

Colonies similarly circumstanced, in that Judge's words, "a provincial establishment, the constitution of which depends upon the commissions issued by the Crown to the Governors, and the instructions which usually accompany those commissions, under the authority of which, provincial Assemblies are constituted with the power of making local ordinances, not repugnant to the Laws of England." He also says, "the form of government in most of them is borrowed from that of England," and hence the defendant seems to infer that the House of Assembly being in form like the House of Commons, must of necessity be like it in substance too. With this I cannot concur. The Legislature here can make local ordinances not repugnant to the Law of the Land; and if when made, they are found to be repugnant, they are disallowed and cancelled—though they may have received the sanction of the three branches of the Legislature here, and been in actual operation here. But it is to be said that a body which cannot bind a subject with a law which is repugnant to the law of the land, shall, nevertheless by virtue of privilege, commit acts contrary to the law of the land?—that they shall virtually annul the law by depriving a subject of his right under it? The rescue of a subject in execution, is a violation of the process of the King's Court of Justice, to which process the law of the land has guaranteed the subject's right, whether in England or Dominica, as sacredly as any right he can possess in a state free through the inviolability of its laws. If, then, the fact here charged in the declaration be proved to your satisfaction, the Speaker has exceeded the scope of his jurisdiction—he has made himself amenable in his private character to that Court whose process he has violated, and liable to the party injured by his wrongful act.

Some alarming insinuations have been thrown out with reference to the consequences of interfering with the privileges of the House as they are called; and witnesses have even been reminded by the Speaker himself, the defendant at this bar, that by answering the questions which I had declared they were bound to answer, they were rendering themselves liable to the displeasure of the House and to commitment for contempt, and that this Court could not protect them. I shall make no record upon this at present, because my learned assistants admitted this to be the law; and that, notwithstanding the fact of commitment by the House of Assembly, but even the apprehension which the witness felt lest he should be deprived of his salary as clerk, was a sufficient reason for withholding evidence in a Court of Justice. I have been overruled; but I protest against the legality of such a decision; and for myself, as I have twice in the course of my argument been reminded of the power of the House of Assembly to summon the Chief Justice to the Bar of the House to answer for his conduct as Judge, I say, that holding as I do of office to administer the Law, and bound by my oath of office to administer the Law—not of Dominica only, but the Law of the Land—should such a period arrive as I have supposed possible, when the House of Assembly should be constituted in a manner, as I gladly believe, so different from the present—of men, who guided by their own intemperate passions alone, shall trample upon the rights of the subject and deprive him of that unquestionable claim which every Briton has, of having his cause heard and decided by the King's Judges; or, should they deprive him of his personal liberty "upon grounds of commitment," which, in Lord Ellenborough's words, "are palpably and evidently arbitrary, unjust, and contrary to every principle of positive law," I will "look at it to act upon it as justice may require."

I may with equal certainty assure you that it is quite unimportant to the present case whether the arrest of Mr. Redman was legal or illegal; under admitting that gentleman's arrest under the execution to have been *ab initio* illegal, the setting him at liberty as charged by the declaration, is if you shall think the fact proved, not the less a rescue; it is, according to Lord Coke's definition of a rescue, "a taking away and setting at liberty against law." It was in custody of the Marshal by virtue of a writ of Execution unimpeachable in form; and nothing but a legal process could discharge him. It was a legal arrest so far as this—that until the execution under which he was taken was procured, he was suspended, it was a rescue to procure his discharge in the manner alleged in the pleadings. In cases of arrest of persons entitled to privilege of Parliament, the law of England has prescribed a short and simple course upon which the privilege of the member will be recognized, and his person liberated without sacrificing the rights of the creditor—different course has been here adopted by the Speaker, which is utterly illegal; he has taken upon himself to set at large a prisoner in execution, and in consequence has himself assumed the debt.

Some cases have been read from a compilation by Mr. Hattell, formerly Clerk to the House of Commons, from which it has been inferred that the House of Commons, and therefore of course the House of Assembly, can discharge a person brought before them by writ of Habeas Corpus.

