We cannot undertake to return communications which we do not avail ourselves. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. Whatever is intended for insertion must be superscribed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Daily British W[illegible]g.

"Order for Ever! Hem."

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1857.

Judge Mackenzie's Address on the Duties of Justices of the Peace, delivered at the Opening of the Quarter Sessions to the Grand Jury, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, 1857.

[Published by request of the Bench.]

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—

Although we do not find the United Counties at the commencement of this New Year altogether free from alleged violations of the criminal law, still the number of persons charged is comparatively small, and the offences alledged are not of a very serious character. The Sheriff's Calendar returned to the Court exhibits the names of four persons charged with branches of the common and miserable offence of stealing. The principles of law which regulate this well known division of the Criminal Justice, have been so often explained and are so well understood, as to need no comments at present.

In all probability, one of the Peace Officers of the Counties will appear before you to make a complaint against parties for assaulting him in the execution of his duty and rescuing a prisoner from his custody. Should you be satisfied on the evidence which will be laid before you, that an assault was committed on him whilst discharging his duty, or that a prisoner had been rescued from his custody, you should find a "true bill" against all the persons concerned in such an outrage on public authority. Every good man, every lover of law, order and peace, and every philanthropic mind feel a deep interest not only in the repression and punishment of criminal offences by the strong arm of the law, but also in the increase and extension of those humanizing agencies and means by which evil passions and propensities to commit crime are eradicated from the human mind. The public inoculation of the fear of God, and of respect of lawful authority, combined with intelligence, with frugal industrious, sober and temperate habits among the people, may be stated as the most permanent securities against the inroads of crime and lawlessness. As institutions devoted to the sacred cause of truth and knowledge, of temperance reformation, and the means of cultivating the intellectual powers of men increase among us: and as places set apart to the worship of Almighty God, and school-houses rear up their heads in the land, crime with its concomitant evils must shrink back, must recede to the dark and narrow abodes of ignorance and incurable depravity. During the year that is past and gone the aggregate amount of crime committed within the United Counties and the City of Kingston was not larger than might be expected under all circumstances. It is very true that two cases of homicide had been brought before the last Court of Oyer and Terminer held at this place; but the parties charged, had been, after a public trial, acquitted. Two human beings living within this City came to death by violence, of that fact there was no doubt. The deaths in both cases may be recorded as additional memorials of the disastrous trophies of that hell destroyer of bodies and souls, intoxication. In one case a female in a state of partial intoxication herself receives the fatal blow as is supposed from the hands of a man who was as drunk as herself: neither party not knowing well what they were doing. Drunkenness, in connexion with religious animosity, was the cause of this violent death. In the other case a blow was inflicted upon a man who was awaking from a heavy course of drinking which proved fatal to him, in consequence of the deranged state of his system at the time induced by drinking. These are awful warnings at our own doors and address themselves to the moral natures of us all, calling on us to do all we can to extirpate this evil. Two persons, an aged man and a woman from the County of Addington, had been convicted of the crime of arson, both of whom are now in the Provincial Penitentiary, suffering the punishment of the law. The facilities now existing through the means of matches and igniting agencies of setting fire to property in a secret manner, have imposed upon the Courts the stern necessity of inflicting a severe punishment upon parties found guilty of arson. Six or seven persons had been convicted in April last before this Court, of taking a part in a riot at the Village of Napanee, in the County of Lennox; arising out of those unnecessary religious animosities, which here and there exist, animosities which are foolish in themselves, and as much at variance with the true spirit of christianity as they are inimical to the peace and well being of society. The Court seeing the train of public evils which would be sure to follow the slightest toleration of outrages arising out of religious contentions, felt itself impressed with an obligation to the laws of the land, and to the peace and order and well being of society, to punish the convicted parties with exemplary severity and no more. The salutary effect which the firm conduct of the Court on this trying occasion has produced will be acknowledged ere now by those who at the time considered the judgment of the Court unnecessarily severe.

It has been my practice heretofore to call the attention of the public in my January address to the grand inquest to any changes or alterations made in the criminal law during the preceding year. No change of any consequence has been made in the criminal law during the last Session of Parliament, but extensive and very important changes have been made in the manner of administering the civil laws in Upper Canada. The provisions of a great number of Acts of Parliament have been consolidated into one Act. Forms of law and remedies have been simplified, and an additional large amount of plain common sense has been introduced into the procedure and practice of the Courts of common law of Upper Canada.

