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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Vol. IV. No. 31.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who voted against [illegible] in last session, has just published a short pamphlet the object of which is to declare, that he voted cautiously, but that he is now prepared to vote for any measure of reform that will not "im[illegible] fundamentals of the constitution."

[illegible] Morbus.—The latest report from Sunder[illegible] 20th, states as remaining sick at the last [illegible]6—new cases, 17—Total, 63. Died, 4—re[illegible]3—remaining sick this day, 36. From the [illegible] ment of the disease, there have been cases [illegible] ago, th[illegible] 141.

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grant had, for 7 [illegible] *with accounts of the* [illegible] officer's prede[illegible] *an alarmist* [illegible] they had actually [illegible] it. This was certainly [illegible] should pause, before [illegible] in this case, the servic[illegible] and the remuneration [illegible] ever, was a liberal allo[illegible] would be no motion for [illegible] again, that in some y[illegible] an honorary fee; aft[illegible] performed this year. [illegible] held on this occasion.

Mr. S. Humbert [illegible] He had only asked [illegible] well known that the prede[illegible] licitor General had objected [illegible] Office of Clerk Assistant, and it was now, therefore, a proper time to raise the question, how he should be provided for?

Mr. Partelow objected to the motion at present. The House could not tell what the services of that person might [illegible] till they had got thro' the business of the Session. It was not usual to provide for him, at this early period of the session.

Mr. Taylor said it had not been usual, because a person had not been appointed. But it was different now. He merely brought the motion forward, because he thought it would be as well to know now what should be the provision, as at any other time.

Mr. Partelow repeated his objections.

Mr. Simonds thought there was no necessity for the motion at all. The sum annually granted to the Clerk of the Council was amply sufficient for all the services performed. It was a very liberal grant.—That officer had much less to do than the Clerk of the Assembly. The Journals of a whole session of the Council were comprised in one quire of quarto paper. As to other matters, such as copying the bills of the Council, they were provided for by other means. The Clerk of the Council annually received very large sums from the public treasury, for his various offices; perhaps amounting to £2,300 or £2,400 per annum. If that was the case, there was no reason for providing for an assistant Clerk. If the House should do it on this occasion, it would be annually called for; and they should therefore be cautious how they increased public expenses. If the anticipated regulations of the timber trade should be made by the Imperial Parliament, the trade of this province will be almost annihilated. The House should not now, therefore, add to expenses, but endeavor to make deductions; as he very much feared such an event would take place ere long.

Mr. Partelow did not exactly agree with his hon. Colleague as to making no provision at all for this officer. If a man received £2,000 a year for performing various duties, still he ought to be paid according to his services. The Clerk Assistant of the Council ought to be provided for as usual. His (Mr. P's) objections were not to the whole provision, but to bringing forward the motion at this time, before the extent of the services could be ascertained. He recommended the Hon. Mover to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. Taylor accordingly withdrew it.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

On the motion that the sum of £50 be granted to the Solicitor General, for his services during the past year,

Mr. S. Humbert asked, what the services of the Solicitor General had been? He wished to know what that officer did for the Province.

Mr. Cunard replied, that if he had not by chance acquired some information on the subject, he might perhaps have asked the same question. But having been lately at St. John, he by mere chance acquired such information, and would now detail it. He had found that the Provincial Treasurer had met with great difficulty respecting certain drawbacks, which were mentioned in (we believe) the last Revenue Bill. That officer could not proceed in the matter, without the opinion of the Solicitor General. That opinion had been obtained; and that was one service to the Province. He (Mr. C.) had also found on looking over the Treasurer's accounts this year, the Treasurer had been unable to decide with reference to certain drawbacks, until he had consulted with the Solicitor General. These were some of that gentleman's services. He (Mr. C.) thought the hon. member from St. John had asked for information without wanting it. The Solicitor General was clearly entitled to the regular compensation. If the Province had the benefit of the talents and attention of a gentleman of such high character and great legal knowledge, it should pay for it. The hon. member from St. John had himself been consulted in the matter alluded to; and he (Mr. C.) was therefore surprised that that hon. member should have asked for information.

Mr. Kinnear considered it also rather unfortunate that the hon. member had made this request, altho' he would impute nothing to him as respected his motives for so doing. The Solicitor General was a gentleman of very extensive talents and legal knowledge. The sum now asked for his services had been granted year after year for the same purpose; and if there was no other reason, that might be a reason why the present officer should receive it. But there were other and more powerful reasons. One of them had been mentioned by the hon. member from Northumberland; and he (Mr. K.) himself knew of most distinguished services rendered to the Province by the Solicitor General. At the last Circuit Court at St. John, there were about a dozen indictments against Masters of Vessels, for bringing out more emigrants at one time than the law allowed. The Solicitor General had undergone an immense deal of toil and trouble in these cases. He had been obliged to undergo it. He had to frame all these indictments on an act of the Imperial Parliament, which had never before been brought into operation; and after conducting the whole of this arduous business, there could be no question that the £50 now proposed, would not more than pay for that service alone. Altho' this labour did not come under the immediate notice of the House, yet it was a great benefit to the whole Province; as the mischief might be very great indeed, arising from masters of vessels crowding an illegal number of passengers into their ships. He (Mr. K) thought there was also another instance of service rendered by the Solicitor General. He believed that that officer had been obliged to come to Fredericton, to assist the Attorney General in preparing the indictments against, and prosecuting those marauders who had disturbed the peace of the Province, by their irruptions at Madawaska. He (Mr. K.) thought the Solicitor General had assisted in the whole proceeding on that occasion; and that through his talents, his influence and his exertions, in a great measure the matter had been brought to a successful issue. These were services that entitled him to remuneration. In fact, the great respectability, high character, legal knowledge and great industry of that gentleman, would seem rather to entitle him to an increase than a diminution of recompence. The hon. member here disclaimed all professional views and motives in making these observations; but observed, that, in his opinion, it would more comport with the dignity of the House to give the Solicitor General £100, than to raise a question on the usual allowance of £50. He (Mr. K.) did not, however, intend to propose such an addition.

Mr. Simonds said, that it did appear, in this case, that the services had been actually performed; and the usual provision, therefore, should be made. He cared little about the respectability, the high character, or the extensive knowledge of the party. Those things were not a reason for making the grant. A man of less qualifications would be entitled to it, if he had performed the services. But here the services had been performed, and the party therefore ought to be paid.—If this [illegible]ment of the disease, there have been cases [illegible] 141.