Among the cases in that curious collection, many are valuable as antiquarian curiosities only—cases, which occurring in the wildest and most unsettled times of our Parliamentary history, are extremely valuable—not as precedents to be imitated but to make us bless our fate that we are born in better times—when the House of Commons pay the same respect to the law of the land which ought to be paid by every private individual. These cases of Habeas Corpus are now of just the same authority in the House of Commons, as certain notable cases in which occurred in the same enlightened times, and which are found in the same collection: and at the present day the House of Commons would just as soon, upon the strength of these precedents, commit a man for contempt in trespassing upon a member's fish pond, or set two men back to back upon a high trotting horse, as they would discharge any one by Habeas Corpus, which can only be done by the King's Courts at Westminster, or by some one of the Judges of these Courts.

As to the means which the law has provided for the discharge of a member of Parliament during the time of his privilege, it is shortly and clearly laid down by Judge Blackstone in his Commentaries. He says, "the only mode by which the Courts of Justice could anciently take cognizance in the nature of Parliament, was by Writ of Privilege in the nature of a Supersedeas, &c. but since the Statute 12 W. 3. c. 3, which enacts that no privileged person shall be subject to arrest or imprisonment, it hath been held that such arrest is irregular *ab initio*," that the party may be discharged upon motion; that there being an Act of Parliament declaring that a member's privilege from arrest, of which Act the Judges are bound to take notice, they will upon proof that the person arrested is a Member of Parliament, acknowledge his privilege and discharge him by the most summary mode in which a Court of Justice can proceed—upon motion.

So says this great constitutional Lawyer, who during so many years previous to his elevation to the Bench, was himself a Member of the House of Commons, and well he knew its history, its privileges, and its jurisdiction: he knew too, that the House, with the exception of the freedom of its Members from arrest, had no privilege which, in matters of words, "degrade from the common law in matters of civil right"—he was as well acquainted as any of civil right—he was as well acquainted as any of the cases upon the Journals of former times, and which have been collected by Mr. Hattell—cases where the Commons discharge by Habeas Corpus, and set two men upon one horse back to back, yet he never stoops to allude to the one or the

other, because, instead of legal authorities as they have been considered, he knew them to be what they really are—trash—not law, but violations of the law.

With respect to the evidence of the fact upon which issue is joined, it is so short and in my opinion so conclusive, that I have little room for any observations upon it. The whole of the defence indeed is a justification of the fact, and no attempt has been made to impeach the evidence of the fact, the evidence is chiefly furnished by the House of Assembly in the authorised copies of their Minutes, printed by their accredited and salaried Printer, who is himself a Member of the House of Assembly, and a witness in this cause. Could any doubt as to the authority of these Minutes exist at all, the defendant and Speaker, has himself removed that doubt in his cross examination of this witness—Adopting the statement of his own act, he says—"Did I not act under the orders of the House in all the proceedings here printed?" and he proceeds, upon the ground of his being bound to obey those orders and liable to expulsion, and commitment for hesitating to obey them, to justify his own measures.

I have stated to you, Gentlemen of the Jury, what I believe to be the law upon the subject—whatever shall be your verdict, it may be given with the most perfect confidence that all the rights and privileges of the Assembly, such as they really enjoy, will still remain inviolable—you cannot, by your verdict one way deprive them of one privilege which they do possess—on the other hand you cannot confer upon them a power or privilege which they do not legally possess—you cannot legalize that which is essentially illegal, though you were to do what I know you will not; I mean return a verdict against evidence.

Mr. Justice Corlett—Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury, not having a professional education it is not in my power to deliver you so lengthily a charge as his Honor the Chief Justice has done, but I deem it my duty to repeat to you, that I do not conceive this action ought to go to a Jury, as this Court has not competent jurisdiction over the House of Assembly, a Superior Court, and therefore cannot question any of its acts done in the House.—Of this I think you must be satisfied from the authorities quoted by the Counsel for the defendant; I also think the evidence produced to charge the defendant with a rescue ought to be considered by you with great caution, it being only a printed report of the Minutes of the House of Assembly, which is certainly not best or even second best evidence. I also think that it has not been proved that the Plaintiffs have suffered or are likely to suffer any loss from the release of Mr. Redman; they still hold the execution secured by a mortgage on Mr. Redman's property, which has been proved in slaves alone is more than sufficient to pay the execution. I beg to inform you, if a magistrate does an illegal act in the discharge of his duty he is not punishable, unless it can be proved that he did it from wicked motives, for it is only considered in the eye of the law as error of judgment, and I think you may fairly extend this benefit to the Defendant, if you think he acted illegally, which is not my opinion.