Also during the last Session of Parliament a most singular Act was passed extending the provisions of the Insolvent Debtor's Act of 1845 to traders within the meaning of the Bankrupt Act of 1843. The practical working of this truly anomalous law has been, I am sorry to say, brought extensively before my own notice for the last few months; and I feel bound to declare publicly from this place my own conviction that the law is not only a bad law, but that its continuation on the statute book in its present wild form will shake commercial integrity to its very foundations, and open up a state of things among us that will be everything but compatible with the existence of those safeguards which the law should place around commercial credits, and commercial transactions.

During the year that is past and gone the Crown placed a large number of additional names on the Commission of the Peace within those United Counties and the City of Kingston. In consequence of which I stated at the last sitting of the Court, here that it was my intention to direct at the present Court, the attention of my brethren in the magistracy to the nature of the duties imposed upon them by law; to the laws themselves as they affected their officers; and the manner and spirit in which they should execute the powers conferred upon them by law so as to secure best what should be the end of all law, the well being, order, peace and prosperity of the people at large. A magistrate of the law should not wear the sword of justice, placed in his hands, in vain; he should be a terror to evil doers; and a praise and protection to all who do well. He should not look upon his office as a mere badge of honor committed to him as a matter of empty form, but he should view it as a grave trust reposed in him, for the proper exercise of which he is responsible to man here and God hereafter. The very name, Justice of the Peace, indicates in a general way the nature of the chief duty of a magistrate. The common law of England hath ever had a special care and regard for the conservation of the public peace; peace being the very end and foundation of civil society. "The power, office and duty of a Justice of the Peace," says Sir William Blackstone, "depend on his commission, and on the several statutes which have created objects of his jurisdiction." The commission of the Peace first empowers the justice singly to conserve the peace, in suppressing riots and affrays, in taking securities of the peace and in apprehending and committing felons and other criminals. The commission of the Peace also empowers any two or more to hear and determine divers felonies and other offences in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Judge of the County or Counties being a magistrate is constituted Chairman or President of the Court by authority of statute. The duties of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada consist, in general terms, in attending at the sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions—four times a year at the County town; in performing the ministerial duties of preserving the public peace, hearing charges against supposed offenders in reference to indictable offences, issuing summonses and warrants thereon, examining informants and their witnesses, binding over parties and witnesses to prosecute and give evidence at the Court of Oyer and terminer, or at the Court of Quarter Sessions, bailing accused parties, or committing them for trial. Also in performing the very important judicial duties in reference to summary convictions and orders. In addition to these, it is the duty of every magistrate to grant search warrants when properly applied for, and to require and take sureties to keep the peace.

As to that part of the duty of a magistrate which consists in attending at the Court of Quarter Sessions, I feel called upon to state that it has not been over well performed heretofore in these Counties. On the first day of the Court a number of the justices sometimes attend in reference to appeals, but after the first day very little is seen of them here; and it happens frequently that the business of the Court comes to a stand still for want of an associate Justice. This is certainly not right. It is, to me always a matter of great pleasure to see the Country Justices present at the sitting of this Court to aid and assist me with their counsel and advice.

As to the duties of magistrates, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences, and with respect to summary convictions and orders, the intelligent and upright Justice cannot pay too much attention to them, to the manner of their discharge, and to the effect likely to follow his decisions.

