

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

The following is an analysis of Atty. Gen. McDonald's Militia Bill:—

The second clause amends the fifth section of the 18 Vic. by dividing the Sedentary Militia into two classes—service men and reserve men. The first two consist of those above eighteen years of age, and under forty-five; the second of those over forty-five, and under sixty years. The third clause exempts any sedentary militia officer or man from the penalty imposed by the 29th Sec. 18 Vic., for neglecting or refusing to attend muster. The fourth clause enacts that the assessors, in addition to the other returns, shall include in their assessment roll the names of all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to serve in the militia; an additional column being prepared for the purpose. By the fifth clause, the Clerk of the Municipality is required to make a copy of the said return, and to post the same in some public place, to be there maintained until the meeting of the Court of Revision. The sixth clause exempts from commutation assessment all persons in volunteer corps; of whom a certified list is to be furnished by the Commanding Officer to the Clerk of the Municipality. The seventh clause enacts that all persons exempt from service shall be also exempt from the payment of a commutation tax, but must, fourteen days before claiming such benefit, file their claim in the Court of Revision, with an affidavit, made before the Justice of the Peace of the facts upon which the claim is grounded, and a verification thereof with the Clerk of the Municipality. The 8th clause enacts that the Revisors shall, when they assemble, mark opposite the name of each person upon the assessment roll who has made good his claim the word "exempt," and every person not so marked shall be liable to the payment of cents. The ninth clause provides for the collection of the commutation tax the same time and in the same way as taxes are collected in each municipality. By the tenth clause the moneys so obtained are to be paid first into the hands of the Treasurer of the Municipality, and by him to the Receiver General—per centage being allowed for the expenses of collection. The eleventh clause provides that the collector's return is to be made under oath. The names of persons neglecting or refusing to pay the tax are by the twelfth clause to be forwarded to the Municipal Treasurer, who is to deliver the same to the Court of Revision. By the thirteenth clause the deficiency of one year is added to the tax of the next, defaulters being rendered liable to pay both together. The fourteenth clause provides for the bonds of the Treasurers.

PENALTIES.

By the fifteenth clause, the penalties imposed in the Act of 16 Vic., "to amend and consolidate the assessment acts of Upper Canada," and certain provisions in the Lower Canada Act of 1855, relative to assessments and their collectors, shall be deemed part of the Act. The sixteenth clause provides that all necessary information is to be given by keepers of boarding-houses, tenants of dwelling-houses, &c., to the collectors. The seventeenth clause fixes the penalty to be paid by persons refusing information, or giving false information.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

By the eighteenth clause, the Commanding Officers of militia are required to send a certified return of the persons attending muster, within one day after the annual muster of each company; which return, by the nineteenth clause, is to be sent to the Clerk of each Municipality, who shall mark upon the assessment roll the words "at muster" opposite the name of each man attending, thus exempting the persons so attending from the payment of the commutation tax. By the 20th clause, the 17th and 18th sections of 18 Vic., are amended so as to apply only to reserve men of the sedentary militia, and the 19th section is repealed; instead of which the officer commanding each sedentary company is required to make out a roll of the reserve men in the limits of his company district, and to forward the same to the Adjutant General.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

