late dissolution got over with tolerable quietness. for money, damages for slander, criminal conversation, &c. &c., and occasionally indulges in an ejectment or the adjusting of a maintenance of order and the security of the freedom of elec-

that in the hands of the unscrupulous it becomes a powerful returned, and no immediate riot or disorder occurred. Afterwards, however, and, as our correspondent writes, "two days guise of fees, costs, &c. Our readers would hardly believe after the opening of Parliament," and "while the discussion of them as to the shameless extortion occasionally practised under protection of Her Mujesty's Commission. A rapacious Justice and an active Bailiff are unrivalled in their ability to fleece a lish Roman Catholics are resident, by an asssult committed

country for all the Smiths, Browns, and Greens required .-The defendants appear and on hearing the charge state that they require some dozen of other Smiths, Browns, and Greens o testify their innocence. An adjournment takes place, the parties are all bound over for another day, and off starts the Bailiff with a fresh batch of summonses to drag in a dozen hearing-it turns out "frivolous and vexatious" (to all but the Justice and Constable) and the parties are advised to settle "on son to apprehend any serious violation of the peace.

The disaffected feeling which has been so zealous

Canada, and the public are fleeced at a rate of which few people have any conception. It is notorious that many men in the We are of course aware that the charges here advanced are only applicable to a class of Magistrates well known throughout the country, and that there are numerous Justices wholly free from the slightest imputation of the kind.

We shall be glad to see the attention of Government speediy attracted to this wide-spread nuisance. We desire to see the Commission of the Peace purified, but on no party princi-There are honest men and vagabonds on both sides, and e desire to see a general sifting of the wheat from the chaff.

No man, to whom the fees of office are an object ought, in our humble judgment, to be in the Commission. are or ought to be honorary. We do not object to a Justice receiving fees for work actually done, but we should take care to select men, placed by fortune above the temptation of making work for the sake of the fees—and plenty of such are to be found among both Tories and Radicals.

A complete revision of the present system is most desirable. We should be glad to see the system of Stipendiary Magistrates introduced on a judicious scale. Every densely settled locality ought to have some one Magistrate within a reasonable distance, of skill, intelligence and activity, paid for attending o the administration of justice, and bound to act with promptitude when required. We are satisfied that the public w be considerable gainers in pocket by the judicious introduction of occasional salaried Magistrates under the immediate supervision and control of Government. We hope to revert promptly to this subject .- Toronto Patriot.

We find by the Aurore that four of the political exiles lately returned from Australia have presented an address to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking him in warm terms and friends. They have also addressed the Hon. D. B. Viger to his own style when commenting on a recent proceeding of

Island, so as to interrupt the traverses below the initial of the commissioners' Street, a most remarkable thing at this early ability. It would not, however, be becoming or proper in Chief Justice Vallieres to become an agitator in opposition to that

Literary and Historical Society, on Thursday evening last, was ginally constituted," but which, although having no "legitimate well at tended by persons of all classes of the community; and that one general feeling of satisfaction seemed to prevail. The cloquent and beautiful essay read by the Rev. H. Scadding, on the advantages of public discussion to youth, was listened to with the advantages of public discussion to youth, was listened to with the other arrangements of the He could tell the members for Lower Canada that the people of the Upper Province would not be satisfied if its representation. A report was read, embodying the objects College, and we venture to assert that the Observer would not be satisfied if its representation on last, which will come under discussion on be much better pleased at having the College under the management of the Upper Province would not be satisfied if its representation. described in our last, which will come under discussion on be much better pleased at having the College under the man Thursday week next, and to which we shall probably recur. ment of those Trustees than under that of Dr. Bethane. filled .- Herald, Feb. 3.

> the Council, held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it was finally stitution, as it would be in the hands of the Governors of the determined to purchase the Montreal Water Works for the sum of £50,000 carrency, in conformity with the provisions of Institution, and who have had to incur peruniary liabilities in the Act 7th Vic., cap. 44, and his Worship the Mayor was order to do so. Believing the conduct of Chief Justice Valauthorised to adopt the necessary measures for carrying the lieres with regard to this perition copied elsewhere to be unimsame into effect .- Montreal Guzette.

From the London Times, of Jun. 1.