In former times the duties of a magistrate were more precarious, more uncertain, and more undefined than they are now. It has often happened that an honest and well-intentioned magistrate found himself beset with difficulties and embarrassments owing to the strictness with which the law supervised his proceedings, and the dubious information it placed at his disposal. The wisdom of latter days, however, has placed the magisterial office on better foundations and more sensible footing than it had formerly. The Parliament of this Province in 1853 passed three Acts for the purpose of facilitating the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, and to protect them from vexatious actions. These statutes embrace direction for nearly all duties a magistrate has to perform, and he is punished with copious forms suitable to almost every variety of cases that can come before him. The first of those statutes, 16 victoria chapter 178, regulates and defines the duties of a magistrate in respect to summary convictions and orders. The power to make summary convictions and orders is an innovation on the common law, and delegated to one or more Justices of the Peace by statute law.—A Justice of the Peace has a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults and batteries; for small private injuries to property; for violations of Municipal By-Laws, for evading the payment of tolls and for exacting illegal tolls; for stealing dogs, or beasts or birds ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, not being subject of larceny at common law; for stealing or cutting, breaking, rooting up or otherwise destroying with intent to steal the whole or any part of a tree, sapling or shrub; for stealing, or cutting, breaking or throwing down with intent to steal any part of a live or dead fence, wooden post, pale or rail set up or used as a fence, or any stile or gate; for stealing or destroying or damaging with intent to steal any tree, sapling, shrub, bush, plant, root, fruit or vegetable production growing in any garden, orchard, nursery, ground, hot-house, green-house, or conservatory; and for stealing or destroying or damaging with intent to steal any cultivated root or plant used for the food of man or beast growing in any land opened or enclosed, not being a garden, orchard or nursery-ground; and for maliciously destroying a variety of real and personal property; also for certain profanations of the Sabbath or the Lord's day, and destroying places of public worship. Justices have also power to settle disputes between masters and servants in a summary way; these and a number of other matters form the subject matter of summary convictions and orders. The statute 16 victoria chapter 178, to which I have already alluded, is a guide book to the magistrate in reference to summary proceedings. As a general rule, I would recommend that every complaint and information should be in writing and on oath. In enforcing payments of fines and penalties imposed and compensations ordered by a magistrate, under some circumstances he may issue a warrant to commit the offender to gaol in the first instance, under other circumstances he must issue in the first instance a warrant of distress against the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the justice may commit the offender to gaol. And here I would call attention to the latter part of the 18th section of the Act where it is enacted "that whenever it shall appear to any justice of the peace that the issuing of a warrant of Distress would be ruinous to the defendant and his family it shall be lawful for any such justice, if he shall deem it fit, instead of issuing such warrant of distress to commit the offender to the common gaol or lock-up-house." Now the force, effect and intention of this considerate and humane provision of the law, should not be overlooked or misunderstood. It often happens that offenders against public justice are idle, worthless and intemperate persons. And it not unfrequently happens that such wretched creatures are the husbands of sober and industrious wives, and the fathers of large and helpless families. Now the intemperate and idle ne'er-do-well would never think of do this wise provision of the law, of issuing a warrant of distress against the little goods and chattels, necessary to secure an asylum or house for such wives or such families, for the misdeeds of drunken husbands or worthless fathers.

The duties of magistrates in Upper Canada with respect to persons charged with indictable offences are numerous, important and responsible. When a crime is committed against the law, be it a felony or misdemeanor, it is the interest of every good man to do all he can to bring the offender to justice, and to assert the supremacy of the law. But it is the special and sworn duty of the magistrate to see that offenders are brought to justice. When a crime is actually committed, or when a person is suspected of having committed a crime, if the accused party be not already in custody, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, on a proper charge or complaint being made, to issue his warrant to apprehend the accused, and to cause him to be brought before himself or some other Justice of the Peace to answer the accusation, and to be further dealt with according to law. The warrant must be under the hand and seal of the Justice issuing the same, and should be directed to one of the Constables of the County or Union of Counties, or to one of such Constables, and all other Constables or Peace officers of the County or Union of Counties. When a party so charged with an indictable offence shall appear before a magistrate, before he can be committed legally for trial or held to bail the magistrate should in the presence of the accused party, take statements on oath or affirmation of witnesses, and shall put the same in writing, and signed by the witnesses as well as by the Justice himself. Every accused party has a right to cross examine the witnesses himself, or he can employ counsel or attorney to do it for him before a magistrate. After the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution shall have been completed, the magistrate should read to the accused the deposition taken against him, and make the following statement to him: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge. "You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say it will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial." After the accused shall be thus cautioned by the justice, any statement he may make shall be put in writing, and signed by the Justice and kept with the depositions. If the accused be committed for trial or held to bail, the magistrate should be careful to bind by recognizance the prosecutor and the witnesses, to appear at the Court at which the accused party is to be tried, to give evidence. And if a witness should refuse to enter into such a recognizance, the Justice may commit him to the common gaol until he complies. A Justice has power to remand the accused from time to time for the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause, for a period not exceeding eight days, at one time, by warrant, or more than three days by verbal order. When a charge of felony against a party is supported by positive evidence of the facts, or by such evidence as shall raise a strong presumption of guilt against him, the Justice should commit the accused to the common gaol for trial. And when the offence is a misdemeanor, the Justice should bail the party, if sufficient bail be tendered, or commit the party to the common gaol if no bail or insufficient bail be offered. But when the evidence adduced against any person charged with felony shall, in the opinion of the justice be insufficient to put such a party on his trial, but shall not furnish such a strong presumption of guilt as to warrant his committal for trial, two Justices may admit the party to bail. But in cases of felony, once that an accused party is committed, magistrates have no authority to bail him, application then must be made to the County Judge, or one of the Judges at Toronto. One magistrate may admit a party to bail in cases of misdemeanors. It will thus be seen that the duty of a magistrate in respect to cases of felony is different from that in cases of misdemeanor. The term felony, embraces the crimes of Murder, Rape, Manslaughter, Bestiality, Arson, Bigamy, Burglary, Forgeries, Counterfeiting, Robbery, Mayhem, Malicious stabbing with certain intents, Embezzlement and Larceny. And the term misdemeanor, embraces the following offences: Assaults, Batteries, Abduction, Riots, Extortions, Rescues, Libels, Nuisance, Conspiracy, Cheating, Concealing the birth of a child, administering unlawful Oaths, Perjury, Subornation of perjury, Seditious, Blasphemy, inducing soldiers and sailors to desert from the military and naval service of Her Majesty, Practising Physic, or Surgery without License, and making fraudulent Assignment of property, and many other offences.