[illegible]mon counts, as they are called, furnish no in[illegible]n whatever to the Defendant, nor does his [illegible] the Plaintiff. As to the Costs—The present [illegible] had caused much perplexity. The costs were [illegible] so clear and well defined, as gentlemen of the bar [illegible]sire. There was nothing more desirable than [illegible]ers and the costs of Attornies should be [illegible] The hon. member thought it best, that [illegible]ether in the summary form or not, in[illegible]ad long list of items, the costs should be [illegible]into three stages, by which the amount of [illegible]ld be about the same as they already were, [illegible]ld be so divided and defined, as to enable [illegible]ascertain, almost immediately, without re[illegible] any Attorney, whether he was paying a [illegible]t bill of costs or not. The only thing that a [illegible]fendant would have to enquire when about to pay [illegible] bill of costs, would be, whether those three stages, [illegible] not all, which of them had been performed. If [illegible]ch a client be dissatisfied with what the Attorney told [illegible] he need only go to the clerk of the court, and as[illegible] in from him satisfactorily what had been done; [illegible] knowing which, he could at once be aware of the [illegible]nt of costs. These three stages were, 1st. on the [illegible]mencement of the action; 2d. after the entry; 3d before, and including final judgment. This ar[illegible]ment would materially simplify the costs, so that there need be no difficulty in understanding them.—At present, the practice was so wretched, in these cou[illegible] the fees so improperly distributed, that out of a bill amounting to £4 5s. 0d., which is the extent of the costs on a judgment by default above £20, the Attorney gets no more than £1 19s. 10d. The rest goes to the Judge, the Clerk, the Sheriff and the crier! The Attorney, however, has to pay all these fees to the several officers out of his own pocket, and frequently in advance, whether he gets them again from his client, or the opposite party, or not; while, on making out his bill of costs, he bears the odium of receiving more fees than he ought.—The Hon. Member observed, that he had not had it in his power to apply these rules where there had been trials in the causes; because trials differed so much from each other; wherefore the rules could not be applied to any thing but where there was merely a simple judgement by the Court. And as most cases in these courts were of that nature, he hoped the Bill would be found useful. As to the appointment of Barristers as justices of the Superior Courts of Common Pleas. Without intending the least reflection on the present justices of those courts, he had no doubt that they would all admit, that not having been educated for the purpose, they were incompetent to decide in most of the cases which came before them. Men certainly ought to be legally competent [illegible] such offices, otherwise justice could not often be [illegible]. The present justices no doubt do the best they [illegible] when it was found, that even judges and counsel of the most eminent reputation sometimes differed in their opinion of what was law, and that human affairs so differed, [illegible] could never unanimously agree, it was [illegible]ible for the present justices of the Inferior Courts [illegible]ecute justice, according to the law of the land, [illegible] as well known, that they were often put to the [illegible] inconvenience, and much mortified, at the way [illegible]ch matters were conducted on those courts. [illegible] would be offered, and authorities quoted on [illegible] never ought to have been produced. It was impossible for those justices to decide on what was [illegible] law. Even the common reputation of a [illegible]d, which was often founded on slander, on [illegible] and on envy, and which no judge would even admit, would be offered as evidence to juries in these courts. Justices must feel annoyance and discomfort at the contradictory and perplexing way in which matters were thus conducted before them. In bringing forward this part of the bill, therefore, the hon. member stated his views to be, to clear them from the difficulty of their situation, and to advance the justice of the country. If this was a good bill in theory, it must be so in practice. But persons would be stationed in the inferior courts as justices, whose business it would be to make it practically good. No doubt, any gentleman of the legal profession, bringing forward such a bill as this, as far as respects the last clause, (the appointment of Justices), would be reflected on by others. But on the part of such gentlemen, he (the hon. member) would suggest some things. This bill was never known to any of the legal gentlemen in that house; they never knew it was to be brought forward, till they heard it read there by him; and they were therefore not participators with him in framing the measure. As to the profession in general; it must be apparent, that neither the clerk nor the profession would gain by it. On the contrary, they would be losers by it. They would lose a great deal of practice, much more lucrative, in the Supreme Court; much of which practice would be brought down to the inferior courts. The Committee, therefore, must see that the profession generally would be sufferers by this bill; but, for one, he was willing to suffer, so that he could have the satisfaction of knowing that he had defined what was the law of the land. It was what he felt bound to do, and what he could do in the clearest manner. But one thing more. As to the provision for these barristers who should be appointed Justices. He proposed that three barristers should be so appointed, who should take a district of three counties, excepting the city and county of St. John, and who should each receive a salary of £300 per annum, to enable them to do justice properly. Each circuit, in travelling and holding courts, would perhaps on an average occupy them about ten or twelve weeks. He proposed that they should receive this remuneration, and that they should not be prevented from practising in the Supreme Court; because, when the bill was understood, there could never be any difficulty in taking their advice as barristers. It had fallen from one hon. Member, the other day, in debate on the bounty business, most likely in a playful way, that he (Mr. K.) had perhaps an eye to one of these situations in the Common Pleas.—He was happy that the remark had been made, because it gave him an opportunity of answering the insinuation. It was well known that he was Recorder of St. John, and as such, sat as judge of the Common Pleas and Sessions in that county. He therefore distinctly stated, that as long as he filled the station of Recorder of that city, he could not, and in fact, would not become one of such justices. This was a pledge he had intended to give at some stage of the discussion, and he felt himself called on particularly to give it now. As he was the framer of this bill, and as it might be forgotten that he was at present Recorder of St. John and a justice of the Common Pleas, he thought it necessary distinctly to bring forward this pledge. His present duties would not allow him accepting such an appointment; and besides that, in bringing forward this bill in the house, he should feel most uncomfortable if he thought it were supposed that he contemplated any professional benefit. He was happy therefore, to state plainly & unequivocally that he intended no advancement for himself by this bill, it should be for other gentlemen, & he hoped, of such high standing in their profession, as to ensure the effects proposed by the bill.—Hon. members might say, as to providing for these barristers, that the funds of the country are low; and that part of this bill, tho' it might meet their views in other respects, might not meet the views of others. He would ask, what was it that the legislature of the country now did for the support of legal establishments? It might be answered, that it gives £250 per annum, to enable the justices of the Supreme Court to hold their Circuit Courts; £200 to the Clerk of the Crown, &c.; in short, that altogether it expends £750 per annum. This was the utmost amount granted for the due administration of justice in the province. And was not that object as dear to the heart of any hon. member of that house, as any other object connected with his country? He (Mr. K.) was sure it was. No man could be satisfied when injustice was done. They had only to make use of the grand precept, to see how well this bill closed with the judgements and consciences of men:—"*Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.*"—He had often observed, that men seem satisfied with the administration of the law, till

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON,

Saturday, January 28.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The usual grants (same as last session.) were resolved, to the Chaplains of the Council and House of Assembly; the Clerks of the Council and House of Assembly, and assistant Clerk of the latter; the Sergeant at Arms of the Council and House of Assembly; the door Keepers and Messengers of ditto; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Clerk of the Crown of the Supreme Court; the Provincial Treasurer and his Clerk; the Keepers of the Partridge Island, Beacon and Campo Bello Light Houses; and the sum of £60 for the encouragement of the destruction of Bears in this Province, according to Law.

Mr. Taylor moved that the sum of —— shillings, per diem, be granted to the Clerk Assistant of the Council, for his services during the present Session. The Hon. Member observed, that it had been usual to provide for the Clerk Assistant of the Council, by granting to the Clerk of the Council a sum of £50 to enable him to pay an Assistant. But he (Mr. T.) was informed, that a person was now appointed to the Office of Clerk Assistant, and it was now, therefore, a proper time to raise the question, how he should be provided for?

Mr. Partelow objected to the motion at present. The House could not tell what the services of that person might [illegible] till they had got thro' the business of the Session. It was not usual to provide for him, at this early period of the session.

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Mr. Kinnear considered it also rather unfortunate that the hon. member had made this request, altho' he would impute nothing to him as respected his motives for so doing. The Solicitor General was a gentleman of very extensive talents and legal knowledge. The sum now asked for his services had been granted year after year for the same purpose; and if there was no other reason, that might be a reason why the present officer should receive it. But there were other and more powerful reasons. One of them had been mentioned by the hon. member from Northumberland; and he (Mr. K.) himself knew of most distinguished services rendered to the Province by the Solicitor General. At the last Circuit Court at St. John, there were about a dozen indictments against Masters of Vessels, for bringing out more emigrants at one time than the law allowed. The Solicitor General had undergone an immense deal of toil and trouble in these cases. He had been obliged to undergo it. He had to frame all these indictments on an act of the Imperial Parliament, which had never before been brought into operation; and after conducting the whole of this arduous business, there could be no question that the £50 now proposed, would not more than pay for that service alone. Altho' this labour did not come under the immediate notice of the House, yet it was a great benefit to the whole Province; as the mischief might be very great indeed, arising from masters of vessels crowding an illegal number of passengers into their ships. He (Mr. K) thought there was also another instance of service rendered by the Solicitor General. He believed that that officer had been obliged to come to Fredericton, to assist the Attorney General in preparing the indictments against, and prosecuting those marauders who had disturbed the peace of the Province, by their irruptions at Madawaska. He (Mr. K.) thought the Solicitor General had assisted in the whole proceeding on that occasion; and that through his talents, his influence and his exertions, in a great measure the matter had been brought to a successful issue. These were services that entitled him to remuneration. In fact, the great respectability, high character, legal knowledge and great industry of that gentleman, would seem rather to entitle him to an increase than a diminution of recompence. The hon. member here disclaimed all professional views and motives in making these observations; but observed, that, in his opinion, it would more comport with the dignity of the House to give the Solicitor General £100, than to raise a question on the usual allowance of £50. He (Mr. K.) did not, however, intend to propose such an addition.

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[illegible] *to oppose the grant.* [illegible] *tion; because it was* [illegible] *sers of the present so*[illegible] *recommend* [illegible] *sure, be*[illegible] *cause they had done no det*[illegible] *He stated that he* [illegible] *knew the present officer had done* [illegible] *the duty now* [illegible] *mentioned: he only wished to know if he had done* [illegible] *enough to merit the whole allowance.*

The motion for £50 was adopted.

