ELECT-.... COUNCILLORS!

This question is still under discussion, and Lawyers differin respect to it, When we first referred to it, in the British Colonist of 27th November, we ventured to give an opinion, to the effect that the quali-fication of £300, in ladded property requir-ed by the old District Council Act, Section 11, was that required under the 208th Section of the New Act. On the other hand, Messrs. Ferguson and flurd solicitors to the Wellington District C gave their opinion, that any fr or house or lighte to any public rate or associated of his Township, may be sheeted as Township Councillor, and afterwards may be elected Reive or Deputy Reive, as the case may be. We published on Friday last, the opinion of those gentlemer at length, and the grounds apon which it was formed. We have since then received a letter from Mr. Baker, Town ship Clerk, dated Guelph, 15 Dec., 1849. in which he informs us, that he address a letter to the Attorney General Wes upon the subject, submitting certain querie which he was been pleased to return the following answer :"-

> Office of A torney General, For Upper Canada Toronto, 12 h Dec., 1849.

Sir, - 1 beg to acknowledge the reipt of your letter, of the 12th ult, upon Act of last Session, (12 Vic. Chap., 81.) The great press of public business having since the removal of the Seat of Govern ment here, completely occupied my time must be sufficient apology, if such be wantreplied to the queries which you submit for my opinion; you must be aware too, that, date. My desire however, to see the provisions of this act come into operation uniformly and successfully, has induced me to look into and answer your queries on the present occasion.

For Township Councillors the old qualification remains, Vide 45, Vic. C. 10 Sec.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble serv't., ROBERT BALDWN.

Alfred Alexander Baker, Esq., ? Township Clerk, Guelph.

It thus appears, that the opinion which we ventured to give in the first instance, on this subject, corresponds with that since given by the Attorney General to Mr. Baker.

The public will have to choose for themselves, between the conflicting opinions swhich are entertained on this important subject. It is not unlikely that difficulties may arise on the point, and that expensive litigation may follow the choice of Councilfors not possessed of the qualification prescribed by the old act. But that is only one of the inconveniences arising out of the hasty and imperfect legislation, of last Session of Parliament What a commentary does not this present, on the obstinacy and self sufficiency of the Government!

. It appears that other difficulties have arisen, out of the new Municipal Act, with respect to which it has been deemed advisable to consult the Attorney General. -These appeals to Mr. Baldwin, for his opinion, do not seem to be palatable, and he takes care to point out to the applicants his duty." Had he paid due respect to the feelings and wishes of the inhabitants of the Province, when a bill was before Parliament, he might now be spared these unoyances. We find the following in the Hamilton Journal:

"Office of the Attorney-General for U.C. "Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849.

Sir, -I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo upon the subject of the Municipal Corporations' act of last session [12 Vic., chap 81.] The great press of public business having, since the removal of the Sent of Government here, complete'v occupied my time, must be sufficient apology, if such were wanted, for not having previously taken up and replied to the queries which you submit for, my opinion. You must be aware, too, that to give such opinion forms no part of my du'y. My desire, however, to see the provisions of this come into operation uniormly and successfully, has induced me to look into and answer your queries on the present oceasion.

"Voters at the Municipal Elections in cities, can only vote in the ward in which they are resident.

"I have t'e honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, ROBERT BALDWIN. "S. Brega, Esq., Hamilton."

A resident in West Flambo o' has ad-

" 1. What is the qualification necessary

· 2 Has a person who was neither a householder nor a freeholder, at the time when the assessment was taken for 1849, but who has since become a resident freeholder, a right to vote in the Municipal ward in which he is now a resident free

"3. Has a person who was assessed as householder or landholder in one wiel. but who is now a resident householder in another ward, in the same Township a right to vote in the ward in which he is now a resident householder, or in the war in which he was assessed as a hou cholden or landholder?

#4. Has a person who was essented in 1849, in an incorporated town, say the the a were found amply sufficient for all town of Brantford, but why has since moved beyond the limits of the corporation at though not out of the township in which the town is situated, a lig t to vote in the town in which he was assessed, or in the municipal ward of the tawnship in which he now resides?