In reference to the Act of Parliament, 16 Victoria, chap. 180, passed to protect Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions, I would repeat the remarks I made the first time I had the honor of addressing a Grand Jury from the judicial Bench. "Heretofore, no matter how honest the intention, and no matter how well-meaning the views of the magistrate were if he committed the slightest error in form, substance or judgment, he was sure to be saddled with a heavy and vexatious law-suit. This state of things was a great discouragement to the proper administration of justice, and often facilitated the escape of offenders. The Legislature has placed this matter now on a proper and sensible footing. Magistrates are protected in their proceedings, unless they act in a tyrannical manner and from malicious motives. In every action hereafter to be brought against a magistrate for any act done by him in the execution of his duty within his jurisdiction, it must be expressly alleged in the declaration, and proved at the trial that such act was done maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause. For the future, so long as a magistrate does not act from improper motives, the law shall protect him against errors in matters of form and judgment. But that magistrate who could so far forget himself, the dignity of his high office and the solemn oaths he has taken as to make use of his position of a Minister of Justice to gratify a revengeful or malicious feeling towards his fellow subject, or of his power to forward the mercenary motive of making money out of offences, or exacting fees from the Queen's subjects under the cover of justice, when none should be taken or exacted. Such a Magistrate should not only be mulcted in damages, but also deprived of the office which he would so prostitute and degrade. The Statute I have referred to, extends no protection to such persons, to such magistrates, and I hope that no law or statute in Canada ever will."

The power of appointing Constables, a highly important class of officers is vested in this Court. It has been suggested that some of the Justices of the Peace imagine they have a right to appoint their own Constables. This is a great mistake, and serious consequences might follow its being acted upon. And it has been certainly hinted that Magistrates have employed their own sons as their Constables, and that fees under summary convictions have been collected by justices for their own sons. If this has really been the case, it is to be hoped it will not be so again. The unseemliness of a father being a magistrate employing his own son as his own constable, will be patent to every reflective mind at once. Such an incompatible connexion between father and son in the public administration of justice is repugnant to the spirit and purity of our jurisprudence and will not be tolerated. And if fees have been exacted under such unnatural connexion the parties aggrieved should bring the matter before me in the Division Court, or before this Court. And for the future I shall hold it a valid objection against appointing a party to the office of constable his father being a magistrate in the township in which he resides. Magisterial proceedings should not only be pure, but above suspicion, which could not in the public eye be the case if such a questionable connexion between magistrate and constable were countenanced sanctioned by public authority.

