

the said County, Merchants, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal of Isaac Smith, late of the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, Yeoman, (which said Isaac Smith, hath either departed from and without the Limits of the said Province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Robert Rankin, Arthur Pollock, John Pollock, Allan Gilmore, James Gilmore, and Alexander Rankin, and other creditors of him the said Isaac Smith, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as is alledged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Isaac Smith, do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the Publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Isaac Smith, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Isaac Smith.

Dated at Fredericton, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one-Thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

JOHN M. BLISS.

G. J. DIBBLE, Atty. for Petitioning Creditors.

By John Keillor, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Westmoreland.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that upon application of James M. Kelly, of Moncton, in the County aforesaid, Trader, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided. I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Samuel Cornwall, late of Moncton, aforesaid, Merchant (which said Samuel Cornwall, hath either departed from and without the limits of this Province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said James M. Kelly, and others his Creditors, if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Samuel Cornwall, do return and discharge the said debt within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Samuel Cornwall, within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors.

Dated at Dorchester the thirteenth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

EDWARD B. CHANDLER, Atty.

By Alexander Davidson, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Joseph Samuels of the Parish of Chatham, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, stating that Robert Martin, late of Chatham, in said County, Tavern Keeper, is justly indebted to him, and hath departed from this Province, after said debt was contracted, or keeps concealed within the same, to avoid being served with the ordinary process of the Law, with an intent of defrauding his Creditors, which departure or concealment has been proved to my satisfaction: I have directed all the Estate real and personal of the said Robert Martin, with-

in the said County to be seized and attached, and that unless he the said Robert Martin shall return and discharge his said debts within three Months after publication hereof, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated at Chatham, in the said County of Northumberland, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P.

PETERS & CARMAN, Atty's.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

**NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.**

(From an Evening Paper.)

We have been furnished by a friend with the following outline of Capt. Parry's late attempt:

On sailing, the Hecla appeared to have proceeded without any thing taking place worth noticing till she reached Hamarfest, on the coast of Lapland, where she took in the rein-deer, snow shoes, ice boots, &c. and then proceeded to Spitzbergen. Here the harbour was found blocked up; and the wind being very high, the Hecla, which had got entangled among the ice, continued to drift with it till the 27th May, when the first attempt was made to quit the vessel, and make use of the boats. The ice, however, soon after breaking up and drifting, further progress at this time became impracticable, and the deer and boats became useless. Captain Parry now reduced the burden of the boats, while the Hecla remained completely hemmed in, till the 8th of June, when getting extricated, she proceeded to the southward as far as the Seven Islands. From this place the want of a harbour compelled her to return to Spitzbergen, where she found an open harbour. On the 19th a second attempt was made with the ice-boats, but the ice was so rotten and altogether so different from what they had been taught to expect, that the passage over it became laborious beyond description, the boats being, on some occasions, necessarily unloaded and reloaded twenty times in a day. No field of ice was found to extend unbroken more than three miles. When the party had reached the latitude of eighty-two degrees, their further progress was stopped by heavy rains; and the ice became again so rotten and broken, that both men and boats sunk so deep into it, that the utmost exertion was necessary to get them on at all. But the insurmountable obstacle which at length compelled the adventurers to give up all attempts at penetrating further, was the discovery, that the ice was now drifting so rapidly to the southward, that one day, after a laborious journey of eighteen miles, they found themselves full five miles further south than they were at starting. Captain Parry concealed this circumstance from the men at first, till half the provisions which they had taken with them were expended, and the completion of their undertaking became hopeless. It is truly fortunate that their discovery of this fact took place at the time it did, and that the course taken by the ice was that which it pursued; had it set towards the eastward the most calamitous results might have taken place, several of the party now falling sick, and being reported by the doctor incapable of continuing the fatigue of so arduous a journey. Their allowance was by this time reduced to eight ounces of beef, nine ounces of bread, a gill of rum, and a pint of cocoa man, for the twenty-four hours.

When the boats got into an open sea they were fifty six hours pulling under a severe snow storm, and the wind occasionally blowing hard, so that it was with the greatest

difficulty the men could get on at all. At this time, too, the scurvy began to make its appearance, and a safe return was the only thing that could be hoped for. The highest latitude reached by the party was 82°.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

**THE REVENUE.**—The usual statement that appears every quarter has just been made public, informing us of the state of the revenue for the year and quarter ended the 10th October inst.

It is a very satisfactory report. The increase in the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounts to the large sum of £600,000, and the increase on the whole year to £325,000.

The augmentation is chiefly in the article of the Customs; but it is also seen in the articles Stamps, and Post Office, demonstrating very unequivocally the revival of foreign commerce and internal trade.

