

the present unsettled state of Europe, in which every American is involved, as appears by the blockade of Lisbon.

His son and heir, Robert, born 1822, was an attaché to the British embassy at Madrid, from July, 1844, till May, 1848, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland. He now sits in Parliament for the borough of Leominster.

The career of Sir Robert Peel can scarcely be said to have been that of a successful statesman. Adopting in early life the opinions of a party whose influence was declining, his whole existence has been a struggle of courage and ability, against the depressing influence of a too powerful opposition. His memory is not associated with any very great measure. In the restoration of a metallic currency his course was dictated by others; and in the measure of Catholic emancipation, the chief merit of the decision is due to the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Robert's claims to distinction rest on the "amplification" of the Fossil statutes, and the improvement of the Fossil. It is to his power as a Parliamentary debater that Sir Robert's reputation mainly rests. His style of speaking was clear, vigorous, unambitious, forcible and varied, and eminently adapted to the business of debate. In this there was no speaker who pretended to his equality with him, none who knew his audience so thoroughly, who put his views in so convincing a form, or who managed to cast so plausible a veil over the errors of his party, or the inherent weakness of his cause. With such talents for business, and so many personal accomplishments, by which to win adherents, his premature and lamented death has deprived the country of a friend,—of one, indeed, who will be long remembered, as the firmest opponent of reckless innovation, and the most zealous promoter of what appeared to him to be a safe and salutary reform.—Colonist.

THE BUFFALO VISITORS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Niagara rounded the point of the Peninsula, and was mistaken for the Great Falls, and a great crowd of people rushed towards the wharf. A Telegraph notice was just then received stating that the visitors would not arrive till six in consequence of the rain which fell heavily during the greater part of the afternoon. The people were therefore, obliged to retrace their steps. At six the citizens were again notified of the approach of the Buffalons, and great numbers gathered along the Bay Shore. The fire companies and national societies, but the rain prevented any display to boast of. The American flag was hoisted on the new City Hall and at several other points, and nothing was to be heard but the "yanks" on every body's tongue. Carriages were in waiting and conveyed the visitors to the Hotels at which provision had been made for their reception, and where they will be entertained as guests of the city during their stay. A grand ball came off in the new St. Lawrence Hall, fitted up at no little expense for the express purpose. A canvas covered passage through the new market and across the street to the old City Hall, had been fitted up to enable the party to pass without exposure from the heat of the sun, which would have laid in the latter place. The ball room was lighted with the splendid gas Chandelier belonging to the House of Assembly. As we went to press at an early hour we are unable to describe the appearance of the evening, but have no doubt all parties enjoyed themselves prodigiously. This kind of "reciprocity" is a good sign of the times, we like it exceedingly. The House adjourned early to give members an opportunity to attend to their private business and prepare for the ball. We understand the prostration is put off till Saturday. A Review of the troops comes off to-day on the Garrison common, and an entertainment at Lord Elgin's this evening. The Toronto Press has a dinner at their brethren of the Buffalo Press on Saturday.—North American.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Parliament has at last been prorogued. The most remarkable feature of the session, as far as the public is concerned, was the great interest manifested in the debates, and the common mode of the left, and they may now be spoken of without the least fear of a reprimand. Well, well, if members of Parliament have privileges in Session, the people have privileges when the members are out of Session. This thought is gratifying—rather, amusing, but we give the titles of many of the bills passed and sanctioned as we had space at command, when the *Globe* of Tuesday reached us.

We will not, in this number, enter at any length into the history of the past Session. If our expectations have been, in any manner, disappointed, we must bear it patiently. This will not however, keep us from agitating measures which tend to the public good, and the progress of Reform. We have no republican sympathies, but it is our duty to see the people of Canada exercise the rights of freemen as freely as they do across the river. It is charged against the people of Canada, and we admit there is some truth in the charge, that they do not think for themselves. That they are prone to be carried away by the bumptious leaders. Are there no other parties against whom this charge can be brought, say, and with as much truth, too? Let the history of the past Session tell.