Mr. Justice Nesbit—I concur entirely in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Justice Corlett, and I have further to call your particular attention to the circumstances of the Writ of Habeas Corpus which was issued, having the signature of his Honor the Chief Justice, and therefore carrying with it the apparent satisfaction as to the mode which the House had adopted to obtain the release of its Member. Under whatever circumstances this unfortunate instrument was obtained, and however wrong it was granted, which I am willing to believe, yet I conceive it was the cause alone of the defendant's acting as he did under the impression that it was legal and that he had had the opinion of the Chief Justice with him. If you are of opinion that the defendant is reprehensible for his conduct, you are to consider that the act was committed by him in his capacity of Speaker of the House of Assembly, when that body was sitting, and also that the Plaintiffs were not injured thereby in their recourse against Mr. Redman—and at the most, you should view it as an error in judgment, without an intention of the defendant to commit an illegal act.

The Jury retired at four o'clock, and at six the Court adjourned to the following day. The Jury continued in deliberation until 8 o'clock, when, having agreed on a verdict, the same was delivered at the Chief Justice's Chambers.

Saturday, 18th July.—The Court having assembled, the Secretary opened a sealed paper, which was found to contain the Verdict of the Jury in favor of the Plaintiffs in the sum of £337 14 s.

BERMUDA.

An address has been presented (of which the following is a copy) to Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle by the Inhabitants of Bermuda, previous to his departure from that Island. Vice Admiral Colpoys had arrived in His Majesty's Ship Winchester from Nassau New Providence, appointed to the Command on that Station.

ADDRESS:

To Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Bermuda, should not feel satisfied with ourselves if we permitted your departure from the Naval Command on this station, without some public expression of the high respect, and of the good wishes universally entertained for your welfare by this Community. Impressions of this kind, arising, as they have in the present instance, from an experience of the courtesies of life associated with an active and discerning application to official duty, cannot otherwise than have a tendency more strongly to attach the distant possessions of the Government, to a Country represented abroad by officers of such character.

Among the acts more particularly claiming our acknowledgments, as not being strictly within the line of your public duty, and the benefits of which were so essentially experienced by ourselves, we would be permitted to mention the promptness, with which you facilitated the means of supplying the country with Vaccine Lymph, for the protection of the inhabitants from the ravages of a fatal disease, which was prevailing among them.

The readiness also with which you have on all occasions, rendered assistance to vessels in distress from shipwreck and other casualties, deserves particular mention, as do also your judicious suggestions for the better protection of property thus circumstanced, which have since become the subject of Legislative provision. To the influence of a motive similar to that which has led to these measures, we are indebted for the plan and execution of an experiment for the purpose of reducing to a certainty as far as practicable, the doubt entertained of the expediency of erecting a Light House on one of the heights of the Island.

The lively interest which you have evinced in introducing from other countries, and promoting the cultivation of these Islands, of articles of agricultural growth, particularly suited to our soil and climate, affords us another instance of your kind regard to the welfare of the colony.

We trust Sir, that your return to your native country, may be attended with every agreeable and auspicious circumstance; and that the consciousness of being accompanied by the grateful and affectionate sentiments of this Community, may give some addition to the enjoyments which await you in the bosom of your family.

Bermuda, 18th May, 1830.

To which Sir Charles Ogle was pleased to return the following answer:—

Gentlemen,—I feel highly gratified with the flattering sentiments which pervade the address you have honored me with this morning.

In cultivating your acquaintance, and living with you in the interchange of those courtesies of life which link society together, I assure you, with much sincerity, I have derived very considerable pleasure.

On the distress occasioned by the ravages of the Small Pox, I deeply sympathized; and rejoiced greatly with yourselves, when, by the blessing of Providence, the progress of that dreadful disease was arrested. My humble endeavours to promote the public good, are more than rewarded in the expressions of your high respect and good wishes. I shall watch with peculiar interest, the progress you make in cultivating the soil, now Bermuda is becoming of such vast importance to the Mother Country; and I do not despair of seeing at some future day the locust tree growing up with the cedar, which I think will conduce no less to the beauty of the scene than to the value of the property.