By the twenty-first clause, the number of Volunteer Rifle, and Foot Artillery Companies is limited to fifty; of which there is not to be a greater number of artillery companies than five. The twenty-second clause provides that the volunteer militia companies shall be drilled as such times as the Commander-in-Chief may appoint; the volunteer field batteries being so drilled during twelve days in each year, in two periods of six consecutive days, and the other volunteer corps once in each year during six consecutive days; provided that, inclusive of the pay for 1859 and annually hereafter, the pay for each day on which companies shall be drilled, shall be paid only in December in each year, upon the pay list being furnished to the Adjutant General. The twenty-third clause provides that the arms and accoutrements shall be kept in the public armouries, but where there are none such they shall be placed in the custody of the captain of each corps, who may be allowed annually a sum not exceeding five pounds, for taking care of the same. The twenty-fourth clause forbids any militia man to appear armed, except when at practice, or when required to aid the authorities. By the twenty-fifth clause it is enacted that the "volunteer corps of class A for 1859, shall be paid for each day's drill one dollar each, and one dollar in addition for each horse used; but after 1859, two field batteries in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and thirty non-commissioned officers and men of each rifle and foot company of artillery only, selected by the Commander-in-Chief, shall be paid. By the twenty-sixth clause, volunteers are exempted from serving as jurors or constables. The twenty-seventh clause requires two months notice, before leaving any corps. By the twenty-eighth clause inspectors of the volunteer corps, are to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and paid for their travelling expenses at a rate not exceeding \$4 per day. The thirtieth clause enables the Commander-in-Chief to assign the offices of Deputy Adjutant General and Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in either province, in which case the salary shall not exceed \$2,000 per annum. The thirtieth and thirty-first clauses regulate the uniform of the corps, and authorize the appointment of any number of assistant Adjutant Generals with-out pay.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.
By the 33rd clause, no Adjutant General is to be appointed except in case of war or emergency. By the thirty-third clause, the Commander-in-Chief has power to constitute any number of rifle companies not being less than six, or more than ten companies, into a regiment, and to appoint commissioned officers thereto. By the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth clauses, the Commander-in-Chief has power to appoint Staff Officers of militia. The thirty-sixth clause relates to embellishment of moneys, and the punishment therefor. The thirty-seventh clause enacts, that for every commission in the militia, other than that of Lieutenant Colonel, shall be paid to the Adjutant General the sum of five dollars; for every commission of Lieutenant Colonel, the sum of ten dollars; and all moneys shall become a portion of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, for militia purposes only. The remaining clause relates to the interpretation of the act.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 29, '59

THE "ECONOMIST" AND MR. BARKER.

The Markham *Economist* seems disposed to quarrel with us, because we published Mr. Barker's letter; at the risk of encountering the mighty displeasure of that journal, we not only published Mr. Barker's letter, but a report of that meeting of the E. Y. R. O. S., which embodies a resolution that places the *Economist* in rather an awkward position. Our readers will please read the report alluded to. We also, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Reesor, and in a spirit of fair play, opened our columns to him, to the utter disgust of our readers, no doubt; for the demand made on our space by the editor of the *Economist* was pretty heavy—still, actuated by a disinterested feeling, we were prepared (at the risk of offending our friends) to devote more of our space to him had we been required; but our kindly feeling has not been reciprocated in the implacable breast of the editor. He assails us wantonly, and ungenerously; for, as he says, "our inconsistency,—and draws a very invidious comparison between our paper (The *York Herald*), the *British Tribune*, and *York Commonwealth*." "Comparisons are odious" at all times, but doubly so in the instance before us. The *British Tribune* was the uncompromising, straightforward, and successful opponent of the Markham *Economist*; and during its existence, waged an honorable warfare with that journal. We remember the farewell address of the "Tribune," soliciting forgiveness from the press, if, in the heat of political strife they had unintentionally offended; its successful opposition to the Markham *Economist* is, we observe, still ranking in the bosom of that high-minded and magnanimous adversary, consequently unconditional pardon we did not expect. A generous foe would have covered the short comings of his old enemy with oblivion, and extended that forgiveness so touchingly solicited in the valedictory address of the *Tribune*. Our friend of the *Economist* knows no mercy. With that stunning fact before us, and laying a certain amount of value upon it, we shall proceed to vindicate our own conduct from the charge brought against us by Mr. Reesor, although we are weak enough to think still, that that gentleman had no just grounds of complaint, for we acted towards both parties alike. When Mr. B. applied to us to publish his letter, we, after mature deliberation, and on a careful perusal of the production, decided to open our columns to him, on the grounds that Mr. Reesor was a public character, liable, like any other public man, to have his conduct and motives sifted, we hold to this opinion, notwithstanding the gentle admonition we have received, and shall not shrink from acting accordingly, whether the individual be arrayed in municipal honors, or an aspirant after Parliamentary privileges.—We did not strictly approve of Mr. Barker's tone, yet we did not deem his letter scurrilous, neither was it, we think, altogether personal, as it was directed to Mr. R. in his public capacity; and, moreover, it was not addressed to us anonymously. We are now perfectly satisfied that it was not scurrilous. We would be almost disposed to think Mr. R. thought it complimentary, for the *Economist* published no less than two editions of the same letter, with his own observations, which we think has not enlightened the public much on the real merits of the case; in fact (pile on the agony) has been made the most of. We hear it quoted *ad nauseam*. We are sick of it. It is a common expression we believe, and Mr. R. knows it, although it was new to us at the time. We have since seen it used in a newspaper of no mean pretensions either as to respectability.—If the elucidation of truth, or the correction of a false report were leading incentives with a respect-