Of the many various and pressing topics of intelligence which have formed the material of the last American mail, the Canadian news is, either in interest or importance, second to none. The affairs of that great colony-a dominion surpassed in physical extent by but one other, and in political importance ably by none, of the posessions of the British Crown-are rapidly becoming more and more influential upon the genera public feeling and the tone of public opinion in Canada are not only becoming themselves an important item in the aggregate of opinion, the weight and bias of which mainly decides the character and principle of government which are to prevail for the time being, but they have also a peculiar and local impor-

over, the battle is fought and won. We are in possession of the accounts of the opening of the session of Parliament—of the election of Speaker—of the Governor General's speech of the debate on the address, and the amendments moved on the answer to it-and of the division of the House, and rejecion of amendments. The election of the Conservative Speaker, Sir A. N. MacNab, and the answer to the address were by small but decisive and increasing majorities. The Speaker was carried by a majority of 36 to 33, and the answer to address by 37 to 31. In a house so small this difference is we conceive, amply sufficient for the working of the Government. But the actual balance of public opinion, even within the walls Parliament, is, on all main questions of policy, probably a much greater one in favour of Sir Charles Metcalfe and of his manly defence of constitutional principles, than is indicated even by the above numbers. The amendments moved on the address were of a very mild class of dissent. Sir Charles had alluded to a very sore point of "Responsible Government"—a point in which the artillery of the Radical party was, by their own played upon themselves-in the following short and undeniable

"I will continue to administer the charge which has been intrusted to me by our most gracious Sovereign according to the acknowledged principles of our provincial constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community. On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of the administration, immediate efforts were made by An attempt fatal to the Bill [Clerical Voters] was made by the people. Notwithstanding my incessant exertions to supply Mr. Price, who moved the insertion of a proviso, that it should those vacancies, I regret to say that extraordinary obstacles

The insertion of this provision was denounced in strong terms by the Conservative members, as a blow aimed at the Church of England, who would alone be affected by its operation, since in no other congregations did ministers hold life estates. The Solicitor General in particular accused Mr. Price Their amendment went merely to the effect that the "delay". of being actuated by a feeling of hostility to that Church, and spaken of by His Excellency comprised and consisted of a shaving introduced the measure only with the object of weakthe main question. They could not deny that his Excellency rector in the Upper Province, and he called on the House to resist so tyrannous and unjust an exclusion.

His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community the main question. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community the main question. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community to suffer from any calumnies with which he may be assailed, either by the Observer or any other print in this city.

mustered 46 to 23, exactly 2 to 1, in the Provincial House of Assembly. It was in the face of a majority such as this against him, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has won and holds the against him against him, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has won and holds the against him against h tracy throughout the Province ought to claim the serious attention of the Executive. We are not exaggerating when we And how has he won it? Simply by adhering in reality to the state that the Country Justices of Canada (with many honourable exceptions of course) are a curse to the country, and need a most thorough cleansing. Men of the lowest order of intelligence, pos-essed of the smallest modicum of capability trines only while it served their own selfish ends. No more bitter enemy have they, as facts have shewn, than those very principles of which they once so loudly vaunted. Responsible Government is not the perperual dominion of a clique: it is its most decided and dangerous foe.

We are sorry, however, to be obliged to add, that it appears Magisterial system.

An ignorant Justice is a special plague to his neighbourhood.
For miles round his influence is felt and recognized in nine cases out of ten without question or dispute. He fancies his aim for dower.

The most mi-chievous part of the Magisterial authority is, stituency was fairly polled, the two Conservative candidates ome of the details with which we and many others could favor the answer to the address was being carried on by the exon a well-known member of the Conservative party, which A complaint is made before some "Justice Shallow" of some ended in the death of one of the assailants. This event seems, trumpery assault or scuffle at a "bee" or a fair. Summonses as was natural, to have produced great excitement. An open are issued in due form for the accused and all the witnesses the accusers can think of—the Bailiff starts off scouring the placarded all through the streets, and the intervention of the troops alone prevented an open outbreak. The municipal elections, however, which shortly ensued, did not pass without further bloodshed. A riot took place; the military were called in; one man of the Conservative party was shot, and several others wounded, by the mob; and sixteen or seventeen persons Bailiff with a fresh batch of summonses to drag in a dozen nore farmers from their work. The cause is at last ripe for seems, however, to have terminated for the present all disposition to further disturbance; and there seems, indeed, no rea-

ing which has been so zealously disseminated by Messrs. Baldwin, Mackenzie, and Papineau, and which it would be a gross perversion of terms to exalt by the designation of political or "party" feeling, has doubtless taken commission of the Peace derive a considerable portion of their subsistence from the fees acquired after the fashion above designation of political or "party" feeling, has doubtless taken great hold of the lower classes, and it will no doubt require much time to eradicate it. It is, infortunately, an intelligible spirit enough to any disconcerted or poverty stricken population. Who is "out" or who is "in," or whether the Government is "responsible" or arbitrary, or any other refinement, is not a matter of much interest to the poorer population of any country; but tell them, whether truly or falsely, that they are oppressed and enslaved, and they understand you at once, and may be obtained by letter (post paid) addressed—Box, No. 284. pose to them, even though it amount to the severance of an at the Office of this paper. empire, and involve in its ultimate consequences the comruin of themselves and all other parties concerned in any shape or degree whatsoever.