The present government is powerful either for good or evil. Some of their old supporters have dropped off, and there is no doubt that if Lord John Russell's feeble doctrine be adhered to a larger session must take place. It may be, as parties stand at present, and we believe it is, that there are no other men in the Province capable of forming an administration which would last for six months. The ministry should, however, that as "sands make the mountain," so will a "continual dropping wear away a stone." If we grant a session take place next Session, as has taken place during the last Session, the ministry may find the mountain of opposition increased, and their own foundation stones rather insecure.

There is only one way to succeed, and that is by moving onward in accordance with the wishes of the people. Let them do this, and they will receive the people's support, and we have yet confidence that this course will be pursued, when the government reflect on their position.

In reference to the "Ministry and their measures," we refer our readers to an article from the *Huron Signal*. We also call

attention to an article from the *Hastings Chronicle*, and we can only state that it is our determination to support the ministry in every way possible, but this determination must not be understood as leading to support them in every measure, whether good or bad.—*Brackville Record*.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850.

ROBERT BALDWIN AND THE ELECTION OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

We have no pleasure in differing in opinion with any of our respectable and esteemed contemporaries of the Reform Press, and on questions of minor importance we occasionally refrain from expressing an opinion, merely to avoid an unpleasant antagonism with our political friends.—There are, however, some questions involving matters of such deep interest as demand the serious deliberation and the unequivocal expression of the opinion of every man who is capable of entertaining an opinion. Of this class is the election of Local Officers by the people. Nearly the whole of the Liberal Press of Upper Canada has declared in favor of this change, and a large portion of it has been numerically severe on the Hon. Robert Baldwin on account of his opposition to Mr. Perry's Resolutions on this subject. We have been, through life, an advocate of popular power and popular institutions. In short, we have been always too democratic for the time and circumstances, and for the great bulk of those with whom we associated. We have advocated Universal suffrage—self-government—cheap and intelligible legislation, and an equality of civil and religious rights and privileges. Nay, time has been when we contended, and would almost have suffered martyrdom in defence of the mere abstract or first principles of human rights and civil government. Time and experience have a happy effect in cooling down the ardour and enthusiasm of sanguine imaginations. We think we are not less liberal now than at any former period of life, but we are more practical. We could very easily be convinced now that there are certain abstract or first principles of society which would work badly under certain circumstances, and that so long as these circumstances continued, it would be very impolitic and unphilosophic to advocate the adoption of these first principles. We believe for instance, that the Indians may be physically or even morally, as good as a Scotchman, but generally, he is intellectually inferior, and hence, though the Indians has unquestionably an equal right to his life and freedom, to the protection of the law, and to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry—yet, he has by no means an equal right to vote in the election of a Professor of Mathematics or Agricultural Chemistry in the Provincial University. We think we are not less liberal because we refuse a privilege to a man, after he has given unequivocal proof that he is incapable of exercising the privilege. We think we are not less liberal because we cannot unite with our brethren of the Reform Press in condemning Mr. Baldwin for opposing Mr. Perry's Resolution for the popular election of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace. Mr. Baldwin must certainly be supposed to possess a mind of his own—he has given sufficient proof that he has a mind—and we do not perceive any great stretch of liberality in the conduct of those who would refuse him the free exercise of that mind—who would trammel it down as a mere party machine. We have no faith in this doctrine of a man voting mechanically with his party. There is no freedom of mind—no exercise of thought in such mechanism. We are extremely democratic, and yet, we would not vote for taking the appointment of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace out of the hands of the Executive.—Every Government requires official patronage—and even the most Democratic Government that has ever existed, viz.: the American Republican—possesses at this moment, an amount of official patronage far beyond anything that has ever existed in Canada. Besides, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace are Officers of much responsibility—they are capable of exercising authority either for much good or much evil. We declare emphatically, that they should not be political partisans. And from the specimens of popular elections which we have had in many places in the Province, as for instance, in the St. Andrew's Ward of Goderich, we have too much reason to believe that if Mr. Perry's principle were adopted, certain sections of the Province might occasionally be annoyed with incumbents in the shape of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, who have nothing more to recommend them than the mere fact that they are violent partisans of some political faction. Such an occurrence is to be avoided as a serious calamity; and as we are not aware of any injury which society suffers from the Government patronage in these offices, we could not, under our present convictions, unite with our brethren of the Press in demanding for the people the power of electing Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace. We would have voted against this part of Mr. Perry's Resolutions. It is probable that we would not have opposed these Resolutions on the same ground assumed by Mr. Baldwin—we would have said nothing about the "privileges of the Crown," because we doubt the wisdom of adding this argument against the demand for popular power, especially at the present time, and under existing circumstances. But we would have come out boldly with the naked truth—we would in the first place, have pointed to the amount of official patronage still retained by the Government of the neighboring Republic;—and in the second place, we would have referred to the mortifying fact, that the County Council of the County of Carterton, with the Hon. Hanmer Finsbury at its head, as Warden, had literally voted itself out of existence, simply on the ground that its members were incompetent to manage their own affairs, or at least, the affairs of the County!