able newspaper, we apprehend the vehicle by which its attention should be attracted mattered little. As a newspaper editor, Mr. Reesor was bound to listen to Mr. Barker's remonstrance, however roughly clad; or homespun the language by which it was clothed.—We therefore, without hesitation, say that it was most improper, and unworthy of a respectable journal to shackle its attempted exculpation with sarcasm, striving to divert public attention from the main issues, dwelling overlong on a hackneyed phrase, and making a vain effort to place a gentleman of Mr. B.'s well-known respectability in a false position,—and most unprofessional to attack us for our liberality to both parties. The affair was a public one—the party aggrieved was attacked thro' the public print, and the aggressor was essentially a public character. The resolution passed at the meeting reads thus:—

"It was moved by Mr. WHEELER, and seconded by Mr. MILNIE, that Mr. David Reesor, editor and proprietor of the Markham *Economist*, having inserted an article in his paper of the 17th March last, characterized by a spirit of injustice, and wholly untrue, and reflecting unfairly and most unjustly upon the Directors of the Society; be it resolved that the President of this Society be instructed to prepare a statement of facts, and have same published for the information of the public."

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., the Council met at Mr. Size's Hotel, Unionville.—Members all present. The Reeve presided. Minutes of last meeting read, and on some error being amended, were approved.

The REEVE (Mr. Reesor) stated that they had met that day for the purpose of re-establishing the By-law which had been quashed by Chief Justice Robinson, and also to receive and duly consider all the petitions that might be laid before them; and he did not doubt but that the Council would, as far as practicable, carry out the wishes of the people.

There were seven petitions received, six of them praying that the By-law which had been quashed might be re-established; two of these, however, wished for some slight alteration in the arrangement of the sections.

Mr. A. H. FENWICK presented a petition from the Freeholders, and Householders of School Section, No. 16, praying that their Section might be placed in the same position. It was prior to the passing of the quashed By-law.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, and seconded by Mr. MARSH, that whilst this Council is unanimously in favor of passing a By-law re-establishing and confirming the several school sections, and Union School Sections, and acted upon throughout the township previous to the quashing of By-law No. 77, in order that the several schools may be continued, and the contracts entered into by Trustees, be generally carried out in good faith. This Council will, at the same time, give full consideration to all petitions in favor of altering, re-establishing or revising old Section No. 16, as it existed previous to the passing of By-law No. 77, as the interest of the majority of the people may appear to require.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, and seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the By-law as advertised in the papers be read a first time forthwith.—Carried.

It was also read a second time and carried.

Moved by Mr. BURTON, and seconded by Mr. MARSH, that the By-law be read a third time this day week.—Carried.

Messrs. Boyd, Brussels and Grove were, on motion of Mr. BURTON, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, heard before the Council, as the alterations of the boundaries of School Sections No. 21 and No. 2, further consideration thereof deferred.

AUDITORS ACCOUNT.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, and seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Auditors report.—Mr. Bowman to occupy the chair.—Carried.

The report was then read. The Auditors stated that they were sorry to find that the recommendations and suggestions they laid before the Council in 1855 were not attended—neither was any notice whatever taken of their suggestions.

The REEVE stated that those recommendations were laid before the Council in 1855, and he then stated, and still thought that many of those suggestions were good, and ought at once to be attended to.