Witness the Repeal agitation in Ireland-witness the pre sent events in Canada. There is, however, a retribution in these things, and that a certain one. The time assuredly comes round, sooner or later, when the mistake or wrong recase of Canada, it will turn out, or rather that it is in fact now or either of the undersigned, without delay. turning out, that even the original attempt to deceive is unsuccessful. The people, as a whole—particularly the intelligent and educated classes of the people—have already refused to be taken in.

M'GILL COLLEGE.

The Montreal Pilot contains the following stringent remarks upon some comments of a Dissenting paper called the Observer, blished in that city, upon that much maligned Institution, McGill College : ] As the Observer has thought proper to run a tilt at us for

our "splenetic effusions," and for being, we presume, "a reckfor his exertions in procuring their restoration to their homes less partizan," we shall perhaps be excused for calling attention to the same purpose. This is as it ought to be. - Mont. Gaz. the Chief Justice of Montreal, a gentleman who is beloved and We are happy to see that the course of instruction in the Medical School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the adance. Chief Justice Vallieres de St. Real is ex-officio a Gover-

period of the year.—Ibid.

THE WEATHER during the present week has been cold, with the wind mostly from the North East, and occasional falls of snow. On Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero. At Fredericton, the same morning, it is stated in the Head Quarters to have been twenty-seven below. at ten minutes before six o'clock—a degree of cold seldom experienced in New Brunswick. In this City, this morning, snow the college is a complete the proper of the College. He has expressed no opinion whatever on the subject, and we respect and others ought to respect, the delisation from interfering with a Church of England Institution of which he has accidentally become a Governor. We say "a Church of England Institution," because we hold that the at ten minutes before six o'clock—a degree of cold sendon experienced in New Branswick. In this City, this morning, snow is fulling thick and fast, but the temperature is moderate.

About noon to day the wind changed to the N. W., from which point it blows strong, and we have now a clear sky, with every appearance of a nipping cold night.—St. John's (N. B.)

Courses Saturdan January 18.

Church of England Institution, because we hold that the will" of Mr. Tuition to Janior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework in the Governors of the University petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Act which constitutes certain Trustees of Masters for Deawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Liverany and Historical Society of Toronto.—
the Royal Institution, which Tru tees have notoriously been usual Terms.
Fach Your We are gratified to be able to state, that the meeting of the the trusts, ends, objects, and purposes for which they were ori Towels; all of which will be returned. The room, which accommodates 100 persons, was comfortably filled.—Herald, Feb. 3.

MONTREAL—We understand that at a special meeting of College is not made as available in the hands of the Royal Inpeachable, we cannot but condemn the flippant and unjustifia-ble remarks of the Observer, which are calculated to mislead its enders, and which at any rate are not becoming the character of a journal which undertakes to lecture others for "splenetic ins" and "reckless partizanship." The Chief Justice is called the "stalking horse" of Dr. Bethune, who comes forward to aid that gentleman "in his crafty and sints er designs," who "nauseating hypocrisy," whose object is "an augmentation of foppery and buffoonery," and whose course is "a partizan But to cap the climax, the Chief Justice and probably Dr. Bethune, have become personally responsible for it ney to carry on the Institution, and our meek and religious cotemporary says, "and we hope they will be obliged to pay it too out of their own pockets." Surely these are not the sentiments that animate any respectable body of the opponents of the present charter of M'Gill College, We shall not speedily orget an observation made by that truly consistent Reformer, Peter Perry, E-q., at the Toronto Dinner :-"What," said he, "is the meaning of this term 'Moderates,' or how is it applicable to those who assume it? In what are

Truly Chief Justice Valtieres may exclaim-save me from spienetic effusions" of the Observer, if the article to which together with a large supply of we have referred is a sample of his moderation.

We cannot conclude without offering a few remarks on the assertion, "Chief Justice Valliers must know that the Charter is a fraud upon the will." We have alleady explained, and we 6th Nov. 1844 trust clearly enough, that the Chief Justice has nothing whatever to do with the matter, but to perform, to the best of hi ability, an onerous duty throst upon him against his will. But admitting, as we are disposed to do, that the Charter is a fraud upon the will, to whom are the public indebted for it? Why in Merca to the immaculate Trustees of the Royal Institution. They were named by the late Mr. M Gill as his Trustees, to carry out be given. his benevolent object, and which, all who have read the will must be convinced, was that a college should be endowed from his means in an University, which he anticipated would be established on the broad and liberal principles that the Royal Institution was originally intended to carry out. These Trus tess abandoned their tru-t, and applied for a royal charter, which vested the management of the college in other hands. And yet it is these trustees, who are responsible for all that has taken place, that are now taken under the special protection of the Observer, and his amiable friends the Herald and Gazette, with whose "enlightened and liberal articles" he has become so enamoured. For our part, we look upon the Royal Institution and its Trustees precisely in the same light as Chief Justice Vallieres, as an incubus on the University, no matter under what management or upon what principles it is to be conducted. Be the charter amended, or he it maintained as it is, the peti-tion of the Chief Justice should be acted on.