On moving for the allowance to the Keeper of the Campo Bello Light House,

Mr. Partelow said he was at a loss to know what sum to fill up the blank with. The grant had usually been £120; but he could not see why this keeper should have £20 more than either of the others.

Mr. Simonds said the reason was, that the Light House was situated on a barren rock, which produced neither wood nor water. It was more than half a mile distant from the main land; and in fact the keeper had to go as far as Head Harbour to get all his wood and water; which caused him very great expense.

Mr. Partelow at once admitted the sufficiency of this reason; and the motion for £120 was carried without objection.—The Chairman reported the resolutions, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, Jan. 30.

COMMON PLEAS BILL.

This important bill was this day committed, (Mr. Brown in the Chair,) the discussion thereupon lasted upwards of three hours. So extensive was the debate, that it is impossible for us to be as circumstantial in our reports, as we should be upon a more limited discussion; but we shall endeavor to do as much justice to the subject as the circumstances will allow.

Mr. Kinnear stated the objects of the bill in a speech which occupied 50 minutes in delivery. The hon. Member commenced by advocating the necessity and expediency of simplifying the law. It was well known that law in any shape must involve some degree of imperfection. But the great object of all legislation ought to be, to frame things so, that they might be generally understood; to make them so simple, as that the profession might not be subject to unfounded suspicions. In many cases, such observations really were not unfounded; but generally speaking, the science of the law was so intricate and perplexed, that very often two lawyers could not agree on the same points. This did not altogether arise from the intricacy of the law; but greatly from the state and infirmity of the human mind. All the affairs of this world were perplexing. There were reasons on both sides of most human questions. As to the object he had in view in bringing forward this bill. He had considered, that the inferior courts of pleas in this province were intended to bring justice as nearly home to every man's door as possible, and that as to these courts, they in the first instance required amendment. The first thing to be considered was, the small debt laws. He thought that better regulations might be made with respect to them. As to the superior courts: that subject was of such great importance, and involved so many serious questions that he did not know in what way they could be remedied, except by the House appointing a Committee of three of its members, to act in conjunction with three members of the other branch of the Legislature, who should be required to examine the whole system, and to point out how things could be altered and simplified, so that the people might be enabled to get justice easily.—This had been termed, "the Common Pleas bill," the object of which he had now to state. The principal objects of this bill were, first, to issue to the inferior courts of Common Pleas, *sole* jurisdiction in all causes of assumpsit, debt, covenant and trover, where the amount claimed did not exceed £20. Heretofore, the Acts of Assembly had intended to give this power; but the law was positive, that unless the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken away by *express words*, the Justices of that court would be obliged so to decide, altho' it were even so invidious a task; because they had no other rule than the law as they found it, which they had sworn to execute.—Another object of this bill was, to induce Plaintiffs to bring actions in the Common Pleas, in all cases between £20 and £40; for which purpose the bill went to enable the judgements of the justices to that extent to bind lands, and also to provide the appointment of barristers, properly qualified as justices of those courts, who would insure to plaintiffs the benefits of the bill and the due execution of the law of the land. The bill would define the jurisdiction of the respective courts so clearly, that the justices of the inferior courts would never be asked how far their jurisdiction extended, and lawyers would never be tempted to go beyond that jurisdiction, or to put actions for less than £20, into other courts. It was not only for this purpose that the bill was framed; but also to remedy the defects in the present summary form of proceeding; defects so numerous, and difficulties so great, that it was now almost impossible to know how to proceed. This bill would restrain a defendant from removing his cause into the Superior Court, unless he could swear that he had a just cause of defence; so that the poor man would not be delayed in his proceedings, if he wanted to recover the amount of a promissory note, between £20 and £40, from a rich man, by the latter removing the action into a higher court; and on the contrary, the rich man would be indeed to sue his poorer neighbour in a court where the costs would be less heavy. The hon. member then detailed his plan, by which, in the summary jurisdiction, a party would be enabled to get the benefit of his judgement by the end of the second term, by enabling the Court to assess the damages at the return of the writ; and if the defendant did not appear to make his defence within two months, the Plaintiff would be enabled to sign final judgment and take out execution, returnable to the second term. This was very different from the present state of the summary law, by which execution could only be had after the second term, returnable to the third. Another object of the bill was to simplify the counts: The common counts, such as for goods sold, for work and labour done, for money had and received, for money paid, lent, &c. &c. were all now inserted in the body of the writ. All these general counts, that defined nothing which nobody understood, and which had afterwards to be explained, should not be inserted at all. The hon. member considered it better, that the true nature of the plaintiff's case should at once be stated in the writ, and, in an account, that it should be set forth at once as a bill of particulars, which, by the present system, was necessary to be demanded after the return of the writ; and that this should be sufficient proof to obtain the assessment, without the usual affidavit, as the defendant would thus have notice of the claim upon the serving of the writ. He would thus at once know whether the claim were correct or not, and would either pay in an appearance or endeavour to settle the matter. If he chose to defend, he must swear that he had a just defence; otherwise he would not be permitted to delay the Plaintiff; and if he had a good defence, he must on his part state exactly what it was. But in these cases, by the present practice,

[illegible] *Morbus.*—The latest report from Sunder[illegible] 20th, states as remaining sick at the last [illegible]6—new cases, 17—Total, 63. Died, 4—re[illegible]3—remaining sick this day, 36. From the [illegible]

[illegible] *Gazette of* [illegible] *appointment of a special* [illegible] *into all offences against* [illegible] *of Bristol.*

[illegible] *with accounts of the* [illegible] *an alarmist* [illegible] *consider* [illegible] *and* [illegible] *such ex*[illegible] *en actually* [illegible] *The sum of* [illegible] *liberal allow*[illegible] *Council he had* [illegible] *y and* [illegible] *It might depend* [illegible] *per annum* [illegible] *ent services* [illegible] *Legislature* [illegible] *ever, however, be with*[illegible]

[illegible] *to oppose the grant.* [illegible] *tion; because it was* [illegible] *sers of the present so*[illegible] *recommend* [illegible] *sure, be*[illegible] *cause they had done no det*[illegible] *He stated that he* [illegible] *knew the present officer had done* [illegible] *the duty now* [illegible] *mentioned: he only wished to know if he had done* [illegible] *enough to merit the whole allowance.*

The motion for £50 was adopted.

On moving for the allowance to the Keeper of the Campo Bello Light House,

Mr. Partelow said he was at a loss to know what sum to fill up the blank with. The grant had usually been £120; but he could not see why this keeper should have £20 more than either of the others.

Mr. Simonds said the reason was, that the Light House was situated on a barren rock, which produced neither wood nor water. It was more than half a mile distant from the main land; and in fact the keeper had to go as far as Head Harbour to get all his wood and water; which caused him very great expense.

Mr. Partelow at once admitted the sufficiency of this reason; and the motion for £120 was carried without objection.—The Chairman reported the resolutions, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, Jan. 30.

COMMON PLEAS BILL.

This important bill was this day committed, (Mr. Brown in the Chair,) the discussion thereupon lasted upwards of three hours. So extensive was the debate, that it is impossible for us to be as circumstantial in our reports, as we should be upon a more limited discussion; but we shall endeavor to do as much justice to the subject as the circumstances will allow.