"5. Has a person who was assessed for News by the Steamer Hiberma. 1849, as a landholder in any ward in any township, say the township of Brantford but who resides within the limits of the town of Brantford, a right to vote in the councipal ward of the township in which he has been assessed as a landholder?

"6. Has a person who was assessed for 1849 as a landholder or householder in a particular township, but who has since be

"8. If it shall be decided that a property qualification is necestary, can a person qualify on freehold property purchased linee the assessment was taken for 1849? We infer that the Globe submitted the above questions to Mr. Baldwin for his

opinion, for he says:—.
We understand that the Attorney Gener d for Upper Canada has given the followng opinion, on the questions suggested by our correspondent:-"For Township Councillors the old

qualification remains in force - Vide 4 & 5 | bag "A person qualified to vote in a town-ship or rural ward, must be on the assessment and the election, i.e. in the ward or township as the case may be; and in order to vote in a town incorporated or board.

The clerks of the Bank of England and prevential lengther from receiving to the time of the election, i.e. in the ward or township as the case may be; and in order to vote in a town incorporated or board.

One of the London letter carriers he V. c 10 § 11.

to vote in a fown incorporated or having a recently been dismissed for delivering bills board of police before the passing of this against Sunday post-office labour with his act, [12 Vic c 81,] or in any ward the eof, he must be on the assessment roll of such ing, for not having earlier taken up and town or ward as the case may be, and resident therein, and be assessed or pay rent as required under the act of incorporation to give such opinions forms no part of my of the town which was in force previous to 1st January, 1850.

"That a person not a householder asholder or freeholder.

"There is no reason why the property qualification of a Councillor may not have oven acquired since the last assessment. There is no restriction but that pointed cut by 4 and 5 Vic. c 10, § 11—but a voter must always appear on the assessment to Rome to send home that portion of the roll."-B. Calonist.

A FEW EARNEST REASONS WHY LORD ELGIN SHOULD GO HOME.

whose feelings were lacerated by his sanc- Republic will grant a general amnesty to tion of the accursed Rebellion Losses Bill, all the political offenders on the 10th of never will know contentment until he re- December.

-and for no other reason. As soon as he obliged to move with their property. is away, the load of injury which crushed and they will again be "all right."

not favor as nexation, yet remain neutral, exceeding two years. and will continue so, until he goes away.-Once away, they will take sides against fied his intention to stand a second time for Annexation.

4th, -Because Annexationists acknowledge that he, Lord Elgin, is a great card in their hands—as a great card as the duty on Canadian produce entering the United Montreal Transcript.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CON-

From the proceedings that have taken place in Washington, since the commencement of the present session of Congress, it is almost certain that, as soon as the few days, the navigation may be considered House of Representatives is organized, closed. Business at Hamburgh inactive and a Speaker elected, the fireband of and markets dull. No change in prices. slavery will be thrown into that body. Both factions-the ultras of the North and those of the South-appear to be anxious for the conflict; and there is no doubt that the sitting of the 20th, concluded the discussion in the other islands scenes that will follow the introduction of on the articles relative to the constitution this exciting topic, will be such as were and public instruction. never before exhibited within our halls of hand-to-hand fight, and the weapons will be pent up fanaticism of the North, on one side, and the equally confined ultraism of the South, on the other.

At present it would seem as if the Northern combatants would be satisfied with the pupils belong. victory; while the South, through its organs, meetings, threatens conventions and seces sions in case the North are victo idus .dressed the following questions to the We have seen the Governor of one State recommend an investigation into its military resources, with a view of using them in to render a person eligible for a Township dissolving the Union, in case of the passage of the Wilmot provise, for the abilition of the Wilmot provise, for the abilition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We have seen another recommend a State convention, to take into consideration what best to be done in a similar emergency and throughout almost all of those messag a spirit of malignity and ill temper is apward in which he is now a total parent, which hodes no good to the peace holder, although not put on the Assessment parent, which hodes no good to the peace Rell either as a householder or a freehold-lable set le nent of this exet ing question.—

New York Herald.

> On the man is free day, in London, there was no case in the attents which reof the interference of the police.