This, and a few such instances, would have developed the great fact that the Institutions of the country are already too liberal for the intelligence of the people in certain sections of the Province. If the fees paid to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace are too exorbitant, have them reduced. But as it is obvious that Government requires some servant to each county with whom

it can officially and confidentially correspond, we are of opinion that the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace should, for the present at least, be allowed to remain as Government Officers.—But even supposing that these officers ought, as a matter of equity, to be chosen by the people or by the Municipal Councils, that, we think, is no justification of the censure thrown upon Mr. Baldwin by his oppositors. We cannot on any account be persuaded of the propriety or morality of a man voting invariably with other men's views, or, as it were, voting by the lamp to please a party. We will ever advocate the right of private judgement; and, believing that Mr. Baldwin was never pledged to support anything resembling the substance of this part of Mr. Perry's Resolutions, and believing also that he has a mind of his own, and is capable of exercising it, we feel inclined to justify his vote in this case, and his vote on the Medical Bill exactly on the same principle that we justified Mr. Cameron's conduct in reference to the Representation Bill, namely, the sacred right of private judgement.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. McDonald, our worthy Sheriff, received yesterday-morning, from Colonel Bruce, the Civil Secretary, a Letter informing him that His Excellency, the Governor General, would, on an early day, visit Goderich! The Letter states that His Excellency had left Toronto on Saturday morning last, and it is, therefore, probable that he may arrive here before the close of the present week. A public meeting convened by the Sheriff, was held at the British Hotel last evening, and only for the time, vulgar pomposity of little Gatty Morgan, who, like a common rouser, insulted our worthy Sheriff, the meeting would have been rather a humorous affair. An Address to His Excellency was adopted. In declining to act as one of the three who were nominated to frame the Address, we would be sorry that any of the Gentlemen present should suppose that we were actuated by a desire to create dissension, or to foment political animosity. Our views on the subject are simply these:—Lord Elgin is Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony. It is merely as *Administrator of the Government* that he is Her Majesty's Representative; and to recognize him in any other capacity than that in which he was sent, is certainly not recognizing him as Her Majesty's Representative. Lord Elgin may, and we believe does possess many excellent qualities as a man, and a member of society, and it might be a matter of courtesy to allude to those, but if we omit or overlook the one object of his mission to Canada, we are neither complimenting him, nor the Sovereign who sent him. For instance, if Her Majesty was to arrive here in person, no reasonable man would attempt to express his loyalty by complimenting His Sovereign on the beauty or gracefulness of her person, or by telling her that she was a sweet singer or a beautiful dancer. We would all agree in addressing her on the equity and mildness of her Government.—And for the very same reason, we believe that both duty and courtesy, require that we address Lord Elgin as *Governor General*, and that as *Governor General*, we should recognize him through his Government.—Otherwise we insult him.