In summary proceedings the magistrate should on all occasions endeavour to be a peace maker in disputes between neighbours and effect amicable adjustments or compromises. The effecting of these is one of the most enviable departments of a magistrate, and preferable to the character of a committing or a correcting justice. "A justice of the peace who will heedfully take up any trivial matter brought before him and proceed without much regard to consequences to inquiry and conviction will seldom be a pacificator among his neighbours or command their respect. It has been very emphatically remarked by a recent writer: "It is impossible for a justice of the peace to discharge the full and salutary effect of his office without possessing the esteem and confidence of the neighbourhood in which he lives; but it is impossible to obtain the esteem and confidence without being altogether disinterested, totally free from every bias. An austere and rigid abstinence from everything that bears even the most distant appearance of profit to himself or his family will be observed by the good and upright magistrate." This very cursory view taken of the duties of magistrates will show not the immense power for good or evil they possess. They are numerous, says a recent writer scattered over the whole Province, their authority as ministers of justice is awfully extensive, embracing either the preliminary investigation or final adjudication of every crime of which the law takes cognizance. Conservators of the public peace—guardians of public morals, magistrates have indeed extensive, arduous and responsible duties to perform." In conclusion, I would add my own earnest prayer that the prayers of all judges and people, would enable the gentlemen who have recently been put in the commission of the peace in these counties as well as their respected predecessors, to execute the powers of the magisterial office and the public trust reposed in them in such a manner as will add dignity to the station and as will command respect for and obedience to the laws, by a faithful, honest, and intelligent administration of them. Magistrates in common with judges, rulers and men in authority should endeavour to discharge their public duties in such a manner as would best promote the happiness and well being of the people at large—that would uphold the supremacy of the law—that would promote freedom and intelligence, and that would give a permanent preponderance to peace and order, to honor and equity, and to truth and justice in our highly favoured land.

FURTHER OF THE RECENT COLLISION.

Report says that one Greer, the switch-tender at Dundas has absconded.

Dory has been removed from the depot to a hotel, and is doing well.

Betts is still at the Depot. There is but little hope of his recovery, although a young man with a vigorous constitution.

STILL LATER.

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

The track was cleared by about ten o'clock and the trains proceeded as usual.

The express messenger's injuries were much more serious than at first supposed. The peritoneum was injured and the pelvis and hip bones fractured. He died at about four o'clock in the afternoon. It was only his third trip in the capacity of messenger, as he had taken the place only during the temporary absence of a friend.

The fireman, notwithstanding the most assiduous care, rapidly sunk under the severe internal injury, and died during the afternoon.

The engineer is progressing favorably.

We regret, to learn that Mr. Keeler leaves a wife and four children, for whom, however, we doubt not, the Company will provide.

The Managing Director and the other Railway authorities were early at the scene of the accident, investigating the causes which led to the accident. The version above given, respecting the delinquency of the switch-tender at Dundas, seems to be correct.

The man Greer left the Station at Dundas and ran through the toll-gate, saying "I'm off," only a few minutes before those charged to arrest him arrived.

Messages have been sent to all the stations on the line, and the constables are in pursuit, so that although no clue to his whereabouts has been discovered, he may probably yet be found.

Mr. Coroner Jones summoned and swore in a jury, who sat for a short time, and then adjourned until to-day, when a further investigation will take place.

THE VERY LATEST.

We learn that Greer gave himself up to the authorities last night. Various opinions are expressed as to the blame attaching to the Switch-tender. The evidence to be given before the Coroner's inquest to-day will, however, clear up the matter.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The President has transmitted to the Senate in reply to the resolution of that body, a letter from the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed, that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables, to connect the continents of Europe and America, and that it is expected to have the line between New York and London open for business by the fourth of July next.

As the work has been prosecuted thus far with American Capital, and by the efforts of this Administration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the earnest desire of the Directors to secure to the Government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British Government.

In this design the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have acceded in the most liberal spirit, by providing that "The British Government shall have priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the company similar in principle to that of the British Government, in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the station."

The American directors say they cannot doubt that the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and therefore ask the President to take such action in the premises as he may deem the interests of this Government may require.

The company will enter into a contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and such contract they suppose will fall within the provisions of the constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form.

Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish and by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested our recently finished war steamers are the very best to assist in business.

To avoid failure in laying the cable, the company request that the President will make such recommendation to Congress as will receive its aid.

The President will make no recommendation, but merely submits the above, and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners.

No reply of Mr Marcy's accompanies the document.

GREAT CLEAR GRIT MEETING.

Toronto Jan. 8.

Yesterday, the meeting of Upper Canadian Liberals came off in the Temperance Hall in this city, and undoubtedly the most successful political gathering ever assembled in this country. Notwithstanding the extreme cold and the accidents or delays on nearly all the Railway lines leading into the city, a very large number of prominent men from far out sections of the country obeyed the summons to the meeting. Shortly after eleven o'clock the members began to assemble, and about twelve the Hall was well filled. The meeting was called to order by John McMurrich, Esq., who moved that the Hon. Adam Ferguson do take the chair, and Messrs. J. G. Brown and Wm. McDougall act as Secretaries. Carried. The Secretary then read a number of letters from gentlemen who were unable to be present. Among others was one from John Wilson, Esq. M. P. P., expressing great regret that he could not be present, but pledging his unwavering endeavours to carry out the views of the party; also from Thomas Short, Esq., of Peterboro—Wm. Niles, Esq., M. P. P., Robert Bell, Esq. M. P. P., George Sanley, Esq., of Guelph, Hon. Adam Ferrie, Hon. John Simpson, Wm. O. Buell, Esq., of Lanark, Wm. Dunbar, Esq., of Pickering, Jacob Brouse, Esq. of Matilda, James Calder, Esq., of Saugeen, Charles Allen, Esq., Warden of the County of Wellington, &c. &c.