There are now on the navy list 194 ad on paptains, 676 commanders I die remais. During the struggle with

pur poses.

Tuscasy. - The Grand Duke has published an amnesty for the late political of-Indeed all the men of very numerous. mark seem excluded from it.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1st.

The financial reform, which appears to us to be the thing most needed in Great Britian, does not seem to be very enthusiastically supported by the people, its originator and advocate, the Hon Mr. Cobden, having openly admitted that his plan of retrenchmenti in the national expendicome a resident householder in another ture does not meet with support out of

The health of the Queen Dowager con

nues to decline. The Roman Republican leader Garibald rrived some days since at Gibraltar, in a teamer which the Sardinian Governmen ned placed at his disposal, for the purpose fridding itself of him. It it not true, that th Governor of the above place has orderhim to leave it, and that he applied to Spanish consul at Gibraltar for persion to proceed to Algesiras. It i at probable that he will take passage to glan I in one of the packets

Some of the large houses in London are now shipping colonial produce for the Uni ted States; and it is reported that a wellknown from his purchased two thousand bags of coffee for exportation to that quar-

One of the London letter carriers has

HOLLAND.

The Dutch government has resolved to ment to draw up a scientific report. land, and to open a canal between the East and West Scheldt.

The treaty of Navagation between Hol-thropy. respect to the title property, such as cattle, and and Prussia will expire on 1st January and the title property and the title property and the property and th next, but its provisions will be acted upon until another treaty, is made, or till six week's notice of alteration is given.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 30, 1849. The French Government has sent orders expeditionary army for which it has been npossible to find barracks, and who are ill-lodged. The Evenement announces that M. de Persigny is about to proceed to Berhin on a special mission. The Estafette 1st;—Because the scores of thousands mentions a report that the President of the

lieves the Province of his, to them, most Letters from Lyons of the 27th inst., sands are England's own.

2d,—Because hundreds who now favor houses, quays, and adjoining streets are annexation, do so, because of that outrage: completely flooded, and the inhabitants

The proposition for the sale of the their loyalty, will be taken off their hearts, Crown Jewels is rejected. Twenty-three members of a secret society were tried on 3d.—Because thousands, and scores of Wednesday: fifteen acquitted; the others thousands, of loyal men and true, who do condemned to periods of imprisonment not

The report that the President had signithe Presidency is contradicted.

Government has informed Denmark that herself.

Alsen and Sonderburg are to be put on a footing of war. Quarters for 10,000 men have been bespoke. The Elbe was alm stimpassable at Hamburgh on the 27th November, from the accumulation of ice, and should the severe frost continue for a

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Second Chamber at Berlin, in its

Article 21 was adopted as passed by the legislation. From appearances, it will be a First Chamber, and is as follows:—In the establishment of public military schools, every respect shall pe paid to their religious persunsion. The religious instructions n the popular schools shall be conducted by the various religious bodies to which The conduct of secular nothing less than complete and perfect affairs shall be regulated by the commune in which the schools are situated. The its governors' messages, and its public Government has the appointment of the Professors from among a list of approved the matter to her for decision.

Article 22 was adopted as amended by the Commission. The communes shall apply the funds necessary for the establishment, support, and culargement of popular public schools. In such cases. there it is proved that the commune does not possess the requisite funds, the deficieney shall be made up by the State.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The Standard contains intelligence, dated ing of Prussia. News, it says, arrived here from Valenciennes this morning, by elegraph, of the abdication of the King of Prussia in favor of his nephew, the Prince Royal. This intelligence has caused a leal of excitement, and most certainly formed the main topic of conversation in the Council of Ministers which assembled at eleven o'clock. The telegraphic despatch in the second edition of the Times, which must have been forwarded to Dover for transmission to London by the same mail as that which conveyed the intelligence in the Standard, makes no mention of the above event. The despatch was dated, Paris, Monday, five P. M., and merely

Five, after various fluctuations, closing at 89, 90, being a rise of 30 centimes on the opening price.

LONDON, Tuesday, 9, P. M. confirmation of the report of the abdication of the King of Prussia has been received up to this hour.