Mr. Kinnear stated the objects of the bill in a speech which occupied 50 minutes in delivery. The hon. Member commenced by advocating the necessity and expediency of simplifying the law. It was well known that law in any shape must involve some degree of imperfection. But the great object of all legislation ought to be, to frame things so, that they might be generally understood; to make them so simple, as that the profession might not be subject to unfounded suspicions. In many cases, such observations really were not unfounded; but generally speaking, the science of the law was so intricate and perplexed, that very often two lawyers could not agree on the same points. This did not altogether arise from the intricacy of the law; but greatly from the state and infirmity of the human mind. All the affairs of this world were perplexing. There were reasons on both sides of most human questions. As to the object he had in view in bringing forward this bill. He had considered, that the inferior courts of pleas in this province were intended to bring justice as nearly home to every man's door as possible, and that as to these courts, they in the first instance required amendment. The first thing to be considered was, the small debt laws. He thought that better regulations might be made with respect to them. As to the superior courts: that subject was of such great importance, and involved so many serious questions that he did not know in what way they could be remedied, except by the House appointing a Committee of three of its members, to act in conjunction with three members of the other branch of the Legislature, who should be required to examine the whole system, and to point out how things could be altered and simplified, so that the people might be enabled to get justice easily.—This had been termed, "the Common Pleas bill," the object of which he had now to state. The principal objects of this bill were, first, to issue to the inferior courts of Common Pleas, *sole* jurisdiction in all causes of assumpsit, debt, covenant and trover, where the amount claimed did not exceed £20. Heretofore, the Acts of Assembly had intended to give this power; but the law was positive, that unless the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken away by *express words*, the Justices of that court would be obliged so to decide, altho' it were even so invidious a task; because they had no other rule than the law as they found it, which they had sworn to execute.—Another object of this bill was, to induce Plaintiffs to bring actions in the Common Pleas, in all cases between £20 and £40; for which purpose the bill went to enable the judgements of the justices to that extent to bind lands, and also to provide the appointment of barristers, properly qualified as justices of those courts, who would insure to plaintiffs the benefits of the bill and the due execution of the law of the land. The bill would define the jurisdiction of the respective courts so clearly, that the justices of the inferior courts would never be asked how far their jurisdiction extended, and lawyers would never be tempted to go beyond that jurisdiction, or to put actions for less than £20, into other courts. It was not only for this purpose that the bill was framed; but also to remedy the defects in the present summary form of proceeding; defects so numerous, and difficulties so great, that it was now almost impossible to know how to proceed. This bill would restrain a defendant from removing his cause into the Superior Court, unless he could swear that he had a just cause of defence; so that the poor man would not be delayed in his proceedings, if he wanted to recover the amount of a promissory note, between £20 and £40, from a rich man, by the latter removing the action into a higher court; and on the contrary, the rich man would be indeed to sue his poorer neighbour in a court where the costs would be less heavy. The hon. member then detailed his plan, by which, in the summary jurisdiction, a party would be enabled to get the benefit of his judgement by the end of the second term, by enabling the Court to assess the damages at the return of the writ; and if the defendant did not appear to make his defence within two months, the Plaintiff would be enabled to sign final judgment and take out execution, returnable to the second term. This was very different from the present state of the summary law, by which execution could only be had after the second term, returnable to the third. Another object of the bill was to simplify the counts: The common counts, such as for goods sold, for work and labour done, for money had and received, for money paid, lent, &c. &c. were all now inserted in the body of the writ. All these general counts, that defined nothing which nobody understood, and which had afterwards to be explained, should not be inserted at all. The hon. member considered it better, that the true nature of the plaintiff's case should at once be stated in the writ, and, in an account, that it should be set forth at once as a bill of particulars, which, by the present system, was necessary to be demanded after the return of the writ; and that this should be sufficient proof to obtain the assessment, without the usual affidavit, as the defendant would thus have notice of the claim upon the serving of the writ. He would thus at once know whether the claim were correct or not, and would either pay in an appearance or endeavour to settle the matter. If he chose to defend, he must swear that he had a just defence; otherwise he would not be permitted to delay the Plaintiff; and if he had a good defence, he must on his part state exactly what it was. But in these cases, by the present practice,

KLY OBSERVER.

his spectacles, read the following Speech in a loud and audible tone."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties in which the circumstances of the times require your wisdom and attention; and I sincerely regret that the indisposition of my Son will prevent you and myself from the usual mode of your Address, after the Speech, in order to allow you from the fatigues of the last Session.

"It is my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question has been a cause of more pressing uneasiness to the security of the State and to the enjoyment and welfare of my Subjects.

"I deeply feel the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and that the unprecedented pressure, both of home and foreign, will, and ought to, attract the serious attention of this and every other Legislature, of the best and most effectual remedy. I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which your wisdom may devise and mature to assist, both in alleviating the existing and entirely the cause of the evil, and, should it continue, most effectually and the subsequent interruption of the pursuits of trade by have occasioned.

"It is with great concern that I have observed the existence of a Party in Sunderland, under its authority and sanction, that the whole transaction was in open defiance of law. It is a thing unknown in business and Mr. Hunt has actually involved in such transactions, but its progress has not been so extensive as it had to on the Continent. It is, however, the best necessary to adopt a precautionary measure against the further extension of this evil, and that the measures recommended by the Commissioners have had the best effect in preventing it, as it is well ascertained the number of cases has been altered.

"In the part of Ireland a system of the conspiracy has been and to the payment of tithes, and that some parties were all the prosecutions, and it will be my duty to adopt such measures as may be adequate to the suppression of such outrages in the Peace respecting the subject, which may affect the necessary protection to the Established Church; and at the same time preserve the necessary rights of conscience. But in this, and every other case, I will allege that I will do all that is necessary to the best measure of security, and to the great security of the Peace, which also is seen waiting to the country, blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages, to a state of the greatest prosperity.

"The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have rendered it necessary that I should withdraw my Ambassador from the Court of Lisbon. The distress of a country so long united with us by the ties of ancient and intimate alliance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest, and the return to Europe of the Marquis of Palmella, the Minister of Portugal, will the Duke of Bragança, and the Duke of Terceira, will, I trust, be a source of the most vigorous efforts to remedy, by which alone the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe may be affected.

"The arrangements which I announced to you at the close of the Session, not to recognise the Sovereignty of Holland and Belgium, have been adopted by a Protocol, to which the Emperors and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged. A Convention with Portugal has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands, but I trust the period is not distant when that Sovereign will, I hope, see the wisdom of an arrangement to which the representatives of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have concluded with the King of the French a Convention, which I have received to be laid before you, the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade. This Convention having for its basis the reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised by mutual liberties and those, with Hayti, and the naval forces of the two countries to accomplish, by combined efforts, an object which is felt by men to be so important to the interests of humanity.

"Notwithstanding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from foreign Powers, and the Union which subsists between me and my Allies, assure me with a confidence that peace will not be interrupted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will be laid before you. I will be convinced that they shall be found with the strict regard to economy, and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The scenes of violence and outrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, have caused me the deepest reflection. The authority of the Laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have proceeded so extensive a destruction of property, and some instances of life. I think it right to direct your attention to the best means of improving the Municipal Laws of the Kingdom in the most efficient protection of the public peace against the recurrence of similar outrages.

"Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privilege of deliberating and making known their grievances; but in respecting the rights also by duty to preserve tranquillity, under whatever pretext, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects to assist by their influence to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered."

After the above proceedings, his Majesty quitted the house, and returned to St. James's.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

At the accustomed hour for the commencement of business, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, and having read the King's speech to both Houses of Parliament, the *Earl of Carnarvon* rose to move an humble address in answer to it. The Noble Earl, in a speech of some length, touched upon the several subjects referred to in the Royal Speech, and concluded by moving an address; which motion was seconded by *Lord Lyttleton*, who, in the course of his speech, read a quotation from Burke to this effect—"The House of Lords is the feeblest part of the Constitution, and exists only by its connexion with the Commons and the Crown. It could not exist a year without that alliance!" and said he hoped their Lordships would pass the Reform Bill, so that they might still retain their power and influence in the constitution, for without that they could not reasonably expect to retain them. With regard to the Right Rev. Prelates, he would beg of them to consider what hold they could expect to maintain on the attachment of the people, if they persisted in opposing the great measure of reform. He hoped they would take the advice of a friend to the church, and reconsider their vote of last session. He begged leave to assure them that they would best consult their own interests, and those of the church, by voting for the bill. It was now admitted by almost all, that till the question of reform was finally settled, all things would be unsettled. The *Earl of Harrowby* suggested a verbal alteration, which was agreed to by Earl Grey:—With that exception the Noble Earl expressed his approbation of the Address; and, in alluding to the question of Reform, observed that even though the new Bill should be exactly similar to the last, it was the duty of Noble Lords to give it the most patient and impartial consideration. The *Earl of Eldon* said they had nothing to do with the Reform Bill of the last session; but if the same bill should be once more brought in, it would be the duty of the house to reconsider it, and if, on such reconsideration, any noble Lord thought he had mistaken his duty when the bill was last before the house, that noble Lord would be wanting in his duty if he did not retrace his steps. Such was the course which the humble individual who was now addressing them, though he had so strenuously opposed the bill, should feel it his duty to pursue, if, upon reconsideration, he should feel that he had taken a false step when the bill was brought in last Session. The *Earl of Aberdeen* entered upon the question of Belgium and Holland, and on that of Portugal, and in both cases condemned the course pursued by Ministers.—*Earl Grey* rose to detail his Majesty's Government from the attacks of the Earl of Aberdeen relating to Holland and Portugal. With regard to the Reform Bill, their Lordships were not now in a condition to examine into what ought to be the particular character of the measure, or to go to any length; and he would therefore say no more about it, except that it was recommended that it should be founded upon the same principles, and be equally as efficient as the last. *He* trusted that every body would come to the consideration of it with a sincere desire to form a just opinion, not only of the character of the measure, but of what expediency called for.—The address, with the Earl of Harrowby's changes, was incorporated in its part of the text, was then unanimously agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 6.