The meeting adjourned over at one o'clock until three, when business was resumed and kept up till near eleven in the evening.

Moved by John White, Esq., of Halton, seconded by John M'Murrich Esq.:—

1. Resolved,—"That the Union of two Canadas can never be held as firmly established nor be attended with the happy results anticipated at its formation—so long as a territorial distinction is maintained between Upper and Lower Canada, and the inhabitants of either section can with justice complain that they occupy an inferior position to their fellow subjects in the other; that justice and good policy alike demand that all the inhabitants of United Canada shall be treated as one people, and that Representation in Parliament shall be based on Population, without regard to a separating line between Upper & Lower Canada."—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Allan, Esq., of Cheltenham, seconded by Malcolm Gillespie, Esq., of Brock:—

2. Resolved,—"That to accomplish the great ends contemplated by the Union, and draw closer the bonds of sympathy uniting the people of Canada—it is imperatively necessary that Legislation, wherever practicable, shall be for the whole Province and not sectional, and that the local institutions of Upper and Lower Canada shall be gradually assimilated."—Carried.

Moved by George Barron Esq; seconded by Archibald McKellar, Esq:—

3. Resolved,—"That in view of the wide Religious divisions existing among the people of Canada, and the discord and excitement continually produced by sectarian legislation and secterian appropriations of public money—it is absolutely essential to public tranquility that it be recognized as a fundamental principle in the Government of the Province, that Parliament shall not legislate in matters of Religion, nor appropriate the public money to sectarian uses."—Carried.

Moved by Thomas Macon hr, Esq., of Bradford, seconded by William Tyrrell, Esq., of York:—

4. Resolved—"That in view of the vital importance to a self-governed people, of the thorough diffusion of education among the masses, it is in the highest degree necessary that the National Schools of Canada shall be maintained on the most efficient and liberal footing, and made available to all classes and creeds on equal terms; and that from the mixed character of our population, this can only be done by placing all the Schools under one uniform system of superintendance and instruction, free from sectarianism."—Carried.

Moved by Josiah Blackburn, Esq., of London seconded by William Osborne, Esq.:—

5. Resolved—"That the national prosperity of Canada will be best promoted by adoption of a Free Trade policy; and that with this end ever in view, the present lavish annual expenditure ought to be curtailed—the strictest economy enforced in every branch of the public service—the national debt gradually liquidated—and the Customs tariff reduced and ultimately abolished as rapidly as consistent with maintaining the public faith."—Carried.

Moved by A. McKinnen, Esq., of Hamilton, seconded by Robert Malcolm, Esq., of Ayr:—

6. Resolved—"That the systematic expenditure of the public money by the Executive without the consent of the people's representatives—the placing of large sums at the disposal of the Ministry of the day for undefined purposes—the amalgamation in one "Omnibus Bill" of a sufficient number of small grants to local objects, to secure the passage of some great public wrong—the creation of new offices at the will of the Executive—the improper influence brought to bear on the Legislature by the employment of members of Parliament as paid employes of the Crown and many other similar abuses—demoralizing to public men and directly productive of the alarming and rapid increase of the public debt of late years without a need—imperatively demand the imposition of constitutional restraints on the power now exercised by the administration of the day and a thorough Reform of the Departmental system."—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Notman, Esq., of Dundas, seconded by Oliver Blake, Esq., of Simcoe.

7. Resolved—That to secure greater purity of Elections, and render unnecessary the injurious multiplication of Oaths, it is expedient that a system of registration of qualified voters should be adopted for all Parliamentary Elections."—Carried.

Billa Flint, Esq., M.P.P.; moved, seconded by Peter McCallum, Esq., of Coburg:—

8. Resolved—That the country known as the Hudson's Bay Territory ought no longer to be cut off from civilization, and that it is the duty of the Legislature and Executive of Canada to open negotiations with the Imperial Government for the incorporation of the said Territory as Canadian soil.—Carried.