COLONEL FUDGE, OR THE POETICAL MACHINE.

A FACT OF THE 19th CENTURY.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

To those who have never studied human nature, except for the purpose of discovering its weakness, and taking the advantage of it, it may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that in cases of monomania, memory positively rejects everything that is hostile to the advancement or gratification of the one idea. And, this is peculiarly the case where the mania is individual greatness or personal aggrandisement. If an event or a circumstance is calculated to flatter and promote the vanity, it will not be forgotten, but will cling tenaciously to the fragment of mind, and be paraded and talked of so inordinately, that at length it gets fully incorporated with the idea, and becomes part of it. Col. Fudge had encountered a multitude of difficulties and vicissitudes in obtaining even a very scanty subsistence for his family—for notwithstanding all his oddities, physical and mental, your readers must understand that the Colonel was not an odd bodied man, as most people would reasonably suppose, but had, by some means or other, contrived to furnish himself with a wife and family.—And, as I observe, had some hard squaring to squeeze out a livelihood for them. Indeed he had, only some two or three years prior to his "affair of honor" with the pumpkins, been reduced to the extreme verge of beggary, and had actually awakened the sympathy of his neighbors, by weeping aloud for bread to his famishing children.—This was decidedly the most unhappy moment in the Colonel's character, and he certainly not noticed here by way of reproach, but merely to illustrate a fact and characteristic of "poor folk human nature." Everybody in the neighborhood, except the Colonel, had a distinct recollection of the Colonel's recent poverty, and of his irretrievable impotency on public sympathy.—The Colonel had no memory of these circumstances—the recollection of them would have been a poignant to his pomposity, and, therefore, nature, in the present state of his brain, had made no provision for the remembrance of such things.—And in applying the prophetic epithet:—"Paroxysm Editor" to the pumpkin, it must not be supposed that he had willingly or with malicious design, forgot the fact of his own recent destination. The *forget* was not a voluntary or intentional act of his, but the necessary result of his organization. He could not have remembered his bygone poverty, even if he had been willing, simply because the memory of such circumstances has no relation to the pompous vanity which supplied the place of a mind. As I formerly remarked, the Colonel through hard and soft, and sunshine, and shadow, had rolled up life's hill to its summit, and was beginning to roll down the other side, in a kind of temporary affluence, which had resulted more from the munificence of relatives and the kindness of friends, than from any exertions or industry of his own. He had come thus far without being encumbered with anything in the shape of ideas—save the one with which I have already made your readers acquainted—to wit:—an extravagant leekpotted pomposity which he called *Loyalty*. There is, however, in nature, a law which, in defiance of all that a certain class of philosophizers say, to the contrary, decrees that *vixit shall bring its own punishment*. The Colonel's vanity had grown into a vice. He had reached that point of impudent consequentiality which induced him to look down, or rather look over with contempt on honest labor—even his own near relatives, who were in abject poverty, were thoroughly despised. In short, although a harmless kind of creature, he had not even the slightest perception of the principles of *right and wrong*. He would not steal—nor was he much addicted to malicious acts or conversations, but still, he had no perception or conception of any thing being right or anything being wrong in principle, or for its own sake. He knew nothing of punishment—he was merely aware of results—and to illustrate my meaning, I may just mention that in his dispute with the Editor of the two-penny squib-sheet, nobody ever heard the Colonel express his regret for his own silly impudence and excessive vanity, in making a public laughing stock of himself, by offering to fight a duel, merely about the casual omission of a title to which he had no right, over heard the Colonel express regret for his own extravagant conduct in this affair. But a hundred times he has lamented the unfortunate affair to myself, even with tears in his eyes. Not because he had violated a great principle of wisdom and common sense; but because the Squire's lady had come to shake hands with him or to invite him to her "parties!" Yes, a hundred