Moved by Mr. BURTON, and seconded by Mr. MARSH, that the

Committee do now rise, and sit again at the next meeting.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday next, at 10 A. M., precisely.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Government are pushing the business through. We are sincerely rejoiced to see a prospect of our expensive legislation being brought to a close for this session. An obstructive policy costs the country a heavy daily outlay, and, although we are dissatisfied with ministerial measures, the opposition, not being in a position to do effectual service, should rest content with simply entering their protest. An opposition, to be effectual, should be united; not made up of such incongruous materials as the present appears to be; its numerical strength ought to be considerably larger than it is at present to do any effectual good. Give us a ministry with a powerful (numerical) opposition, and, above all, with the good of the country sincerely at heart.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The debate on this subject will be resumed on Tuesday evening next at half-past 7—the Rev. Lewis Griffith in the chair—who will sum up, and give a decision on the debate. After which he will give his own views on the subject.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement from the Messrs. Patterson, with regard to the sale of Vines, suitable to the Canadian climate. Every Canadian homestead should cultivate the Grape. The Vine is truly ornamental and useful. The Messrs. Patterson are planting a large vineyard and will have all the late and most approved varieties for sale next season, at a trifling cost.

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, however, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legible hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR:—Mr. Reesor published in his paper of the date 17th March, a most scurrilous article, headed "disgraceful attempt to deprive the Markham Agricultural Society of its proportion of the Government Grant," in which I come in for a large share of abuse. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I propose giving the facts of the case. I cannot longer permit Mr. Reesor to continue his course in silence. When the article of the 17th March made its appearance, I did not read it,—what I learned was communicated to me by others. Judging from the statements, I preferred treating it as it deserved, with silent contempt, and would still continue to do so, but for the opinion of others, for whom I entertain respect.

In 1858 I was elected Vice-president of the Markham Agricultural Society, and discharged duties in the absence of the President as well as I could, and will be bound out by every disinterested person at all conversant with facts, stating that the business of Society was as well carried out as ever it had been. By the generosity of Mr. Palmer, of Toronto, who contributed an iron plough, value \$40, and Mr. Ingles who collected and paid into Society \$50 in cash, one of the best, if not the very best ploughing match, took place in Markham Village, in the spring of 1858, that ever was seen in the County of York or in the Province. In the autumn, by union with the County, a most excellent exhibition was held in Unionville, conducted under the joint management of Directors of Electoral Division and Township of Markham, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. By resolution of Board of Directors, I was asked to assist the Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Doherty in discharging the duties devolving upon him, in getting up hand bills, preparing lists, and assisting on the Show day, &c., can tell whether I displayed any reluctance in the matter. The day passed off well and I am assured gave good satisfaction.—So much for joint action of County and Township. I come now to the Township affairs. On the evening of the autumn Exhibition, Mr. Carter, one of the Township Directors, and a most efficient one, said to me, call a meeting of Directors as soon as you can, to have accounts looked over and report made out. I agreed to this, and within a week from that time I called upon Mr. Crosby, the Secretary and Treasurer, and said to him, "as soon as