LONDON, Dec, 1, 1849. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday - sat one hour and a half.

A Committee of Naval Officers has been ppointed by the Admiralty, to consider the ost advisable means for ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin. It is expected the report of the officers appointed will be made early on Monday.

AN EXPEDITION TO AFRICA. From the London Times, Nov. 29.

We are informed that government has determined to afford effectual assistance, to Mr. Richardson, an African travelle, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the great desert of Sahara, Sendan, and the which Mr. Chatfield responded that he work mow the property of the United States; to which Mr. Chatfield responded that he most ennobling principles of our nature: the layer of cauntry. We denounce it, because of impressing upon the minds of the peo-ple and princes of Africa, that legitimate passed between the two charges, the result of which was that Mr. Chatfield proposed in men. Mr. Richardson will be accom- to refer the whole matter to his Govern despicable and ruinous condition of a far inpanied by Drs. Bath and Overweg, Prusment, and doughty Mr. Squier perempts significant state, looked down upon by those ian savans, who are charged by govern- orily demanded that the island should be connected with us as traitors to our oaths, and close some of the internal waters of Hol- will render the mission complete, and the interests of science will be equally consult caused all the islands belonging to Hondur, all of the large sums annually spent among ed with those of commerce and philan as and San Salvador to be seized, and the us by the British Government.

ANOTHER WAR IN HAYTI.

By the schooner Jane and Eliza, Capt. Morton, twenty-two days from Port au Prince, we have received the following in-

His Majesty, Emperor Faustin the First, was to march for the borders, with the whole Haytien army, on the morning of

Nov. 18th, Sunday.

The Feuille du Commerce, of Nov. 11th, entains a proclamation of the Emperor, denouncing what he calls the Insurgents of the East, as having filled the measure of their iniquity. Organised as pirates, he says they traverse our seas, perpetrating crimes of savage barbarity.

In front of Aux Cayes, they surprised hateful presence. These scores of thou state that the overflowing of the Rhone has two vessels, which they pillaged after massacreing their crews and passengers, ameng the latter of whom were women and children. These alleged outrages are the probable presext for the new movement against the Spanish part of the Island.

The Emperor's march is said to have been delayed a few days by another very destructive fire at Port au Prince, which broke out Nov. 14th, and after raging many hours, was finally extinguished by the joint efforts of the British, American and French inhabitants. It was ascertained on this occasion, that the fire apparatus was very

inefficient. The Government has just paid to the French a portion of the interest of the in-

are to be ancreased on coffee and logwood American provisions getting scarce.

have been none to furnish The Island without interest to American readers.

Governor had come to odds, and a dissolu- Eastern Empire. Such it was considered tion of the House was threatened. The at the time of its conquest from the Dutch known; but it was believed to be a very considered by all British Statesmen who The Chairman having explained the objects ernor's messages, in which the Governor low out a false step, and we have no doubt

At Demerara things were going on har-moniously and well. The weather was fine and the prospect of the crops good.

From Barbadoes the accounts of the crop vere as yet favorable, though the month o

beria had been announced; from which was disallowed with costs. some argued that laborers were coming aris, Monday ev'g, of the abdication of the from that Republic, but others more shrewd ly inferred that they would go to Liberia from Barbadoes; a result not anticipated with pleasure.

At St. Vincent's also difficulty with the House of Assembly. The members could not be induced to attend and a dissolution was expected. Weather favorable.

At Antigua the prospect of the crops was most hopeful and assuring. Rain had been abundant.

THE ISLAND OF TIGRE.

The officiousness of Mr. Squier, the United States diplomatic representative in Newfoundland.

states that the Bourse were agitated .- the Central American confederacy-who, it will be remembered, not long since negotiated and obtained a cession of the Island of Tigre from the state of Honduras one of the members of that confederacyhas already brought about a collision with Mr. Chatfield, heretofore British consul at Guatemala, but now adiplomatic representative of Great Britian, having been recently gazetted in London as Charge des affairs. We have the information by means of a let-

caragua, Nov. 8.