The following is the number of vessels reported at our Custom House during the quarter ending 10th October, 1827:

From foreign ports,	814
From Ireland,	634
Coastwise,	1058
<b>Total</b>	<b>2506</b>

**COLONIAL.**

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Nov. 20, 1827.

The following gentlemen took the usual oaths and subscribed the Roll. [Here follow the names.]

At two o'clock the presence of the Members was required on the part of His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, when the Speaker of the Council informed them that His Excellency did not think fit to declare the causes of summoning this Parliament until there be a Speaker of the Assembly, and requiring them to choose a fit and proper person to be their Speaker, to be presented for his approbation to-morrow, at two o'clock.

On the members being returned, Louis Bourdages Esq. moved that Louis Joseph Papineau, Esq. be Speaker; and C. R. Ogden, Esq., Solicitor General, moved that J. R. Vallieres de St. Real, be Speaker, which motions being seconded, and there appearing no debate, the question was called for, when on a division there appeared, for Mr. Papineau, 19 for Mr. Vallieres de St. Real, 5.

Mr. Papineau was accordingly conducted to the Chair, where he thanked the House for the renewal of their confidence, requesting a continuance of their support in maintaining the Rules of the House, and preserving order and decorum in its proceedings.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at one o'clock, and most of the Members, with a number of the Citizens, conducted the Speaker to his lodgings.

Wednesday, 21st Nov. 1827.

The House met at 1 o'clock, and their presence being required on the part of His Excellency, in the Legislative Council Chamber, Mr. Speaker elect, and the Members, proceeded thither, when Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency in the usual form, acquainting His Excellency with the choice of the Assembly.

His Excellency then said, in the substance, that in His Majesty's name he disallowed the nomination of Mr. Papineau, and required the House to make another choice, to be presented for his approbation on Friday, when he would inform them of certain instructions relative to the actual state of this Province received from His Majesty's Government.

The Members having returned to their

usual place of sitting, the doors were closed, and a debate ensued, as we understand, upon the propriety of Mr. Papineau, refused as he had been, assuming the Chair: When the doors were opened, we found him occupying the Speaker's Chair, but the Mace was under the table; Dr. Blancher was on his legs, contending that the House was competent to proceed to business, the concurrence of the Person Administering the Government, being in his opinion unnecessary to constitute the individual elected Speaker. He appeared to be little influenced by precedents, (even by the precedent he afterwards declared to be his guide,) but maintained that common sense showed they were capable of proceeding to business. Mr. Bourdages was of the opinion, and with Mr. Neilson, said the Mace ought to be laid on the table.

Mr. Solicitor General and Mr. A. Stuart held that such proceeding would be irregular, that Mr. Papineau being rejected by the Executive was not Speaker, but simply one of the Members for Montreal. Mr. Cuvillier rose to offer some Resolutions to the Speaker, — the first of which were to establish the right of Assembly, to elect and maintain in office their own Speaker without the occurrence of the Executive. In the course of the conversation which took place on this point, frequent reference was made to Hattel's Precedents, and those adduced, were opposed to the right of Mr. Papineau to assume the office; we shall quote them more at large when we give a more perfect sketch of the debate. The right of the Executive to reject a Speaker was shown by Mr. Ogden to have been admitted by the Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1806. — Mr. Vallier supposed the error to be in the Assembly of that Province, who, in admitting such interference, showed themselves ignorant of their right. — Mr. Papineau, about this time, left the Chair, and retired from the House, having expressed his doubts of the propriety of continuing in the Chair under circumstances which might arise, such as the House being equally divided, and the casting vote falling to himself, &c.

The resolutions of Mr. Cuvillier were then offered to the Clerk of the Assembly, and some further debate ensued, during which Mr. Vigier and Mr. Andrew Stuart spoke; but on the motion of Dr. La Re, the Assembly adjourned till next day at ten o'clock, without having come to any decision on the resolutions.

Thursday, 22d Nov.

This day at 10 o'clock, the Members re-assembled, and after some debate Mr. Cuvillier's resolutions were severally put by the Clerk of the House, and passed by a majority of 39 to 4.

Mr. Papineau then said that as the Assembly persisted in their choice, he had no objection in taking the chair; which he accordingly assumed, and the mace was laid upon the table.

Mr. Ogden then asked by what authority the mace was so placed upon the table whether in consequence of the new election or in persisting in the former choice though disallowed, by the Person administering His Majesty's Government: He was answered by several voices, it was in support of their former choice, whereupon Messrs. Stuart, Ogden, Sol. Gen., Youg and Christie, withdrew from the place sitting.

Mr. Vallier then read the draft of an Address to His Excellency, informing him that the House persisted in its choice and would again present Mr. Papineau their Speaker to His Excellency, at 10 o'clock to-morrow. This address was unanimously agreed to by the Members remaining.