times has the little chubby Colonel looked up in my face and with a heavy sigh and the glistening tear, blubbered, "Well, I have never been invited to a party at the Squire's since that unfortunate affair with Mr. ———!" This is a true representation of the inner part of the man—a total insensibility to everything worthy the name of true dignity—a moral deafness to all true principle, and a low, contemptible subserviency to fashion and gentility. But nature will not allow such outages to pass with impunity. The Colonel's pomposity was one of those extravagancies that are designed to spite themselves.—The Squire's lady was fond of poetry, and by some strange and inconceivable hallucination, the Colonel's pomposity, in the fourth year of his age, prompted the ludicrous notion that he might regain the lady's friendship by becoming a poet! The man who, for forty years, had hugged the one idea of a pompous ego in fashion, became all at once smitten with the delusive notion that he was a poet! I shall not attempt to describe the multitude of affections, studious attitudes, reveries, musings, mutterings, and rhapsodies that now attended himself to the Colonel's every-day life. Suffice it to say, that the little dwarfish hand seemed to have acquired a very extraordinary affinity for the little fat head—and was almost perpetually seen scratching about the back of the ear or rubbing the temples, as if

Communications.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

COLONEL FUDGE, OR THE POETICAL MACHINE.

A FACT OF THE 19th CENTURY.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

"Deep thought were given on his brow." No passion or opinion is more easily fostered and brought to maturity than a delusion. And in a very short period, the Colonel succeeded in inducing himself that he was a poet—a man of extraordinary abilities—wondered why he had not made the discovery sooner, and even murmured against mankind for not telling him of his remarkable talents! The power of imagination is one of the wonders in the phenomena of the moral world. Any human being who has even one correct notion of the nature of poetry, would just as soon have thought of searching for a poetical idea in the hollow chamber of a vase as in the brain of Colonel Fudge, and yet Colonel Fudge actually succeeded in convincing himself that he was a poet! It was a delusion, that is, a costly delusion to the poor Colonel. He commenced the cultivation of his new idea, and pleased himself even to ecstasy. Rhyming was now his hobby—but what advantage—what popularity—what immortality could result from being a poet unless the poetry were submitted to a "discerning public." The Colonel was but an indifferent scholar—and although he contained the germs of celestial fire, he was a mere novice in the art of putting these germs into what brother Jonathan calls sheepskin. The fire of poetry may burn, but it will not enlighten the world, unless it be mechanically controlled and arranged, and the poor Colonel was no mechanic. Like Yorick, he never could comprehend the mechanism of a squirrel's cage, or a knife-grinder's wheel. How, then, was the poetry to be brought before the "discerning public." At this critical juncture in the Colonel's journey to poetical immortality, he had the bad luck to meet with a strolling musician called Chickabiddy, a skeleton of an old man who had seen much and knew nothing. He was upwards of ninety years of age, and yet in knowledge, manner, prudence and speech he was a mere boy of thirteen. Silly, ignorant, peevish, impudent, opinionative, conceited and intolerably smug. His nose and his word were imperiously poked into every body's conversation, and although equally ignorant of all subjects, his opinion was always offered with as much of the imperitic, as would lead a stranger to suppose that Chickabiddy was a man in authority—be spoke as if by intuition, and assumed a sort of spook dog philosophy, as though his *ipse dixit* was not to be contradicted. He had got an enormous development of the organ of wonder, and could be made to believe anything or everything—and as *wonder* just means a credulous love of the marvellous, most men who possess it largely, are not very scrupulous about truth.—And whether it had resulted from long continued practice, or from the natural organization, it is a fact that this Chickabiddy had no power of discriminating between truth and falsehood, but would frequently make the most positive assertions, which were just as improbable, and as incompatible with truth as the adventures of Baron Munchausen. In short, this old, thin, wisping, boy-man, Chickabiddy, was universally detested as a common tick-and-till lar who never he was known. But being a stranger to poor Fudge, and understanding the perplexing dilemma in which the Colonel was laboring about the manufacturing of the poetry, he said a fellow called Hurrah, a sort of soft, good-natured, character, devil-may-care, broken-down, strolling player, entered into a conspiracy to *save* poor Fudge, by padding to his pomposity. Chick took the Colonel that he could procure a machine for him that would just make down the protruberance of his rhymes, and make them as sleek as a denuded mouse. He, (Chickabiddy), had served a regular apprenticeship to working these poetical machines, and by proper skill in managing the machine, he had frequently seen basing word and converted into tolerable poetry! His worthy and talented friend Hurrah, had got an extensive knowledge of the various qualities of poetry, and would willingly undertake the superintending of the manufactory at a moderate salary, and he, (Chickabiddy), would do the manual drudgery of the machine for a mere nominal remuneration. An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