I avail myself of this opportunity to observe, how much I have been struck, since I resided amongst you, with the moral and loyal conduct of the Inhabitants of these Islands, now fostered by the excellent Institutions you have established for the education of the rising generation.

In going into retirement, the reflection, of being accompanied by the grateful and affectionate sentiments of this Community, will afford me the highest pride and satisfaction; and I beg you to receive my ardent and best wishes, that yourselves and families, may long enjoy the blessings of health and happiness.

We were this morning favored with the following Letter from Sir Charles Ogle to the Chamber of Commerce, and regret that we are obliged to defer until our next the publication of the valuable document to which it refers.

Hussar, at Bermuda, 15th May, 1830.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Mercantile Community of Nova Scotia, the Latitudes and Longitudes of the various Head-lands on the coast of Nova Scotia, Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, ascertained by Officers under my orders in the course of the last three years.

The experience of the Officers, and the excellent Instruments used by them, induce me to believe, that the greatest confidence may be placed in the result of their labours.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant, CHARLES OGLE.

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Esq. President of the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.—In the Gazette of the 27th ult. we noticed the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in these Islands. His Lordship left H. M. S. Rose, under the usual salute, and landed at the Admiralty House, Clarence Hill, where the hospitality of Sir Charles Ogle, had provided him with every accommodation. His Lordship was immediately waited upon by the Council, the Archdeacon, the Clergy, and many of the principal Inhabitants of the Colony. His Lordship waited on His Excellency the Governor on the 28th.

On the 2d instant, his Lordship, held a Confirmation at the Churches of Pembroke and Paget's; at the former of which 25 white persons, and at the latter 38 whites, and 7 colored persons were confirmed. The congregations at both churches were crowded to excess, and their devout and attentive demeanour could not fail of being highly gratifying to his Lordship.

On Tuesday the 4th, his Lordship, accompanied by the Archdeacon, the Rev. Edward Wix, (his Lordship's Chaplain,) and the Rev. J. F. Lightbourn, visited the College in Devonshire—his Lordship having heard several of the classes repeat their ordinary lessons, and enquired into the usual conduct and business of the school, expressed himself exceedingly gratified with an institution which bids fair to be of eminent service and honor to the Colony. There were sixty scholars present at the examination.

On Wednesday, the Bishop visited the two schools established in the Parish of Pagets, by Archdeacon Spencer, at which his Lordship was greatly delighted with the spectacle of ninety children (30 white and 60 colored,) the greater part of whom were clothed as well as educated by the bounty of the benevolent founders of these useful institutions. The white school is supported by the society for Propagating the Gospel, and the Bermuda Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The colored school by the contributions obtained by the Archdeacon in England, from several benevolent ladies who have associated themselves for the purpose of promoting Christian Instruction in the West India Colonies.

On Sunday last, His Lordship, attended by the Archdeacon, confirmed 25 white and 28 colored persons, at St. George's Church; and in the afternoon, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, confirmed twenty one persons at the Church of Hamilton Parish.

His Lordship's Visitation of the Clergy and Ordination will be held at Pembroke Church, on Ascension Day—Thursday, 20th inst.

We must not omit to notice the visit of the Bishop to the Sunday School, founded and taught by the Ladies of Pembroke Parish, in which School upwards of forty children were present, and read the Scriptures with great propriety and apparent concern. His Lordship also visited a Sunday School for persons of colour, in St. George's, in which fifty three persons children and adults, were present.—Royal Gazette.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

We are happy to announce the arrival of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lady Sarah, and the whole of their interesting Family, in His Majesty's Ship Hussar, from Bermuda.

This event is productive of general satisfaction, accompanied as it is with the assurance of the improved state of His Excellency's health. And we trust through the wisdom of His Excellency's Measures, the Body Politic will soon be restored to its usual soundness and discretion.

In the Hussar also came passengers, the Honorable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr. Lough, the Rev. Mr. Wix, Mr. and Miss Ritchie.—Nova Scotian.