The address to the King was moved by Lord Cavendish, and seconded by Sir F. Vincent.—Mr. Croker "approved of that part of the King's speech relative to Political Associations. He agreed with Ministers that there ought to be but one Government in the Country, for he felt perfectly sure that one Govt. in Downing Street, another in the Strand, another at Birmingham, and another at Bristol, would end in the total ruin of any country that admitted it. (Loud cheers). But that it would end in the ruin of any country, he (Croker) doubted. (Cheers and laughter).

Lord J. Russell gave notice, that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation in England and Wales. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Chandos gave notice of his intention to move as in the clause which he formerly introduced respecting the £50 tenants at will.

Dec. 12.—This being the day appointed for the introduction of the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell rose and moved that that part of the King's Speech recommending the question of Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, be read.—The Clerk read the passage.—The Noble Lord then read that part of the Commons' Address in answer to the Royal Speech, which conveyed to his Majesty the assurance that they received with all humility and respect his Majesty's gracious recommendation that they should enter upon the careful consideration of the measures which would be proposed to them for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, and this conviction of the increasing necessity of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of that question. To the terms of that declaration, continued the Noble Lord, the House had agreed without a division; and, without arresting one word whatever as to the merits of the former measure, or the merits of the measure he was about to have the honor of proposing, he felt warranted in saying, that whoever attended to the progress of the great question now agitated throughout the country, must feel convinced that the time had arrived when the speedy and satisfactory settlement of that question had become of equal importance with the question itself. It happened in this country, where every one had claim to freedom of opinion, and where he (Lord J. Russell) hoped that freedom would always maintain its power, that as in the topics chosen by successive Administrations, many would be for, and many against a particular measure, so also the expectations of the opposite parties as to the degree of good or ill to result from it would be commensurate to the strength of their approval or dissent. But wherever the degree of benefit that might be imagined from adopting or opposing it, there could be no doubt that the country had reached a state in which it would be dangerous to keep the public mind any longer in suspense; and it must be admitted that it was the solemn duty of Parliament to convert expectation into reality, and to blend the elements of division and resistance into order and concentrated energy, by the operation of Parliamentary law."

The Noble Lord, after some further observations, went on to detail the plan of the proposed Bill, of which, we take the following sketch from an editorial article from the *Times* of the 12th:—

It will be recollected that the last bill enabled eleven large towns to send members to Parliament, which had a population below 2000, were disfranchised; and those which had above 2000 inhabitants, but below 4000, were deprived of their right of any but one member. Population was not, by this means, made the basis of representation; but it was conceived that places so unimportant as to have fewer than 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, were not entitled to the right of being represented by two members in Parliament, while large towns of 100,000 inhabitants for instance, had none. Nearly 100 boroughs were either partially or entirely disfranchised by this rule, and a disproportionate representation provided for large towns and counties. By the present bill, the principle of disfranchisement is somewhat different. The framers of the measure have ordered the numbers of houses, and the amount of assessed taxes, to be taken of 100 boroughs which are the least considerable in these two respects. Of these 100 boroughs, 40 are to be totally disfranchised—a number corresponding with that of schedule A in the former bill; and to the remaining 60 only one member would have been given, had as the Government had resolved, in compliance with the wishes so earnestly expressed last session, to retain the full number of members at present in the house. By the bill of last year 24 seats remained, after adding to the county representation, after giving members to large towns, and after increasing the deputations from Scotland and Ireland. In supposing of these 24 seats, it is proposed to give to the boroughs in schedule B one to Chatham, as separate from Rochester, and 12 to the large towns in schedule D, such as Bolton, Brighton, Bradford, Leicester, Macclesfield, Sunderland, Halifax, and others, which by the last bill were only to have one member each. The reason why the number of houses and the amount of assessment are preferred to the returns of population in determining the extent of the franchise, is, that they are less liable to mistake or exaggeration than the enumeration of inhabitants.

The new bill proposes no change in the relative proportion of the members given to towns and counties, or in the proportional representation of the different kingdoms of the Empire.

By the new mode of forming the list of boroughs to be totally disfranchised, and that of those subject to partial disfranchisement, five boroughs which were wholly in schedule A have been transferred to schedule B; and five in schedule B have been turned over to schedule A. The following are the latter which are present:—Aldborough (in Yorkshire), Amersham, East Grinstead, Okehampton, and Saltash; while Petersfield, Evesham, Wareham, Woodstock, and Lostwithiel, are so fortunate as to retain one member.

With regard to the qualification some changes are introduced into the new bill. It will be recollected that a great many difficulties were encountered during the former discussions, in determining the question of a £10 qualification the house was to be valued, or taken as rated in the parish books. By the present bill, all these difficulties will be removed. A return will be made of all the houses of £10 annual value within a borough, and the occupant must not only pay that rental, but be assessed to that amount to the poor's rate and taxes, in order to have a vote. It is stated at all he can acquire the power of exercising his electoral rights by discharging to be paid on the public taxes for his qualification to the poor, and becomes a voter, provided that it is duly complied with. The questions which divided the house in former discussions of the borough qualification, are thus much simplified, and the rights of the citizens more fully secured.

But both in this change, the constituencies of boroughs and cities have undergone another alteration in the present bill, as compared with the last. It will be remembered that freemen, if resident or living within seven miles of their respective boroughs, were allowed by the former measure to exercise their rights during their lives, but it was provided that their privilege should not descend to their children. By the present bill, the right of voting conferred on freemen along with their other rights by birth or servitude, is to be continued in the present freeman, and not to be inheritable with the present generation, as in the last measure.

*The new bill also contains a clause which has caused great uneasiness in many quarters, and which is to be the most important and important of any in the bill. It is the disfranchisement of certain decayed or nominal boroughs, the entire disfranchisement of some large towns for important and numerous divisions, and the extension of suffrage such in towns and counties. The important part of these provisions in the old bill are preserved, or rendered more liberal and efficient in the new, though the mode of arriving at the result is somewhat different. In the former bill all the boroughs sending members to Parliament

THE REFLECTOR.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

"For neither they themselves who are circumcised keep the law; but desire to have you circumcised, that they may glory in your flesh."—*Galatians, chap. 6th, verse 13th.*

Among the churches rais'd by Paul,
Whose doctrine was, *Christ all in all*,
Corruption soon arose;
Up sprang a Judaising sect,
Who did their labours all direct
Poul's doctrine to oppose.

Oppos'd to Gospel Faith, they taught
That Moses' law with God was fraught
To all who it obey'd;
They spurn'd at Grace, derided Paul
And said, to circumcision all
Were under duty laid.

Believing not the veil was rent
And all Mosaic rites were spent,
They gospel freedom spurn'd,
Still moving on with mighty zeal,
Christ's grace and love, by high appeal
They would have overturn'd.

But Paul their inroads did oppose,
He shew'd whence all their zeal arose,
And tore their mask away;
Galatia's saints! great cause had ye
To bless the God of Paul, that He
Him strengthen'd for that day.

Their scheming policy he trac'd
To ends, which Gospel grace deface'd,
A glorying in the flesh;
And while they boasted in the rite,
He shew'd, they did the law despite,
Imposing it afresh.

