

plance for the necessary care, cure, support and maintenance, of sick and disabled seamen at their respective ports in such manner as they may deem advisable; and that such Commissioners, shall have the same rights, power and authority at the said respective ports of Bathurst and Dalhousie, and subject to such rules and regulations as are in and by any of the Acts now in force for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, granted to or imposed on the Overseers of the Poor, as hereby expressly altered.

III. And be it enacted, That the Waters, Creeks and places lying between Muguasha Point and Belledune River, shall be taken and considered as constituting the Port of Dalhousie; and that the Waters, Creeks and places lying between Belledune River and the line dividing the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland coastwise, shall be taken and considered as constituting the port of Bathurst, so far as regards the purposes of this Act and no farther.

An Act in further amendment of an Act, intituled 'An Act subjecting Real Estates in the Province of New Brunswick to the payment of Debts and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.'

Passed 22d March, 1834.

Whereas the proof required by Law to make a good title under and by virtue of a sale of Lands and Sheriffs' Deeds thereon, has been found productive of great inconvenience, and in many cases of serious injury to the party or parties claiming title thereto; for remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act the Deed of the Sheriff or other Officer authorized to execute the same, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded as the Law directs, and the exemplification of the Judgment and Execution upon which the same is founded, shall in all cases be *prima facie* evidence of all the matters and things therein set forth, so far as the obtaining the judgment, issuing execution, levying upon the property sold for the want of goods and Chattels of the Defendant from whom the property is taken, the advertising the same by the Sheriff as by Law required, and the sale thereof under the execution recited to the said Deed and exemplified as aforesaid; and that the onus proving any defect in the advertising and sale of the property conveyed, neglect or mal-practice on the part of the Sheriff or any of his Officers, shall henceforth lie on the party or parties disputing the same; any thing in any Law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; Provided always, that the Sheriff or other Officer by whom the Deed was executed, under and by virtue of which the party or parties, in any action or actions, claim title, or some one of the Under Sheriffs or Deputies of such Sheriff, regularly appointed, shall at the time of the execution of the said Deed, make Affidavit before the Justice or other Officer authorized by Law to take acknowledgments and proof of the execution of Deeds and other Instruments, who shall and is hereby required to take the same Affidavit, and indorse the same thereon, that the said property by such Deed conveyed was regularly seized, advertised and sold, in every respect as by Law directed.

An Act more effectually to punish the crime of Forgery.

Passed 22d March, 1834.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That every person who shall commit the crime of Forgery shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished in the manner prescribed for Felony in an Act made and passed in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for improving the administration of Justice in Criminal cases.'

An Act to provide for the safe keeping of County Records.

Passed 22nd March, 1834.

Whereas the safe keeping of the Registry of Deeds and Wills, and the Records of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province, is an object of great public importance;

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province, at any General Session of the Peace hereafter to be holden in their respective Counties, whenever they in their discretion may consider it expedient, are hereby authorised and empowered to make a rate and assessment of any sum, not exceeding the sum of three hundred pounds, as they may think necessary for the erecting suitable buildings, with safes, of stone or brick, near the Court Houses of their respective Counties, for the use and safe keeping of the Records of Deeds and Wills, and also of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in said Counties; such sum to be assessed, levied, collected and paid in such proportion and

in the same manner as any other County rates can or may be assessed, levied, collected and paid by virtue of any Act now or hereafter in force for assessing, collecting and levying County rates.

II. And be it enacted, That the said Justices at any General Session of the Peace hereafter to be holden, or at any Special Session for that purpose convened and holden, be and they hereby are authorised and empowered to contract and agree with any person or persons for the erection of such building as and for the purposes aforesaid, or to appoint Contractors for that purpose, and to apply the proceeds of such assessment in furtherance and performance of such agreement or contract on their part.

III. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said buildings are erected and completed the several Offices of Register of Wills and Deeds, and Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, shall be kept therein.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 16th March.

LONDON March 13.—Mr. Rippon moved for leave to bring in a Bill for relieving the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from their Legislative and Judicial Duties in the House of Peers. The intelligent community (he said) loudly demand a reform in the Church Establishment, and it is the duty of this House to examine into that institution, and make it satisfactory to the views of the people.—Lord Althorp rose, but, owing to the cries of Question! was scarcely audible. He did not believe that many gentlemen were inclined to support the motion (*hear!*)—If he thought so, he might have been inclined to discuss the question (*hear, hear!*); but in deference (to) the strong expression of feeling in the House, he thought he might fairly be excused from entering into any discussion on its merits (*loud cheers!*)—Mr. O'Connell said, if they looking back to the history of the country for the last 150 years, certainly for the last 130 years, where would they find a single question on which the Bishops had taken part in favour of the liberty of the people (*hear!*)? They had been opposed to every amelioration, and had alike resisted the emancipation of the Catholics, the Jews, and the Dissenters. In short, they constituted a kind of negative quality in legislation always on the wrong side, and never on the right (*hear! and laughter*). For these reasons he should support the motion.—Mr. Hume was decidedly of opinion that the Bishops might not be placed in a situation in which they might believe themselves called upon to act in a manner contrary to the wishes of the great mass of the population. The Bishops were odious to three-fifths of the people of England. The opponents of the proposition were right to remain silent; for it was impossible they could find any thing effective to say against it. The time was not far distant when it would be carried.—Mr. Shiel could not help thinking that a great change had taken place in the sentiments of the Noble Lord opposite and his friends, since the period—no very distant one—when the Bishops were told to "set their houses in order" (*hear hear!*) It must be remembered that there were nine millions of Dissenters in the two islands.—Mr. Ewart supported the motion. Mr. O'Reilly opposed it.—The question was then taken, the numbers were: For the motion, 58; against it, 125; majority against it, 67.