"your books are made up, and at your earliest convenience, call a meeting of Directors at Wellington Hotel, here, to overhaul books and appoint Auditors." He promised to do so, I did not name a day, leaving that to himself that he might consult his own convenience. He did not call the meeting. Some three weeks thereafter I left home and was absent fifteen days. Shortly after my return, Mr. Carter again spoke to me on the subject I mentioned what I had done, and said farther, I will see Mr. Crosby at once and call his attention to this matter—this I did, and Mr. Crosby promised as soon as he could to call the meeting. He was then removing to Unionville, and I thought it only proper to study his convenience. A sufficient time having passed over and no notice of the meeting appearing, I wrote a note to Mr. Crosby, naming a day to hold the meeting, and asked him I think, to give notice in the *Economist*, and to write to each of the Directors.—This was not attended to either.—Mr. Crosby stating to me that the letter did not reach him in time, although at the distance of three and a half miles only.—By these delays on the part of the Secretary, January was at hand, and as the first week is generally occupied by election matters, it was not judged proper to call a meeting of Directors at that time. I pointed out to Mr. Secretary, that the annual meeting must be held in the second week in January, and asked him to call it.—He did so on Saturday, 15th day of January, at Size's Hotel, Unionville,—no hour named. At these annual meetings, it has ever been customary for Directors to meet at 10, a. m., to look over books, prepare report, &c. &c. I got to the place at half past 10, a. m.—found Mr. Carter and Mr. Davidson, two of the Directors, but no Secretary; we remained there until nearly 2 o'clock, when Mr. Secretary did make his appearance. As soon as he arrived the meeting was organized. The President being absent I took the chair, I at once asked Mr. Crosby for his report; the reply was, I have none, have not had time to make one. I stated to the meeting that the report should have been prepared and read to the meeting. In absence of that report the Secretary could say how much stood. He did so. The officers were then named. Mr. Reesor, President, and Mr. Crosby re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. On the appointment of Auditors, I again called attention of newly elected Directors and Secretary, that accounts should be audited at once, so that report and other documents could be got ready for presentation on the third week in January, at the annual meeting of the County. After officers were appointed, a flattering resolution was passed to Secretary, for efficient services during past year. At that period I left the chair, and Mr. Reesor entered upon his duties for the year; and on his assuming the chair, I again mentioned the necessity for Auditors to meet and report at once, as all documents connected with last year, must be prepared and handed in to County Secretary, prior to or on the day of their annual meeting, being fourth day from that time. In this statement, I will be borne out by all parties present. We now come to the meeting of the County Society, which took place on the 19th January. Directors met in the forenoon. Report of Secretary was submitted to them—approved of and signed by the President. Between 1 and 2, p. m., a general meeting was organized, by President assuming the chair. The Secretary was called upon to read report, which being done, it was received and passed. The President then asked Secretary, what Township Societies had made returns,—his answer was only Scarborough. The President remarked jocularly, why, Markham will lose its share of Government Grant. The business of the meeting was proceeded with, Mr. Miller was elected President, and I was made Secretary and Treasurer. On the evening of that day, Mr. Crosby, the Township Secretary, handed to me one sheet of paper, containing, as I believe, the names of the subscribers, and nothing more. I said to him, this is not a proper report, get it completed, and I will state to the Directors the fact of this paper being handed to me, and the time. I heard nothing more of the report until the afternoon of the first Monday in March. On that day a meeting of the County Directors took place at Secord's Inn, Scarborough, being their first meeting since January. On that occasion resolutions were passed and communicated to Mr. Reesor, as President of the Township Society. Copies of which you have here.

Below I give the communication and resolution from the Secretary of the Riding Society:—

Moved by Mr. MILNE, seconded by Mr. MALCOLM, that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the several Township Agricultural Societies, within the bounds of E. R. Y. Division, to ascertain whether their several Societies will join their funds with the Electoral Division Society, so as to have only one spring and one fall fair within the bounds of the Electoral Division, at some central spot to be agreed upon, and obviate the incon-

venience of holding three separate fairs.
Certified true copy,
A. BARKER,
Sec'y. E. R. Y. A. S."

D. REESOR, Esq.
President Markham A. S.

SIR:—Above I beg to hand you copy of Resolution passed by Board of Directors of E. R. Y. A. S., at its last meeting on the 7th inst., and request you to lay same before Township Directors at an early day, and communicate to me result at your convenience. As this matter has been more or less the subject of discussion, in the several Township Societies during the past year, it is hoped that the same will meet a hearty approval.
Your obedient servant,
A. BARKER, Sec'y."

These resolutions, I think, conclusively show that the Directors of the County were the best friends of the Township, and were willing to unite with the Township, in holding their spring and fall shows, so as to make their meeting exhibitions and ploughing matches more interesting and useful to all parties concerned. The action of the Township put a stop to these, and in answer to friendly overtures, this appears a most uncalled for vituperative article of Mr. Reesor's, the President, and written too, with a full knowledge of the movements of the County Directors. Had the Directors of the Township attended to their duty, and looked after the interests of the Society, they would have caused their Secretary to have documents prepared and presented to the County Society in due season. Wise in their own conceit, they did otherwise.