Free Grace *alone* doth conquer foes
Whom everlasting love had chose
With God's own Son to dwell;
But Sinai's law, with all the rites,
In which Free Will so much delights,
Assists the soul to hell.

Keep, Christian dear! your freedom fast,
Look unto Christ, the First and Last,
For many snares are laid;
Lo here! Lo there! and *yea and nay!*
Are sounds that meet us every day!
On Christ be therefore staid.

Jan. 21, 1832. CHRISTOPHILUS.

REPROOF OF LORD BROUGHAM FOR PROFANITY.

The following letter, it is said, has recently been addressed to Lord Brougham. It is a very proper reproof for a practice which is calculated to do him and the cause of morality serious injury.

My Lord,—The profane exclamations of "Good God!" "Gracious God!" &c., which you are continually introducing into your Parliamentary speeches, have given great pain to many who admire your talents, and heartily approve of your political principles. In addition to the peril which you bring upon your own soul by this open and habitual breach of the third commandment, you encourage, by your example, the awful practice of taking the Divine name in vain, which prevails to such an alarming extent among all classes of the community. As a peer raised by Providence to a very high and conspicuous station, your words and deeds are likely to have a beneficial or injurious effect upon the [illegible] thousands. I beseech you, therefore, in [illegible] of multitudes among the religious part of your countrymen, abstain in future from the improper [illegible] to which I have adverted; and lest my [illegible] should provoke your anger or [illegible] the mere [illegible] of vulgar prejudice, [illegible] your Lordship's particular attention to the following extract from a sermon by the Rev. Professor [illegible]—

"It is recorded of Boyle, one of the greatest names in English Philosophy, that he never was led to the mention of the Almighty in the course of the gravest conversation, without a discernible pause in his speech, and a reverential inclination of his person; he could never hear or pronounce that glorious and hallowed name without feeling the unutterable Majesty of the Godhead brought home to his thoughts. Such was his veneration for it, that we might almost imagine that he beheld the darting cherubim, stationed to keep the divine glory from profanation.

"In venturing to address your Lordship on such a subject, I can honestly say, that I am influenced by an earnest desire for my country's prosperity, as well as for your Lordship's present and eternal happiness. I am, my Lord, &c."

DISSENTING CHURCHES.—There are probably in England, Scotland and Ireland, not including the Roman Catholics, not fewer than 8000 congregations of Dissenters, which build their own places of worship—which sustain their own ministers—which support their own colleges, to the number of nearly 20—which conduct the tuition of perhaps 7000 Sunday schools—which expend nearly £150,000 in the support of foreign missions—and which are also paying tithes to support the establishment.

CHAIN CABLES & ANCHORS.

CHAIN CABLE—1¾ inch; 1 do. 1¾ do.; 1 do. 1½ do.; 1 do. 1¼ do.—1 ANCHOR 13: 3—1 do. 12: 3—1 do. 7: 2: 6—with a variety of small sizes.

Jan. 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JANUARY 24th, 1832.

25 PUNS. Jamaica RUM;
5 do. Windward Island do.;
10 Hhds. Molasses, very superior;
5 Hhds. Cognac Brandy; 8 do. Geneva;
2 do. Port Wine; 50 boxes Liverpool Soap;
[illegible] printed Calicos: 250 do. Grey Cottons;
[illegible] Broad Cloth;
20 pieces White Flannels; Cotton Warp;
200 pairs Dudley Hosiery; Cases Hats;
[illegible] Table Slops;
Carpetings; Checks; Corn Meal; Paints, &c. &c. for sale by MACKAY & MOORE.

BARBADOS MOLASSES.

12 CASKS very fine MOLASSES—just received per brig *William*, for sale by

Jan. 14. E. DeW. RATCHFORD

SUGAR.

Just received per schr. Triad, from Halifax:

12 HHDS. 13 Bbls. } Fine Trinidad SUGAR;

Which will be landed To-Morrow Morning and sold low from the Wharf.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

COTTONS.

4 BALES Brown COTTONS;
[illegible] Printed CALICOES;
[illegible] per *Journey*, and for sale cheap by

GEO. D. ROBINSON.

JAMAICA RUM.

[illegible] HOGS Demerara and Windward [illegible]—For sale by

JOHN WALKER, *St. John-street.*

RUM, BUTTER, &c.

Received per recent Post Boy, from Campo Bello:

15 Puns. Jamaica RUM.

Per schr Tamerlane, from Cumberland:

30 firkins BUTTER; 3 Casks OATMEAL,
15 Kegs BARLEY; 9 Barrels BEEF.

Per ship Edward Reid, from Liverpool:

2 Bales COTTON REMNANTS,
Hhds. & bbls. LOAF SUGAR.—*For sale by*

30th Nov. GEORGE HANK & WALKER.

BLANKS—For Sale at Observer Office.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Bills of Lading,
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Boy's Indentures,

HOUSES & LANDS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and Premises in Germain-street, where he now resides.—The Lot measures in front 52 feet, and runs back 130 feet; with convenient Stabling and Out Houses, and a never failing Well of Water.

Also—An excellent FARM in the Parish of Portland, about one mile from this City, on which there are two good Dwelling Houses, and three large Barns, sufficient to contain 100 tons of Hay. The Farm is under high cultivation,—there grew last season on the premises upwards of 60 tons of first quality HAY, independent of 12 acres under tillage, the greater part which [illegible] with Grass Seed, and will be new [illegible] next season, which will thus increase [illegible] Hay to be cut next Summer to at [illegible]—leaving 10 acres for Tilling and Grazing. [illegible] will be sold with the Farm, a complete [illegible] Utensils, and a good Team of Horses.

Also—In the Parish of Westfield, King's County, about 17 miles from this City, 300 acres of excellent NEW LAND.—There is a Road laid open to the same, and there are in the neighbourhood a Grist, Oil, and Saw Mill; it is also within four miles of the Parish Church.

The above Property can be viewed at any time, and further particulars made known by applying to the Subscriber. WALKER TISDALE.

St. John, January 24, 1832.

TO LET,

From the first day of May, 1832—

THE Premises in King-street, occupied at present by Mr. ROBERT KEATOR, consisting of Two Houses; one a Dwelling House, the other a Shop, with store room, &c.—under each is a good Cellar, and in the rear a large Yard. Further particulars will be made known by applying to

December 12. J. JOHNSTON.

TO LET—*From 1st May, 1832:*

ALL that WHARF and Premises, west of Saint John-street, at present in the possession of Mr. John Robertson, known as Pagan's or Johnston's Wharf, with all the privileges belonging to the same. These Premises are so well known as the first in the City for mercantile business, that a further description of them is rendered unnecessary.

December 27. J. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE, together with the valuable Lot of Ground, situated in Prince Wm.-Street, and owned by Mrs. Gray, possession of which can be had on the first day of May next.—The Premises are at present occupied by Mrs. Gray and Dr. Harding, and are too well known to require a particular description.—Terms of sale will be made known on application to

Jan. 14. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TO BE LET,

THOSE Extensive WHARVES and WAREHOUSES situated at the corner of Duke and St. John Streets, and lately occupied by Bowman & Wheeldon.—Immediate possession can be had of a considerable part of the premises, and of the whole on the first of May next.

Applicants for the whole will have a decided preference, but if not rented to one establishment prior to the 1st January, parties will be accommodated with such divisions of the property as may be agreed upon.—Apply to JAMES T. HANFORD.

December 3.

VALUABLE FARM TO BE LET,

For a term of Years.

THE L'ETANG MILLS FARM, so called, 200 acres of which are under excellent cultivation—and a large tract of good pasturage—with a House and Out-Houses; two Barns, one of which is 80 by 30 feet, and the other 60 by 30 feet;—All the STOCK thereon, consisting of Horses, Cows, Oxen, Sheep, and Hogs. Also—an excellent set of Farming Utensils. *And for the term of one year—*

Two excellent SAW MILLS, on the *L'Etang River*, to which entrance can be given immediately.

☞ Persons wishing to see the Premises, and know the terms, will please apply to WILLIAM CARLISLE, on the Premises, or to

GEORGE THOMSON.

St. John, Dec. 20, 1831. *St. John-street.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Have received per the WILLIAM PITT, *from Liverpool, and* DESTOS, *from Belfast—a general assortment of*

BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

—ALSO—

16 Cwt. of first quality STARCH;
50 Boxes of SOAP;
1 Bale of English Sole LEATHER;
A Few Barrels fresh Jamaica COFFEE;

Together with their usual supply of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, will be sold at lowest prices for satisfactory payments.

