for such District, as was proposed by the Gentleman on the other side, would be insufficient; that he would be insulated, without Advocates, without a sufficient Library, that abuses would be unavoidable in his situation, and that the parties would not be benefited by his presence; that the appointments resulting from the proposed system, might furnish the means of intrigue and undue influence; and finally that Circuit Courts of proper terms and duration would answer all the purposes which the supporters of the motion have in view, particularly the administration of justice nearer the homes of the parties, and be less liable to abuse. That, however, if these Districts were necessary, there was no reason to suppose, that the Committee to whom the whole matter would be referred, would not give the question due weight, and they ought not to be shackled by prematurely enjoining on them the details of the Bill. It was stated in reply, that it was not proposed to augment the number of Judges beyond those proposed in the Bill from the Council, that the expense would not be much increased, for it would be gained by the saving of time, labour and other expenses to the parties. That the County Members had proved by their anxiety in favor of the Act for the recovery of small debts, how greatly they felt the wish of having justice administered by persons residing among them, that they demanded the proposed increase, and that they were the best judges of what suited them. On motion of Mr. *Panet,* who professed himself favourable to the proposition, the Committee rose after a division, ayes 16, nays 12; and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

On the 5th, it was resolved, that the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the Banks of the Province, be required, in conformity to the acts of their incorporation to lay before the House, statements of the amount of Stock paid in, the debts due, the monies deposited, the bills in circulation, and the specie in their possession. On the 7th, a message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, stating, that having long felt the necessity of taking steps to effect the Escheat and forfeiture to the Crown of large tracts of land held under letters patent in the Townships of this Province, on which no improvements had been made according to the conditions of the Patent granting the same, recommended to the Assembly to adopt measures for removing, by Legislative enactments, the various difficulties which, in the present state of the law applicable to this subject, must attend and very much embarrass any proceeding for re-uniting these lands to the crown; which was referred to the special committee on the settlement of Crown lands.

In a committee of the whole House on the Bill for the enrollment of Deeds effecting Mortgages on real property, *Mr. O'Sullivan* in a speech of considerable length which reflected great credit on his talents and eloquence, but of which it is impossible, in the abstract to which we are limited, to give any idea, said, that the question submitted to the consideration of the committee was one of the greatest importance; it concerned every class of men, and it was in the highest degree interesting to the merchant, and was no less so to the Landholder: it involved the whole of the real property of the country, and interwove itself with almost all the transactions of society. The object of the measure was to correct the evils that were produced by secret and clandestine Mortgages. The evils existing under the present system were most alarming; and the impossibility of ascertaining the existence of previous Mortgages, frauds of the most glaring kind had been committed. The spoilation which had been tolerated in this country for half a century, had nearly dried up the two great sources of wealth, commerce and agriculture. Bad faith had been practised with impunity, and universal distrust was the inevitable consequence. Nothwithstanding this state of things, the increase of population and the necessity of trade, obliged people to contract with each other; but the capital of the country was checked, and had not its fair value in the market. The merchant, often under the necessity of advancing his goods as well upon real security as upon personal credit, was exposed to perpetual danger. It frequently happened, that after having taken the necessary steps to enforce payment, the proceeds were absorbed by a Creditor claiming under a previous mortgage, who, benefiting by the diligence of another, stept forth from his concealment and swept away even the very costs which had been incurred for the purpose of bringing the property to a sale. Capital was as necessary to agriculture as to trade. It was of the utmost importance to the Farmer as it was also to every proprietor that he should enjoy a credit to the full extent of the value of his real estate;—it was the interest of society that he should enjoy no more. If the property were free from any real encumbrance, there existed no means of ascertaining the fact, and doubt and uncertainty supplied the place. If it were not free, the credit of the owner was false and mendacious, and the public