It must be borne in mind, (fully to understand the subject) that the Secretary of the Township or County Society, is a perfectly independent officer, elected by the members at their Annual meeting, and accountable to them alone. The well being and efficient working of the Society, in a great measure, depends upon him, and through obstinacy or ignorance, he fails in performing the duties devolving upon him, the other Directors cannot truly be chargeable or responsible for his ignorance or negligence. At the Annual meeting of the Township Society, Mr. Reesor was present and took part in the proceedings, and being well versed in the law, should not have allowed the meeting to close without a proper report, &c. Had Mr. Crosby hinted to me a day before hand that he was unable from any cause whatever to prepare papers, I should have had pleasure in doing the needful for him. I was at the place of meeting long enough before he made his appearance to have done all. It is not within my experience that any other person than the Secretary is expected to do that business. The Secretary voluntarily assumes the responsibility, the honor, and is not warranted in throwing the labor upon another. Mr. Reesor, in his usual candid, truthful and manly manner, carefully avoids naming the Secretaries of either Township or County for 1858, or of endeavoring either for neglect of duty, attempts to fasten the whole blame upon me. Every person whom I have heard speak of the matter, attributes Mr. Reesor's evasion to personal spite.—I do so too.

Yours truly,
A. BARKER.
Markham, April 22nd, 1859.

MURDERS IN NEW YORK.

This is the murder catalogue in New York for the 28th ultimo:—

W. E. Moore, a sailor, married to a prostitute, was jealous of John Van Voorst, met him on the street and stabbed him in the abdomen, so that his bowels came out.

William Buckleman a saloon-keeper in the "bloody sixth" ward, stabbed Martin Gallagher a rowdy, with a chisel knife, in the side inflicting a mortal wound.

David Wardell and Barney Fitzpatrick two boys, the one 11 and the other 12 years of age, quarrelled about the division of an orange; Wardell stabbed the other in the side, with a shaver's knife.

John and Henry Jenkins two brothers quarrelled together, the former drew a double barrelled pistol, and discharged both barrels at his brother, shooting him through the head and hand.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN COURT.

—There has just come off before the civil tribunal of Paris a trial which is strictly suppressed here, as Napoleon III. is, in point of fact, the defendant. In 1841 he sought to raise money in London, by the issue of scrip, based on the recovery of Queen Hortense, his mother's property, confiscated in 1815. Very few of these certificates were negotiable; but two Belgian bankers, De Corq and Terwagne, became possessed of a certain amount. They brought their action to recover the money—the tribunal decreed that Louis Napoleon in London could not give away what he had not; and that by a decree of the 21st Jan., 1852, the Bonaparte family had renounced all claims of any family inheritance whatever. Plaintiffs nonsuited.—Paris correspondent of *Globe*.

GOVERNMENT AND THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

From the *Globe*.

Mr. Vankeghem's resolutions are not enough; Mr. Vankeghem's speech in support of them is worse. The Commissioner of Crown Lands does not leave room to doubt the purposes of the Government, or the scope of the resolutions they have placed before the Legislature. The question, as between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company, is surrendered in the Company's favour; and for anything which ministers intend to do, the Company may be left in undisputed possession of a territory to which it has no title beyond that conferred by lengthened possession and the opinion of lawyers led to pronounce in its favour.

The resolutions, which have already appeared in our columns, affirm the determination of the Conservative Administration to take no step to secure the trial of the validity of the Company's charter before the Privy Council, and to limit the issue between the Province and the Company to the single question of boundary. Mr. Vankeghem yesterday attempted to justify this inactivity on the part of Canada on the ground that the duty of the Imperial Government is, to assume the cost and responsibility of testing the title to territory; a plea which would reduce Canadians to the lowest political condition of Colonial life, and divert them of an importance with which the home authorities are anxious to invest them.

For Sir Bulwer Lytton has sought to induce the Canadian Government to be parties to the trial; justly conceiving that in a question which more especially affects Canada, her rulers should have a full share of influence in the conduct of the proceedings. Mr. Vankeghem and his colleagues voluntarily abandoned theantage ground tendered to them, and assign to the Province a position which might have fitted it in the struggles of its infancy, but which it has long outgrown. It cannot be that they are chary of the expenditure. Comparatively speaking that would be a trifle; and certainly it would be a trifle, price to pay for the assertion of important rights,

and the protection of great interests, territorial and commercial. The true explanation of the affair lies in the disposition of the Ministry to play into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. They know that to avoid their partialities and purposes would be to excite a feeling of hostility from one end of the Province to the other; and therefore they resort to the tramping manoeuvre set forth in the present resolutions.