We have said nothing on the subject of the recent dispute in the University, which has led to the dismissal, as perhaps we should say, attempted dismissal, of the Rev Dr. Lundy, are not sufficiently acquainted with facts to venture on forming any opinion on that subject, but this we can say most unhesiwhatever Chief Justice Vallieres has done, has been under the influence of the purest and most honourable motives. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community

# SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

vernor General has be

Law, and Benjamin Robert Ottley, of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, Gentleman, to be Public Notaries, in that part of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, 31st January, 1845. His Excellency the Covernor General in Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, Resident Agents for the disposal of public Lands ; Allan Macpherson, E-quire, of Napanee, for the Midland

Peter Carroll, Esquire, of Hamilton, for the Gore district, John Carroll, Esquire, of Zorra, for the Brock district, C.

And Ramond Bourdages, of St. Thomas, for the district of St. Thomas, C. E.

#### EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman holding

an official station in Toronto, who receives into her family a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters, -having now the assistance of a Ludy from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well pri wishes to increase the number of young persons under her charge.

Her establishment being intended to be a family on a larger

scale, her husband is the head of that family; and he extends to the other young people that daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own children. The religious principles incule ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the Carechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotions and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare themselves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

The Lady herself conducts and takes a share in their ordi-

and so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, cheerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others, which characterize the Christian gentlewoman. The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an

English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing, French, Italian, and German.

Post Office, Toronto, -or may be seen by personal application January 28th, 1845.

### NOTICE. A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to

ansmit the same, duly authenticated, to FRANCIS M. HILL Go, who is authorized to adjust the same; and all person venges itself, and exacts reprisals. The people awake, and find out that they have been deceived. But we believe that, in the Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT,

PETER DIEHL.

THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON, JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Executors. Kingston, 22d January, 1845.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in town or country. For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

# GOVERNESS.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. MITION in the following Branches of Fdocas & s. d. tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 0 Music ...... 1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Clas es, under Ten Years of Age-Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Papil. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her cave, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, N.B. - School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. OHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Struet, Toronto. As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of the n, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO

Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

TERMS:

The Old Countryman...... 0 15 0 "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 "

The Albion ...... £1 10 0 per annum.

TERMS PER QUARTERS

August 12, 1844.

as TAILOR. Apply to

The Misses M, would also avail themselves of this opportuthey moderate? Most certainly they are not moderate in their nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just received their

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, ELEGANT MILLINERY,

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Sa Book-keeper in a temperature twenty years' experience S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Genin Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-November 8th, 1844.

SITUATION WANTED.

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active busines A habits, iv desirous of employment as Salesman and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctionee

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its

branches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

References to the following gentlemen: —Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder. Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. A. McMORPHI, Montreal, 1st February, 1845. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church.

&D" Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

BRITISH MAGAZINES,

REVIEWS, &c. PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will need with extensive encouragement, and especially as the will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs, Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-London Quarterly Review ...... 1 2 0 per annum Foreign and Colonial " ......... Westminster Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) ..... 1 10 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 Dublin University Magazine Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)... 1 16 0 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL King Street, Toronto JUST, PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC,

FOR 1845,
MBELLISHED with a bandsome STEEL ENGRAVING (size 16 × 8 inches), of the NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

January 8, 1845.

And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present Hone of Assembly, &c. &c.,—forming both an useful and ornamental appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's,

bourg; A. Davidson's, Ningara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal

PRICE 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King-Street 388 391 Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Or-

ders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes hi exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders

being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

BIRTH. On Sunday the 25th Jan., Mrs. Wm. Hepburne, of Chipnawa, of a daughter.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 6: R. Garrett Esq., add. sub. and rem. (No. 5); Lord Bishop of One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and which should be impressed upon those who repair to China the large of your ships and merchandize, is the conciliation of the little which each would receive would take away from them to lower classes of the Chinese, and the importance of this point will be best understood by the opinion of one of the Chinase, and be expended to the best advantage. It clinical Medicine and Surgery, and on Botany. The competition for these chairs appears to be open to all the medical men.

One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and support of the eldest son, who was now their protector and division for the charge of instruction in the latter world. The control of the charge of your ships and merchandize, is the conciliation of four cettereships in the Faculty of Medicine, namely, or Assistant in a School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the addition of four cettereships in the Faculty of Medicine, namely, or Assistant in a School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the addition of the little which each would receive would take away from them that the which each would be drawn forth under other that the thing country is the conciliation of four cettereships and on four cettereships and on four cettership and on the first cettership and on the conceives himself and on the first cettership and on the conceives defined by the addition of the little which each would receive would take away from them them them them them them charges and the conceives and cettership and on the first cettership and on the

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