

derangement in "the public service," we will add the hope that the Legislative Assembly may invoke the aid of their excellent Law Clerk to prepare a clause in amendment of the Law, and in this particular he will not require to "*make* a precedent," as he will find many in British Legislature directly in point.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament, granting additional powers and authorities to the Canada Company, was passed in June last. We have not seen any notice of it in the public Journals. One of its provisions declare, "that it shall extend to and be in force in the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," and "shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, &c., in the said Provinces."

We would remark that the Union of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada seems to be a fact apparently not known or not remembered in the English Senate; and it certainly strikes one as strange, that after so many years of union, Upper and Lower Canada should now be referred to as distinct *Provinces*. There are no such Provinces in existence. Upper and Lower Canada are parts only of the Province of Canada. The Act was introduced a "private Act," and one would certainly have supposed that the Company's legal adviser might be better informed respecting a Country in which his clients have such large interests. We often see similar evidence of the gross ignorance that prevails at home respecting this country. How far the error in question may affect the law in its application to the Province of Canada, we shall not at present pause to consider, but will at this time only note a portion of the contents of the Act which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

It appears that the capital of the Company is limited to one million pounds sterling, in shares of one hundred pounds: that thirty-two pounds ten shillings has been paid up on each share, and that the paid up capital now consists of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, sterling, divided into eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen shares; and that lands in Upper Canada to the extent of

two million four hundred and eighty-four thousand, four hundred and thirteen acres, were purchased by the Company, who expended large sums in improvement, and that a considerable portion of such lands have been sold at prices considerably exceeding the monies expended in purchasing and improving the same; but the value of the unsold portion of such lands very far exceeds the amount of the unpaid up capital of the Company, and of all their liabilities, and that the Company hold Mortgages and other Securities for land sold or contracted to be sold, and for other monies owing to them and other securities for money; that doubts had arisen whether the Company could divide as profits the whole of the money arising from the sale of lands in which the monies of the Company were invested; and in order to remove doubts, it not being contemplated by the Company to purchase additional lands, the design of the Act is to enable the Company to carry these purposes into effect, which they could not do without the authority of Parliament.

The several clauses, to speak in general terms, make provision for ascertaining what shall be deemed to be the capital—for ascertaining what shall be deemed profits—that no further part of the capital shall be called up—giving power to wind up and dissolve the Company—the powers of the Company to continue until same is wound up—the Directors to render final balance sheet of liquidation, &c.

We will probably have occasion hereafter to notice some of these provisions more in detail.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

A respected correspondent is anxious that we should examine this very difficult question. At present we are not prepared to enter upon it, for we have not sufficiently considered the subject to speak with any hope of informing others. The *natural* rights of man and woman are, it must be admitted, equal; entering the married state, the woman surrenders most of them; in the possession of civil rights before, they merge in her husband; in the eye of the law she may be said to cease to exist.