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THE NEW TAVERN LAW.—This act which lately received the Royal sanction, was for the first time, enforced in the city on Saturday. The act obliges all Taverns and Saloons to be closed from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening to eight o'clock on Monday morning. We called out a few minutes after seven o'clock on Saturday evening to see how far the law was carried out, and found that the great majority of these places was closed. On our tour of observation we overheard a stout Irishwoman complaining bitterly to her sympathizing neighbors, of the tyrannical doings of our legislators, and indignantly exclaimed, "There will soon be rebellion, sure, in the country, for the Tavern-keepers will never stand such a law." It remains to be seen whether this worthy woman's prediction will be fulfilled, or whether the law will be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities. The consequences, if good, will soon be felt, and by means of the Police records and the appearance of our streets, we will be enabled to estimate the advantages resulting from the law as placed against the loss to a few of the more greedy Tavern-keepers.—*Colonist*.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—An erroneous impression exists among the magistrates under the new commission of the peace. True it is not necessary to re-qualify if the old property and qualification remain good and undisposed of; but we understand the Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties has been notified by Government to the effect that it is necessary for all old magistrates to be re-sworn to the oath of office and allegiance, and to subscribe their names on the roll under the commission, which roll is with George (James) Esq., Clerk of the Peace, daily from 10 to 3.—*Colonist*.

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—There has just come off before the civil tribunal of Paris a trial which is strictly suppressed here, as Napoleon III. is, in point of fact, the defendant. In 1841 he sought to raise money in London, by the issue of scrip, based on the recovery of Queen Hortense, his mother's property, confiscated in 1815. Very few of these certificates were negotiable; but two Belgian bankers, De Corq and Terwagne, became possessed of a certain amount. They brought their action to recover the money—the tribunal decreed that Louis Napoleon in London could not give away what he had not; and that by a decree of the 21st Jan., 1852, the Bonaparte family had renounced all claims of any family inheritance whatever. Plaintiffs nonsuited.—Paris correspondent of *Globe*.

GOVERNMENT AND THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

From the *Globe*.

Mr. Vankeghem's resolutions are not enough; Mr. Vankeghem's speech in support of them is worse. The Commissioner of Crown Lands does not leave room to doubt the purposes of the Government, or the scope of the resolutions they have placed before the Legislature. The question, as between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company, is surrendered in the Company's favour; and for anything which ministers intend to do, the Company may be left in undisputed possession of a territory to which it has no title beyond that conferred by lengthened possession and the opinion of lawyers led to pronounce in its favour.

The resolutions, which have already appeared in our columns, affirm the determination of the Conservative Administration to take no step to secure the trial of the validity of the Company's charter before the Privy Council, and to limit the issue between the Province and the Company to the single question of boundary. Mr. Vankeghem yesterday attempted to justify this inactivity on the part of Canada on the ground that the duty of the Imperial Government is, to assume the cost and responsibility of testing the title to territory; a plea which would reduce Canadians to the lowest political condition of Colonial life, and divert them of an importance with which the home authorities are anxious to invest them.

For Sir Bulwer Lytton has sought to induce the Canadian Government to be parties to the trial; justly conceiving that in a question which more especially affects Canada, her rulers should have a full share of influence in the conduct of the proceedings. Mr. Vankeghem and his colleagues voluntarily abandoned theantage ground tendered to them, and assign to the Province a position which might have fitted it in the struggles of its infancy, but which it has long outgrown. It cannot be that they are chary of the expenditure. Comparatively speaking that would be a trifle; and certainly it would be a trifle, price to pay for the assertion of important rights,

and the protection of great interests, territorial and commercial. The true explanation of the affair lies in the disposition of the Ministry to play into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. They know that to avoid their partialities and purposes would be to excite a feeling of hostility from one end of the Province to the other; and therefore they resort to the tramping manoeuvre set forth in the present resolutions.