St. John-street, Dec. 3. PARKS & HEGAN.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received at the above Establishment, by the Sir Howard Douglas:

AN assortment of Ladies BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions; Misses do. do.; Gentlemens Boots, Shoes, and Pumps; Boys and Childrens ditto ditto.—*On hand*, Ladies and Gentlemens SNOW SOCKS, which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL WATTS.

N. B.—Among the above articles are a few pair of Ladies Silk and Satin SLIPPERS, Prunella and Cordovan WALKING SHOES. These are really very superior articles, and those who want had better call soon. S. W.

St. John, October 19.

NEW GOODS.

BY the *Jane*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE:

the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices. EDWARD L. JARVIS.

24 August, 1831.—3¢

THOMAS H. WENTWORTH,

HAS returned to the City of Saint John.—His Natural Talent as an Artist, induces him to offer his services to the public in that character;—he will take LIKENESSES, at prices from *two shillings* to as much larger sum as may be required. His manner will be from PROFILE to PORTRAIT, in which is included *Miniature* on Paper or Ivory, and in all cases engages his work to please. ☞ He is at the late residence of his Mother, and respectfully solicits patronage in proportion to his exertions, and his anxious desire to exercise them. *Any thing* to be done that is within the compass of his abilities he will be happy for directions to execute. He has VIEWS from *fifteen* positions in which the FALLS of NIAGARA may be seen, and will *thankfully* receive orders for Painting from any one of them of a size that may be desired.

A VIEW of the CITY of ST. JOHN, Painted by him, may be seen at his room, where a subscription will be opened, and if encouraged sufficiently, he will cause an Engraving of it of a size to make it a desirable Picture.

☞ *Mr. Wentworth has in the care of James Hendrich, Esquire*—Three COOKING STOVES; *they are of different sizes, and possess qualities which no other Stove in market has. Persons wishing to purchase may have the privilege of trying them to ascertain whether they are a desirable article or not.*

January 3, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

Per brig ANN, *Capt. Strang, from Greenock:*

5 PIPES old Cognac BRANDY; Hined;
8 hhds. Loaf Sugar—single and double refined;
6 rolls Venetian Carpeting—various patterns;
4 bales Grey Cottons; 1 bale Scotch Bonnets;
1 bale Checks and Homespuns;
1 do. Scotch Plaids—*Argyle, M'Duff, Glenlyon, 42d, &c.*,
2 tons Bolt Copper—⅝, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch;
20 gross Carpet Binding, &c. &c.

Jan. 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WALKER & MACARA,

Have received from London, via Halifax, and JOANNA *from Liverpool:*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PATENT MEDICINES; SPICES;
PERFUMERY; DYE STUFFS;
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

Market-square, 29th November.

SHANNADOAH FLOUR,

SUGARS, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Just received from Alexandria, via New-York:

50 BBLS superfine Shannadoah Mountain (Genuine) FLOUR, *warranted*;
25 do. RYE FLOUR, superior quality, from Southern Market.

Also—Per brig Thomas, Bell, from Jamaica:

3 Hhds. first quality Jamaica SUGAR;
1 Puncheon high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;

All which will be sold low for punctual payments.

—ON HAND—

Superfine, fine, common and coarse CLOTHS, of all colours and qualities, which will at all times be made up to order, on the most reasonable terms.

Also—Constantly on hand a large and general assortment of every description of *Ready Made Clothing*, which will be put up to order, on accommodating terms.

☞ *Just received*—The latest London Fashions for 1831—which the public can be gratified in viewing, by calling at the Clothing Store of the subscriber, Water-street. H. P. WHITNEY.

MAIL STAGE

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced running his commodious STAGE, between this City and Fredericton, during the winter season—leaving St. John every *Friday* at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton every *Monday* at the same hour.—the utmost attention to the comfort and convenience of Passengers may be depended on; and all orders left at the Post Office, or at the Subscriber's residence, near the Catholic Chapel in this City—or at the Post Office or Mrs. Van Horne's, in Fredericton, will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 17. LAWRENCE STIVERS.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, part of his FALL SUPPLY *of*

BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

Which are now opening, and will be sold at low rates for *good payments*.—ALSO:

COGNAC BRANDY and GENEVA, in Hhd Pipes; Siberian, Squirrel, and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Hair Seal Skin CAPS, and Grey and Black CRAMER SKINS for CLOAK COLLARS.

☞ *The remainder of this Goods are hourly expected in the* JOANNA *from Liverpool.*

8th Nov.—8¢ S. NICHOLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale the following articles, viz.—

BBLS. and half bbls. SHAD, } Put up for Fa-
Do. do. No. 1 MACKEREL, } mily use;
Kitts Pickled SALMON;
500 Quintals CODFISH, } In shipping
100 bbls. ALEWIVES, } order;
COD OIL by the barrel or retail;
Turk's Island and Liverpool SALT, part of which is in barrels.

December 13.—3¢ THOMAS SANDALL.

JAMES KIRK,

Has received ex Ship LADY OF THE LAKE, *from Greenock, part of his usual*

FALL SUPPLY OF MERCHANDISE.

—ALSO—

HHDS. Loaf Sugar; Pipes and Hlds. BRANDY and Holland's GIN; Puncheons Malt WHISKY; Chain Cables and Anchors; Cordage, CANVAS, &c. &c.—Which are for sale low for approved payments.

☞ The remainder of his Stock expected daily from *Liverpool.* 18th October.—8¢

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,

under the Firm of *FOULIS, ROSS, & HOGG*, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, (*"The Saint John Foundry,"*) foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up *Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Windlasses, Gates and Railings of any pattern*, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and STEEL, on moderate terms.

ROBERT FOULIS,
WILLIAM ROSS,
DAVID HOGG.

St. John, July 19, 1831.

N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few good Journeymen Blacksmiths.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY,

PORTLAND.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of *Pig Iron*, they have recently received a supply of *London Sand*, and all other necessaries for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:—

Franklins, from	£2: 10 to	£7: 10
Cooking Stoves,	4: 10 to	15: 0
Grates	1: 5 and upwards.	

Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 25s. per cwt. Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Ploughs and Plough Castings.

☞ Orders left at the foundry in Portland, or at the Blacksmiths' Shop of HARRIS & ALLEN, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received by the Julia from New-York:

A FEW Boxes Mould CANDLES; first quality superfine FLOUR and APPLES.

Also—on hand:

Chests of Congo TEAS; and
Half-pipes of Hollands GIN.

Which articles will be sold at low rates, by early application. JAMES T. HANFORD.

December 13.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Ex Friendship, and landed the 1st inst.

A FEW Barrels of Good APPLES;
Ditto do. CHESTNUTS;
Half do. Wine BISCUIT;
Ditto do. Water do.; Ditto do. Soda do.
Ditto do. Soda CRACKERS;
Bbls. Western Canal FLOUR;
Ditto Rye do.;
Ditto CORN MEAL; Bags do. do.—*Selected expressly for use of families.* —ALSO—
100 Bbls. first quality NAVY BREAD;
50 Ditto do. PILOT do.;
10 Kegs TOBACCO;
30 Dozen CORN BROOMS, assorted;
2000 Bushels ONIONS.—And for sale at the Store of JOSHUA HUGHSON,

December 6. *Peters' Wharf.*

10th JANUARY, 1832.

