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their lands, but would not allow them to sit or to vote in parliament. [Just so was the bill brought forth since by Mr. Robinson, but quashed by the petition carried home by Mr. Randal,]

In favour of the resolutions, decisively admitting that the people spoken of were not his Majesty's subjects, and suggesting a legal kemedy, such as it might be, voted, Messrs. C. and Jonas Jones, Crooks, Attorney General, Burwell, McMartin, Ruitan, Casey, Morris, Robert Hamilton, Hagerman, Shaver, McLean, and Bostwick! But they did not carry it, so that their constituents were not made out to be aliens by a

majority of the assembly.
No. 42.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Fontenelle often said that such was his opinion of the intolerance of mankind, that if his hand were full of truths, he would not open it. And even our illustrious Sir. Isaac Newton was so much annoyed by the illustral criticisms, to which the novelties of his doctrines had given rise, that he often lamented he had been persuaded to publish.—Walkole.

The claims of the church of Scotland, to a share in the Clergy Reserves were, in Decr. 1823 opposed, says the York Observer, "by the Speaker (Sherwood), Attorney General, C. Jones, John Willson, and Hagerman, who contended that there was no provision made for the m in the S1st of the king" &c.

Messrs. McLean, Nichol, Crooks, and Morris, argued in favour of the Scots

Preshyterians.

Mr. Hagerman moved to expunge a part of one of the resolutions, which laid claim to a right, on the part of the Scotch, to participate in all the advantages of the conquest

of Canada, and denied they had any such right.

"Mr. RUTTAN rose to give his decided opposition to these resolutions. The Scotch church had no claim on the Reserves in this Province. These Resolutions go to declare that they have a right to be supported; what support can his Majesty's Government give them, only to be paid by the people of the country? What support have they at home, except what they receive from the people? They had none.—For his own part he thought that this was nothing less than an attempt to supplant the church of England in this Province; and to establish the church of Scotland in its stead. (cries of bigorry and intolerance from both sides.) The hom member for Kingston had said there was very little difference between the churches of England & Scotland; he would deny this assertion—there was a wide difference, and the greatest dissensions herween these two churches; they were decidedly hostile to each other; and if any measure, such as at present proposed, were ever acted on in this country it would be attended with the most diabolical results!!! (cries of hear, hear.) He [Mr. Ruttan] would join in monaddress of this kind, requesting his Majesty to take away the rights of His Subjects of the established church.

Mr. BURWELL "did not think the church of Scotland had a right to be put on

an equal footing with the church of England in this province."

No. 43. GRANTS OF LAND, MONEY, &c.

Doctor Baldwin is said to have actually proposed to address the Lt. Governor that he would grant the new townships to individuals: Also, that the bounty voted for ruising hemp in this colony, should be placed in the hands of the storekeepers: And that an

Indian chief should sit on the assize bench as an assistant judge !!!

Speaker John Willson, on the last day of the 1st session of this parliament actually proposed and carried a resolve to give Doctor Powell, \$400 of addition to his salary as clerk, altho' the doctor, hesides, large fees in the probate and district courts, had then about \$200 salary as clerk of assembly; and for some extra services which did not detain him over 3 months in the year. He also pulled the motion for £15 to pay the, for newspapers, which had not been delivered by any order of the assembly, nor lad any demand been made, either directly, or indirectly, for recompense; and to room the farce, he came back from his room into the house where the committee was sitting, and proposed to give \$200 to Carey, for some speeches waich had been reported so far back as 1820, and which the former parliament conceived they had often enough paid for. Carey himself had sent in a claim of only £25, for this service.

But, said the speaker, give him twice as much as he asks!—The house gave him £30;