This letter, with many needless exacquired interests in the island, &c., went cause its attempted justification is founded to the said Island of Tigre. and took pos- on the most mercenary motives, throwing We are informed that government has cross of England. Mr. Squier thereupon has guided us from infancy to manhood, from regions of Bornou and the Lake of Tshad, should do no such thing, for the reason that love of country. We denounce it, because e understand that it will be part of the Honduras had no right to sell or cede the we are sincerely convinced that the arguuties of Mr. Richardson to endeavour to island, because, first, Honduras had no na- ments brought forward in its support are dethe chiefs and princes of the interior tional existence, and second because he princes of the interior tional existence, and second because he princes of Africa into relations of comparerees and African comparerees and Afr mity with this country. Mr. Richardson said cession was made, to clap a lien on the in pounds, shillings and pence, which the senjoined to embrace every opportunity island, in behalf, we suppose, of English Montrealers and their adherents expect from

> This evacuated within six days. The letter adds that Mr. Chatfield has would be less able to bear, from the withdrawthat little officials are so eager to make da should pay £264,000 for the management themselves and their doings of some conditions of its public affairs.

sequence. that the "p, otectorate" of the Mosquitos, assumed by Great Britian, rests on a valid foundation and is abligatory upon the British Government.—N. Y. Commercial

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Lordon Journals are occupied with demnity.

A public meeting is called to take into consideration the better mode of equalizing the distribution of coffee. Export duties Cape. The inhabitants would not allow ware. Southword, Westmester, Yar-Legislature still persisted in doing nothing, despite the objurgations of the newspapers; while the local items are few and utterly without interest to American readers.

The Island the great mount and my perpendent of the purpose of discussions of the newspapers; while the local items are few and utterly without interest to American readers.

E100,000, and also for the purpose of discussions of the expediency of the Division of the Quiry—what do we get in return. The County of Middlesex, for Municipal and other purpose. We glean a few notices of passing events red thousand pounds annually of British goods—the possession of such a port is in-In Dominiac, also, the Assembly and the valuable in our intercourse with our wast cause of the rupture was not distinctly which created great joy, and such it will be Esq., of St. Thomas, acting as Secretary .challish point of ctiquete, the Governor's cherish regard for the integrity of the for which the meeting was called Dr. Hall of secretary having taken a pique against the Empire. The time is gone past when the St. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Sharon, moved House and refused to carry to it the Gov- Government would from mere pride folupheld him, sending his message by a that the inhabitants of the Cape will soon policeman-which the House resented as be restored to their usual tranquil state of an indignity. The Assembly had adopted an address to the Queen, formally referring al Administration.—Globe.

LETTING OUT NEWSPAPERS.—On Tueslay, in the City of London County Court Guildhall, in a cause Hollingsworth v. Harradine, wherein a claim was made for the November had been too dry. Unless rain hire of newspapers, the judge (Mr. Comcame soon, however, the planters would missioner Bullock) decided that, by the 23d November had been too dry.

came soon, however, the planters would begin to wear long faces. The provision of George III., c. 50, the letting out of newspapers was illegal, and that any debt utmost taxation that the people can been, and way. The retrenchment movement made recoverable in any court of law; and furthno progres. The island generally was er the person so letting was liable to a fine quiet and healthy. A vessel to sail for Li- of £5 for every such offence. The claim

> In a letter to the Times, Miss Kelly the elebrated actress, intimates that she is reduced to poverty, and that her theatrical meet a demand of 168l for arrears of rent.

John Houston Browne, a barrister, has been remanded at the Bow-street Policecourt, London, on a charge of forging the signature of Dr Gifford, editor of the Standard newspaper, his father-in-law, to a promissory note 2001.

THE STANDARD

ST. THOMAS :

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1849.