Abraham Farewell, Esq., of Oshawa, moved, seconded by Henry Moyle, Esq., of Brantford:—

9. Resolved—That an Association be now formed to promote the reforms embraced in the foregoing eight resolutions—that its object shall be to circulate reliable political information, and aid the return of Representatives to Parliament favourable to the objects of the Association—and that it be called The Reform Alliance.—Carried.

Jesse W. Rose, Esq., of Chatham, moved, seconded by Chester Draper, Esq., of Whitby:—

10. Resolved—"That the Association shall consist of a Central Committee at Toronto—a County Committee in each Parliamentary constituency—and a Township Committee in every township. Each Township Committee shall have an Executive Sub-Committee of five members and a Secretary, who shall be ex-officio members of the County Committee. Each County Committee shall have an Executive Sub-Committee of nine members, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be ex officio members of the Toronto Central Committee.—The Central Committee shall have an Executive Sub-Committee of fifteen members, two joint Secretaries, and a Treasurer."—Carried.

John Climie, Esq., of Bowmanville, moved, seconded by S. Alcorn, Esq., of Yorkville:—

12. Resolved—"That all the members of this meeting resident in Toronto be elected members of the Central Committee, with power to add to their number."—Carried.

Alex. Hamilton, Esq., of Perth, moved, seconded by R. H. Eer, Esq.:—

12. Resolved—"That an address to the electors of Canada be prepared and signed by the Chairman of the meeting and the Secretaries, setting forth the principles of this Association, and inviting all persons to become members who hold the same sentiments, and desire to co-operate for their promotion; and that all the members of Parliament adhering to the Association be a Committee to draw up the said Address."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. White, Mr. Ferguson left the chair, and Wm. Woodhull, Esq., of St. David's was called to it. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Ferguson for his able conduct in the chair. The meeting shortly after broke up.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, January 8.

The Canadian Parliament will meet in this city on the 26th of February.

Another Boat of the Lyonnais picked up at Sea.

Halifax, December 31.

The brig Beauty, from Jamaica, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night reports on her outward voyage, on November 9th, in latitude 30, a white boat, bottom up, starboard side stove and oars lashed to thwarts, with a lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life buoy, marked "Le Lyonnais, Havre." Also a white shirt and a fine cambric handkerchief marked "F. E."

Murder in States Prison.

Boston, 30.

Francis C. Grey, a distinguished citizen died in this city yesterday.

Mr. Kinney, Warden of the States Prison, who was murdered yesterday, was a native of New Hampshire. He had been married but three weeks, and was absent upon his bridal tour, when Walker the Deputy Warden was murdered.

Decatur the murderer was serving out three years imprisonment for an aggravating assault upon a policeman. He is twenty-two years old and a native of Maine. He killed the Warden with one blow in the neck from a knife; there is no known cause for the act.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Minister to the United States refused to give evidence against Herbert, for the murder of the waiter in Washington. The United States Government complained of this refusal to the Dutch Government, and the consequence is, he is now recalled.

IMPORTS.

January 9th.—Per Sleigh, Cape Vincent, 8 packages chair stuff, J. Morton, 9 bales wick, J. Carruthers & Co., 3 bbls. hardware, A. Chewitt & Co., 2 boxes fish, J. Winters, 6 boxes goods, E. P. & A. Ross, 1 trunk goods, James McLennan, 1 box candies, C. W. Jenkins, 40 kegs oysters, owners, 1 package silk goods, J. Simpson, 2 bundles planks, 1 case veneers, J. Salman, 4 bundles hardware, A. Chewitt & Co., 9 boxes, 16 bundles chair stuff, 4 bundles chairs, Jas. Morton, 11 boxes hardware, E. P. & A. Ross, 16 bales cotton wick, J. Carruthers & Co., 4 plates boiler iron, Ontario Foundry Company, 2 cases hardware, Fraser & George.

EXPORTS.

January 9th.—Per Sleighs to Cape Vincent, 815 sheep's pelts.