P. DUFF

Offers for sale a large assortment of GOODS—amongst which are the following:

MUSLINS at 1s. per yard; Braces 3¼d per pair; Turkey and Cloth TABLE COVERS; Vesting 9d. per pattern; good quality cotton Umbrellas, at 3s. 6d.; large assortment fancy colours Merinos and Bombazetts, at very low prices; Black lace Veils, at 8s. 6d.; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 1s. 8d.; white, black and green Crapes; cotton Bed Ticking, at 9d. per yard; Porcupine TOOTHPICKERS; Ladies' *Merino*, lambs wool and worsted Hose; youth's lambs wool Gloves; grey and white Cottons, 4d. per yard; 6-4 grey cotton Sheeting; low priced printed Cottons; black, blue, olive and Oxford mixt Broad Cloths; Pilot Pennistalls; fine buff and black Cassimere for Vesting; Ladies' ladit, pelisse, and Queen's CLOTH; white Flannel *all wool*, at 1s. per yard; very fine *real Welch* white Flannels; red and scarlet do.; 6-4 Drugget; white and black Wadding and Foundation; sampler and rug Canvas; white and colored cotton Reels, 1s. per dozen; Padding, sewing Silks and Twist, *all colours*; black and coloured *Gros de Naples*; Chinchilli and Seal skin Caps; Fur Gloves; Regatta Stripes; a large assortment Buttons; Ladies hair and side Combs; dressing and dandriff do.; pocket do. 3d. per pair; Venetian Carpeting, 2s. 6d. per yard; Hearth Rugs; Carpet Binding; Barracan, 1s. 3d. per yard; a variety of Bronze Articles; hair, cloth, cramb, tooth and nail brushes; Beads; Cotton Balls; Moreen; linen and cotton Tapes; Bobbin; curtain and dress Fringe; Camblet; Plaid for Cloaks; black Cotton Velvet, 1s. 10d. per yard; Battests, and Robbinnett; Thibet Wool and Silk SHAWLS; Cotton Cravats, 11d. each; a variety of Jewelry; Plated and Britannia Metal Goods; white and coloured Kid and Woodstock GLOVES; check and striped Cotton; fancy coloured and black Silk Stocks; Rob Roy Shawls; Foote's Patent Silk Umbrellas; Silk Braid; Watch Chains, Keys and Seals.

—ALSO—

Mackintosh & Co's Patent India Rubber Waterproof and Air-proof FABRICKS—consisting of Beds and Pillows, Gentlemens' Cloaks, Overalls, Gaiters, Shoes, Travelling and Sponge Bags, Cushions, &c.; with a Variety of other Articles, *cheap for Cash*, at his store opposite Mr. Sands' brick buildings, Prince Wm. street, St. John, New-Brunswick.

2d JANUARY, 1832.

The Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following Articles:

20 KEGS Tobacco; 12 bbls. Irish Pork,
29 bbls. Oatmeal; 25 cwt. Barley,
25 bbls. Western Flour; 50 do. Corn Meal,
25 bbls. Bread; 5 tierces Rice,
12 bbls. Sugar; 20 bbls. pale Seal Oil,
25 casks boiled Linseed Oil, from 30 to 60 gallons,
20 puns. St. Kitts Rum; 10 do. Jamaica spirits,
3 do. old Demerara Rum, (imported three years ago;) 5 puns. Molasses,
1 pipe Old Port, } WINES,
2 hhds. do. Madeira, }
60 casks assorted Nails; 10 do. Sheathing Nails,
300 bags Spikes, from 4 to 10 inches,
6 cases Sheathing Copper, and Nails to suit,
30 cwt. Sheathing Paper,
100 reams large brown Wrapping Paper,
20 tons Iron, single and double refined—assorted,
5 tons Cordage, 6 inch to 2 yarn spunyarn,
60 pieces Osnaburgs; 120 dozen Threads, ass'd.
66 dozen Sail Twine, assorted; 50 do. Cod Lines,
60 do. Mackerel Lines; 20 do. Red Cords,
20 coils white Rope; 135 pieces Duck, assorted,
400 pieces Prints; 400 pieces grey Cottons,
200 do. white Cottons; 100 do. Salempores, 1[illegible]
6 bales well assorted Slops, [yards,
10 pieces Flushings, assorted,
60 do. superfine and fine broad and narrow Cloths,
10 do. blue and black Cassimeres,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks; 20 do. Scotch Bonnets,
200 pairs Blankets; 60 pieces Flannels, assorted,
4 packages Hardware, assorted,
4 crates Earthenware, do.
6 casks Glassware, do.
1 cask Half Boots and Shoes,
1 bale superior Scotch Slops,
30 pieces Scotch Homespun,
50 do. striped Shirting; 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
200 pieces Lining Cottons,
3 do. Carpeting—4-4 Venetian,
3 do. do. 28 inch do.
3 tons Blister Steel,
100 kegs Paints—black, white, and yellow,
25 do. Green do.—15 lbs. each,
20 do. Putty; 3 casks Whiskey,
Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. &c.

Also—300,000 Feet DEALS—first quality,
100,000 do. do. second do.
Refuse DEALS.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. W. EMSLIE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

[East side Market-square.]

WOULD inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from Britain an extensive importation of superior ENGLISH LEATHER, with which he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description,—Of warranted workmanship, and at the prices heretofore charged when made of American Leather. W. W. E. is determined to deserve the patronage of the Public, by affording his Goods at reduced prices, as he intends in future to supply such customers only, as will pay him promptly.

N. B.—On hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, as well as Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

☞ Country Customers attended to without delay.

St. John, September 27th, 1831.

LOAF SUGAR.

13 HHDS. Double and Single Refined LOAF SUGAR,—*just received and for sale by* JOHN WALKER,

—ALSO— *St. John Street.*

8 Hhds. Brown SUGAR.

October 25.

WHISKY, MOLASSES, RAISINS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale:

3 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a superior quality;
12 Ditto MOLASSES;
240 Quarter Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS, for family use;
12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, *(short sizes.)*

JOHN WALKER,

October 18. *St. John-street.*

RUM AND MOLASSES.

20 PUNS. Berbice RUM—*now landing ex sch'r George from Campobello.*

20 Puns. Jamaica RUM,
A few do. W. Island do. } *In Store.*
10 Puns. choice Retailing MOLASSES,

For sale at lowest rates, by

3d January. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

MARINE INSURANCE STOCK.

20 SHARES of STOCK in the Marine Insurance Company—for sale by

Dec. 6. JAMES T. HANFORD.

INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurances will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made.

☞ *All communications by Mail must be post paid.*

By order, D. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

St. John, September 3, 1831.

SAINT JOHN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and RISKS taken upon the most eligible terms.

By Order of the President and Directors.

THOMAS HEAVISIDE.

St. John, 19th July, 1830.

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD, AGENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, continues to issue policies, and renewal receipts, for Insurance on Houses, Barns, Stores, Mills, and other buildings, vessels in port, or on the stocks, Household Furniture, Farmers' Stock and Utensils, Merchandize, Machinery, and every other description of property, against *Loss or damage by Fire*, on liberal terms.—It is a notorious fact, that the subject of insuring against fire, does not receive from the inhabitants of this Province that attention which its importance demands; and the premiums, *for fire insurances particularly*, bear so very small a proportion to the value of the property insured, that much less sympathy is felt for those sufferers who may have neglected to avail themselves of the means of providing against such calamities.

The capital of this Company, $200,000, has been *all paid in*, and invested in the best securities; independently of which, a SURPLUS FUND of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for losses, and the stock bears a high premium.

The Agent will at all times attend personally to the survey of buildings on which insurance is desired within the City; and applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention.

Saint John, N. B. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late CAMPBELL GIBB, of this City, Teacher, will be pleased to present the same to the Subscribers, in Three Months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

W. B. KINNEAR, }
S. SINNOTT, } *Executors.*

St. John, 24th December, 1831.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

June 9, 1831. RALPH M. JARVIS.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq. offers for sale his late Stock of British MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices.

North Market Wharf, 6th June, 1831.

N. B.—A further Supply of GOODS is hourly expected.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREZE, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants;

where the smallest favour will be thankfully received.

RICHARD SEELY,
WILLIAM PATTEN.

N. B.—They have on hand an Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. April 12.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDMOND D. SHARLAND, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to HANNAH F. SHARLAND, *Adm'tr'x.*

THOMAS SECORD, *Administrator.*

Hampton, 23d Sept. 1831.

THE subscriber, at the request of the Heirs, has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARGARET BAYLEY, (relict of BARZILLA BAILEY), late of this City, deceased. Those who have claims against the said Estate will render them within Three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to said Estate, will please pay the same to MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS BARLOW, Adm'tr.

St. John, 1st Nov. 1831.—3¢

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANDS:—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR.

P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 26th July.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR,

7th June, 1831. *Attornies.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES CRUNDY,
GEORGE MATTHEW, JR. } *Administrators.*
JOHN MOYES.

St. John, August 23, 1831.