the whole number of copies of the *Loyalist* mailed for all the post offices of the Counties of Huron and Perth are under seventy? The *Loyalist*, by one of these little shallow ephems, by which he contrives to scrape out a living, offers a contradiction by saying that they have more than that number in the town of Goderich alone. We said nothing about the town of Goderich—but we said the whole number of copies mailed for the counties of Huron and Perth are under seventy—the papers for the town of Goderich are not mailed.—And, without being indebted to the Goderich Postmaster for our information, as the *Loyalist* presumes, we assert now, and are willing to prove that the copies we allude to are nearer *sixty than seventy* in number. And we just wish to inform the writer in the *Loyalist*, once for all, that any place within the United Counties, our bare word will be deemed a fair equivalent for his oath or bond. We think he should stick to his own peculiar method of abusing the Buffalons—it is a fine field for exhibiting his total destitution of taste, talent and good feeling, and if he writes in the same ruffian style that characterized his last week's "Leader," he will have the field entirely to himself, as the veriest Tory Editor in Canada must shudder to read such dastardly backwash as the leading article of a newspaper.

LOWER CANADA BILLS.

PRIVATE.—19

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to enable Louis Comte, to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

An Act to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company and the Lake St. Louis and Provinces Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

An Act to incorporate the Saint John's Academy.

An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esq., and others, under the name of The Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal and Provencher Savings Bank.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to Incorporate La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec."

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rivers to extend the said Road and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating "The Advocates Library of Montreal."

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

LOCAL.—18

An Act to appropriate the moneys arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the new Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases."

An Act to place the Longueuil and Champlain Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works.

An Act to allow the members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada to be re-elected in any year after the period fixed by law.

An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent therewith with water.

An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence within the Port of Montreal.

An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal.

An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

An Act to authorize the Inhabitant Householders holding Lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay forming the second Municipal division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the period for the Election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River de Chaudière.

An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of gunpowder within the City of Montreal.

LEGAL CONSTRUCTIONS.—4

An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writts of Prerogative.

An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to amend an Act for the registration of Deeds.

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From the Globe.

BILLS OF THE SESSION.

As usual there has been a large amount of legislation effected, during the session of Parliament just brought to a close—but whether for good or evil, time only can show. Undoubtedly, many admirable measures are to be found in the long list of Bills which received the royal assent on Saturday, and which we think will stamp the session of 1850 as one of real practical utility. Our columns are so occupied with the business of the House, that we cannot enter at present on the merits of the leading measures which have been passed on our statute-book, but we shall not fail to do so on an early day. Meantime, we have analyzed the list of Bills, and classified them as follows:—

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An Act to incorporate the Saint John's Academy.

An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esq., and others, under the name of The Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal and Provencher Savings Bank.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to Incorporate La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec."

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rivers to extend the said Road and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating "The Advocates Library of Montreal."