SHIPWRECK.—On the 27th inst. at 9 P. M. lat. 39, 7 N. lon. 63, 16 W. the Chebuto discovered a vessel on fire, which she steered towards, at the same time setting off rockets and burning blue lights; at 11, 30 got within hail, sent boat to examine her; at 12, ed three guns and continued burning lights; at 12, the boats returned, and informed that the vessel was abandoned and nearly burnt to the water's edge, her stern post and stem standing; appeared to be American build, about 300 tons, female figure head richly ornamented; a laurel wreath with a star in the centre on each side of the head below the figure. The boat pulled some distance round the wreck and ascertained that no person was near it. The Chebuto continued by the wreck until 1 P. M. when she made sail, with a light at the mast head, and made signals, but discovered nothing of the crew. A chain cable and a quantity of hoops were in the hold.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 9, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, HENRY SMITH, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

By Authority.

By the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM BLACK.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province, stands prorogued to Tuesday the first day of June next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command, W. F. ODELL.

Civil Appointments.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Bliss, and Theodoros V. W. Clowes, Esquire, to be additional Trustees for the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

George F. S. Berton, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

Robert H. Peters, Esquire, a Notary Public in the Province.

William McBeath, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms to attend the Court of Chancery.

Sunbury Byc Roads, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS.

To Thomas Nason, Jun. North Branch, the sum of £70, to improve the road from Hart's Mill to Solomon Tracey's.

To John Nason, the sum of £15, to improve the road from Partelows landing to Stephen Kenney's.

To John Shurley, the sum of £25, to improve the road from Richard Kimball's Farm to Burpe's Mill, through the new settlement in the rear of Burton.

To Charles F. Street, the sum of £50 to repair the causeway near the residence of the Honorable Samuel D. Street.

To John Mitchell, the sum of £10, to improve the road from the highway on William Wilmot's Farm to the Farm of the late Calvin Camp.

To William Hoyt, the sum of £20, to open and improve a road from William Hoyt's to a new Settlement called Patterson's settlement in the Parish of Burton.

To William Smith, the sum of £10, to remove the Windfalls, and improve the road from James Till's to Ezekiel Sealy's, in the Parish of Burton.

Commissioners for Byc Roads to be continued in our next.

EASTER TERM, 11th GEO. 4th.

SUPREME COURT.

John Morris Robinson, Esquire, sworn and enrolled a Barrister at Law, 10th May, 1830.

Robert Hazen Peters, Esquire, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

The latest arrivals from England furnish us with London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 26th April. They contain very little news of a political nature.

THE KING.

The intense interest which has lately been excited as it respects the precarious state of His Majesty's health, has in some degree subsided. The latest Bulletin (which we insert in its proper place) to the 24th April, represents the King's health as gradually improving. Although its contents are by no means so favourable a nature, as we most fervently wish they might be; yet, we trust, his health will continue progressively to improve, until we are enabled to pronounce His Majesty out of danger.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland has arrived at Halifax, in His Majesty's Ship Hussar from Bermuda, in an improved state of health. The Honorable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr. Lough and the Rev. Mr. Wix, also came passengers in the Hussar. Our extracts from the Bermuda Royal Gazette containing a few of the particulars of His Lordship's visit to these Islands, will be perused with satisfaction, while they mark the indefatigable zeal of His Lordship in performing the arduous duties of his high and responsible office.

The important services rendered by Sir Charles Ogle, to our maritime commerce while he held the command on the North American Station, most deservedly merit the warmest acknowledgments of His Majesty's subjects in both Provinces. The Inhabitants of Bermuda have presented Sir Charles with an Address which we have inserted, together with his reply.

REVENUE.

We copy the following article from the Saint Andrews Herald, which we have every inclination to receive as authentic information on the flourishing state of our Provincial Revenue:—

"Six THOUSAND POUNDS have already been paid, or secured to be paid, at the Office of the Deputy Treasurer for the County of Charlotte, this year, for Duties; and not exceeding £450 entered for Drawback."

We hope it will appear equally productive in other parts of the Province.

AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

IMPORTATION OF PIGS.

This Society have imported in the *Bethiah*, from Boston, twenty four Pigs, of the breed called *Newbury Whites*.

The City Gazette remarks that:—

"The object of the Society in making this importation, is, to introduce the before named valuable breed of pigs, and to improve that species of Stock, throughout the Province; the sale of those animals should therefore be considered as an object of public importance, and is deserving the attention of such persons, as intend raising pork for the market, or for their own use."