In presenting this our first number to the public, we would submit the general principles by which we shall be regulated: Our ter in the express, written we presume by basis shall be genuine conservatism, and we Mr. Squier h mself, and dated Leon de Nisshall, to the utmost of our ability, advocate all measures tending to increase the prosperity of pletives, such as "high-handed," "out rages," "insolence," &c., &c., announces brightest gem in the British Crown, in conhat Mr. Chatfield, by way of answer to Mr. nexion with that glorious Empire of which we quier's somewhat grandiloquent notificatiorm a part. We denounce the infamous ion to the diplomatic representatives of the scheme of Annexation, as the offspring of various powers, that the United States had selfishness and supidity-we denounce it, besession of it in the name of Queen Victoria; overboard every principle of loyalty and atreplacing the flag of Honduras with the red tachment to the Empire, whose fostering hand

depressed by a heavy taxation, which we

ports of Truxillo and Moro. Also the San There can be no doubt that many measures Salvador coast and the ports of Acajubla of Reform are absolutely required for the and La Union. Also that the Hondurans benefit of the Country, and foremost amongst and La Union. Also that the Hondurans and Salvadorans are up in arms, threatening to take hostile measures against the British, &c. In short the two charges, by their excessive zeal and officiousness, are cooking up a pretty kettle of fish for Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton to digest at their leisure. This must be reduced so that the salaries of officials shall not bear such an unfair proportion to the revenue, as at present. It is an outrage on the working and the paying companying that a great proportion of the country, and foremost emongst them is Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure. This must be reduced so that the salaries of officials shall not bear such an unfair proportion to the revenue, as at present. at their leisure. It is a pity, sometimes, community, that a young country like Cana-

The Free trade policy of Great Britain Meantime the London Times has put having placed our produce on the same footforth another article on the Nicaragua ing as that of foreign nations, and Great Britquestion - which includes all these Mosquito ain having clearly laid down the doctrine that estions, Tiger questions, &c. - the tenor her commercial legislation is conducted for which is quite satisfactory and may be her own benefit exclusively, we contend that her own benefit exclusively, we contend that taken as that, so far as the London Times is concerned, there will be no difficulty in coming to an arrangement with Sir Henry Bulwer. We shall publish the article of the commercial regulations and Tariffs, calculated to benefit her own people. the Times to-morrow; in the meantine and that to ensure this the power of veto poswe remark, as the essential point in the sessed by the Home Government, should be present bearing of the que tions that it con- confined to Aets violating the British Consticedes' the utter futility of the assumption tution, or calculated to disturb the unity of the

> the success of this measure would tend to remove the animosity of party spirit which now prevails, greatly to the injury of the country.

> > Division of the District.

them to land, and are determined that their MOLTH, SOUTH DORCHESTER, MALAMPH and Colony shall not be made a penal settle-Breinen was held in St. Thomas, on Satur-American provisions getting scarce.

Colony shall not be made a penal settlement. The Governor agreed that they should remain on board ship till orders should remain on board ship till orders.

By the Crescent City we have Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 1st inst., inclusive Of Jamaica news, however, they furnish ed them off to Australia, but the yest extraction of the London District, at the control of the London District of the control none-for the reason that there seem to pense-which the late war cost England, and the total the session, to take Stock in the the great amount anually expended on the Great Western Railroad to the amount of

About 350 persons from the Townships by Isaac Campbell, Esq., of Westminster being called to the Chair., JAMES STANTON, the first Resolution,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a great error was committed by the London District Council, at its last session, in pledging the District to take Stock to the amount of £100,000 in the Great Western Railroad, as this meeting deem it highly inexpedient for District Councillors to become speculative bodies in either Railroad or other Stocks.

Moved by Mr. Colin Munro, and seconded by Mr. HAMILTON AVENIGE, of Dorchester,

that no valid reason exists for the District burthening itself, or risking a burthen of \$24,000 per annum, to pay the interest on the Stock pledged to be taken—with a further risk of having to meet \$100,000 at the expiration of twenty years.

Moved by Dr. Southwick, seconded by Mr. John Fletcher,

Resolved, That this last attempt to fleece the property in Deanstreet, on which she has southern section of the District on a large expended £16,000, is about to be sold to vince the most incredulous of the urgent necessity of the division of the District—and such a Division as nature has already marked out, and the circumstances of the District re-

> Moved by Mr. James Corne, seconded by Mr. SIMON NICHOLL,

Robert Carter Esq., has been appointed signed for presentation to Parliament, at their next session, praying them not to grant authority to District Councils to take Stock in