KINGSTON MARKETS,

	Saturday, Jan. 10.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour ₩ barrel	0 0 0	0 17 6
Wheat ₩ bush.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oats ₩ bushel	0 2 6	0 3 0
Rye	0 3 3	0 3 6
Barley	0 5 0	0 5 3
Peas ₩ bushel	0 4 0	0 0 0
Indian Corn do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indian Meal	0 0 3	0 7 6
Oatmeal	0 15 0	1 17 6
Potatoes do.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Turnips do.	0 3 6	0 0 0
Carrots and Beets do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Onions do.	0 5 0	0 7 6
Butter ₩ lb	0 1 0	0 1 2
Beef ₩ cwt.	0 24 0	0 27 6
Pork do.	0 32 6	0 35 0
Beef ₩ lb	0 0 3	0 0 4
Pork ₩ do.	0 0 4	0 0 5
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb	0 0 7½	0 0 9
Mutton ₩ lb	0 0 3	0 0 4
Lamb ₩ lb	0 0 0	0 0 0
Veal ₩ lb	0 0 0	0 0 6
Cheese ₩ lb	0 6	0 0 9
Eggs ₩ doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Turkeys each	0 2 6	0 5 0
Geese each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Fowls ₩ couple	0 1 6	0 2 6
Ducks ₩ do.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Apples ₩ bushel	0 3 9	0 5 0
Fresh Salmon each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hay ₩ ton	3 10 0	0 0 0
Straw do.	2 0 0	0 0 0
Timothy seed ₩ bushel	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clover Seed per bushel	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wood ₩ Cord	0 16 3	0 17 6
Pot Ash ₩ cwt.	0 26 10	0 0 0
Hides ₩ cwt.	1 7 6	1 10 0
Sheep Pelts each	0 3 6	0 5 0

Are you getting Bald? Is your hair turning grey? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky, and glossy? Your head to be cool comfortable, and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm of Cytheria stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. Bogle, Boston, and sold by druggists everywhere. 233

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil," of Philadelphia, that any Physiologist can thus far discover, which is, its probable incorporation with the nervous fluid of the body, as pains are in the nerves. On no other principle can this be explained. Rheumatism has been much talked about and little understood. This Oil, if genuine, is known to cure amaurosis.

Do you know that Dr. Smith's genuine Electric Oil will cure Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ear, Tooth and Headache, Amaurosis, Cramps, Indolent, Swellings, Tic Doloreaux Nonralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, instantly. Burns, Felons, Wounds, Piles, always. "Try it, and you won't wonder at its popularity. The genuine Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is always signed A. E. Smith. Grand Central Depot, N. E. corner Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits!

P. S.—Col. Wallace, the distinguished Editor of the Philadelphia Sun, says:

SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Among the many evidences of sympathy for those injured by the late railroad accident, we are pleased to see that Dr. Smith has tendered the gratuitous supply of his Electric Oil, as well as the personal services of himself and lady. The Doctor has a heart "open as day to melting clay," and his valuable medicines deserve all the popularity they have attained.

E. W. Palmer, general agent; also to E. H. Parker, at retail; Lyman's, Savage & Co., Montreal; Bickle & Son, Hamilton.

Do the Ladies wish a pure complexion in spite of the rough Autumn winds and rains?

Use the "Persian Balm."

Do the Gentlemen wish an article for shaving that prevent entirely a sore face, and heal it when chapped?

Use the "Persian Balm."

Do all wish sweet breath, clear and white teeth, and healthy mouth?

Use the "Persian Balm."

For a champon cleansing the head and invigorating the hair it has no equal.

Sold by J. B. Eyre & Co., E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston.

The Oxygenated Bitters have received the strongest testimonials of any medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, and is worthy the confidence of all who seek a remedy for these complaints. 248

THE ONLY SAFETY.

Neglect a cold! and soon, with tenfold rife
Consumption saps the citadel of life.
Slow paced, yet sure—while hope with
tions untring,
Depicts a future glorious to the view—
The spoiler steals along with hidden dart,
And Death's cold shadows darken round the
heart.
Yet hath Consumption warnings, that forewell
The love's quick ear the loved one's coming
knell:—
To deepening Cough, flushed cheek, and
pulses high,
The failing strength, and fever-lighted eye,
These, and the wasted form, and shortened
breath,
Are symptoms all, too eloquent of death!
Be wise in time!—remedial means apply,
Nor stand idle to see the sufferer die.
If Cough or Cold the Lungs or Throat assail,
Employ a remedy that cannot fail!
Tar, Canchalagua, Liverwort, combined,
The golden gift of science to mankind,
These in concentrate form, a compound rare,
Hath Rogers given, banishing despair! 141

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly gentlemen. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable accomplished business men of character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserves success.—Hartford Chronicle.

MR. A. G. YOUK, who has lately favoured us with a calf, does ample credit to our brother's views, and we commend him to the cordial reception of our fraternity—long may he wave. 232

MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. H. Balbirny, from England, can be consulted and will forward his adv