MARCH 10.—*Army Estimates*.—Mr. Ellice moved that £82,979 be granted for the maintenance of the yeomanry force of England, during the current year. Agreed to.

Mr. Ellice moved that £16,547 12s. 10d. be granted for rewarding distinguished officers; agreed to.

Mr. Ellice after a few preliminary observations, moved that £114,000 be granted to liquidate the charges of General officers, not being Colonels of regiments.

Mr. Cobbett would ask whether the country were to pay the enormous sum of £114,000 for half-pay to General Officers not serving. Let the world tremble, (*a laugh*); no one dare go to war with us,—we had 220 General Officers! He did not think the country should be taxed to support 229 General Officers. He would ask if King Leopold was amongst the number of Generals? (*a laugh*).—Mr. Ellice: certainly not. After some further opposition the vote was passed.

Upon the motion that £32,000 be granted to defray the expence of paying the full pay of reduced and re-

tired officers, after a few observations from Messrs. Hume, Cobbett, and others, the grant was allowed.

The next motion was that £607,000 be granted to pay the charge of half-pay allowances in the army, which was agreed to.

Upon the motion that £81,240 be granted to defray the half-pay allowances for wounds and widows' pensions of the officers of the disbanded foreign corps, &c.—Mr. Cobbett contended that it was against the law to pay these men. The law which placed his majesty on the throne declares that it was illegal to pay these men. Two millions had since the peace been paid to these men, which had been expended out of the country, He would move the negative on this motion if he divided alone. The gallery was cleared for a division, when the numbers were: For the original motion, 200; against it, 4; majority for the grant, 196.

The following grants, after some ineffectual opposition were agreed to:—£147,600 to defray the charges arising out of the payment of pensions to officers' widows. £164,500 to defray the charge of allowances on the compassionate list. £1,327,343, 2s. 7d. to defray the expences of certain superannuation allowances in Ireland.

Lord Althorp moved that 7,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for the payment of Exchequer Bills; it was agreed to.

Dissenter's Marriage Bill.—Lord John Russel brought in the Dissenter's Marriages Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 28th of April. The noble lord said he had named a distant day for the second reading, in order that the dissenters might have time to urge their objections to the measure.

Government intend to appoint an officer of the Navy to reside in Cork, to superintend the embarkation of emigrants to the Colonies.

LONDON March 16.—The parliamentary debates of the week have been unusually void of interest.—The House of Lords, as is usual at the commencement of seasons, have had little or no business before them. We find, from the debate in the House of Commons on Monday night, that government intends to offer no opposition to the grant of a remuneration or pension to Captain Ross.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Rippon brought forward his bill for the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, which was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers being 125 and 58.—Major Fancourt proposed a clause in the Mutiny Bill to abolish the punishment of flogging in the army. The motion was negatived; the numbers being—for the motion, 94; against it, 227.

State of Trade.—An impression has very generally gone forth among the commercial body, that considerable embarrassment may be expected in this country, in consequence of the mercantile difficulties in the U. States. We confess that we cannot see the force of this apprehension. From the earliest period of the Bank we have always stated that it would, as it has diminished sales, and that has been felt at the time, and not likely to be experienced *in prospectu*. If manufacturers, instead of acting cautiously, which they have done in this instance, had pushed sales in the U. States, by sending out the ordinary amount of goods when they could not be paid for, then a revolution would be likely to occur here; but that has not been the case, and consequently we cannot perceive what mischief can arise here by reason of the above circumstances, beyond that which has already occurred, in the diminished quantity of goods sent out to America. The advances from the manufacturing districts state that goods are making freely for home-consumption, and Continental orders. The latter circumstance is confirmed to us by letters we have seen from Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and other continental depots of merchandize. They all contain large orders for manufactured goods. The letters from the Continent, since our last, are generally satisfactory as to commercial affairs.

The *Madrid Gazette* and other papers of the 4th inst. give a variety of particulars of disturbances which occurred in that capital on the evening of the 2d inst. They rose, it appears, from a riotous movement on the part of some Carlists, who had attacked a party of the partisans of the Queen, in the quarter of the Cebada, fired upon them, they retired to a house in the street called Toledo, which they invested with the name of the Castle of Charles V. There they were