"These pigs have been selected with care, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and another Gentleman, also noted for superior skill and judgement, in that species of stock. The following is a description of the points upon which the pigs were selected, viz:—Small short heads, full eyes, ears pointed, not too long and falling towards the nose, long bodies, barrels round, straight backs, wide across the shoulders and hips, straight limbs, and small tails."

"General Coffin, also, has imported in the *Bethiah*, a fine male pig of the same breed, (Newbury Whites), and a Bull fourteen months old, of the native New England Breed improved. The colour of the latter is a deep red, and he is described as being a beautiful animal with excellent points."

Twelve of the above description of pigs may now be seen at Wm. Taylor, Esqrs. Secretary to the Society. They will soon be exposed for sale, of which due notice will be given.

Having in our last number concluded the publication of the Acts passed at the last Sessions of the General Assembly, we are thereby enabled to appropriate a few additional columns of the Gazette for the insertion of general articles. In the absence of Official documents, we shall not fail to supply their vacancy, with such useful and important information as may from time to time claim our attention. We have lately received an abundant supply of Original Communications, and although we are inclined to meet the wishes of our friends, as far as prudence and consistency dictate; yet they must hold us excused, if we are more scrupulous in our choice of their favours, than they may have had reason to expect.

The Western Mail brings us no later intelligence from England than we were in possession of, previous to its arrival; so that we do not consider it necessary to subjoin a postscript.

During the last week 922 passengers arrived at the Port of St. John from the Mother Country.

Passenger in the Woodman, at St. John, from Liverpool, Robert Parker, Esq. Solicitor General, and Lady.

In the William, from Ireland, Honorable David Finlayson, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

ROBBERY.—On the evening of Saturday the 15th ult. John Thompson, a Shoemaker, absconded, and took with him sundry articles the property of Mr. OLMSTEAD. It is ascertained that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night in question, these articles were taken upon a dray, and carried to the end of the North Market Wharf, where they were put on board a schooner supposed to be the Rainbow, and thought to be bound for Dorchester, and which sailed on Sunday morning.

Thompson had a wife, but no children. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Smith, and it is thought they have gone to Pictou, N. S. where her uncle resides.—City Gazette.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George McCawley, Mr. James Nisbet, to Miss Janet Patton, both of this place.

At Halifax, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. Stephen Bamford, the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Jost, of that place.

DIED.

Greenwich, K. C. Joseph Brittain, Esq. in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Brittain was an officer in his Majesty's service during the Revolutionary War, and came to this Province immediately after the peace of 1783. He has left his family and friends a pleasing testimony, that he has exchanged mortality for life.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—IN CHANCERY.

Monday the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Between George Thistleton, complainant, and William Forbes, Administrator, &c. of the late John Forbes, defendant.

THE COURT was this present day informed by Mr. Street, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff had filed his Bill in this Honorable Court, against the defendant, on the twenty seventh day of April, now last past, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appeared; and took out process of subpoena against the defendant, returnable on the fourth day of May, instant, requiring him to answer the said Bill; and that the defendant had not been served with the process of this Honorable Court, to wit, at Pictou, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, as by affidavit appears; and said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegations being made out to the satisfaction of the Court—It is ordered, that the Defendant do appear, and answer the said Bill on, or before the first day of September next.

By the Court. D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Reg'r.

June 9.

REMOVAL.

S. H. M'KEE, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public, that he has taken that House North side Market Square, next door to John M. Wilmot, Esq. where Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, on Moderate terms.

—ALSO—

Furnished Lodgings to Let, and Good Stabling for Horses.

S. H. M'KEE.

St. John, June 5th, 1830.

THE Co-Partnership of TIBBETS & MILLER of Fredericton, is Dissolved by mutual consent; all Persons having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment, and those indebted to the Company will make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, who will reside at Fredericton.

JAMES TIBBETS, JOHN MILLER.

Fredericton, June 1, 1830.

N. B. No Notes given after the date of the Dissolution will be considered Legal, unless signed by both the Subscribers.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late Miss LOUISA AGNEW, deceased; will obtain Payment by presenting their Accounts forthwith to

JAMES TAYLOR, Jux.

June 9, 1830.

ON CONSIGNMENT—AND FOR SALE.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

5 Crates well assorted Earthenware, and 200 Bushels Corn.

ASA COY.

17.

9th June, 1830.