

# EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 16.

Lord Althorp moved the second reading of the Reform Bill upon which a long debate ensued, and consumed the remainder of the sitting. On the following day the discussion was resumed, and continued till quarter past one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the question was taken on ordering the bill to a second reading, and decided in the affirmative. Ayes 324, Noes 162. On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House then adjourned to the 17th of January. [At the former Session the Bill passed the Commons, by a vote of 345 to 236. Majority 109.]

LIVERPOOL, January 7.

**CREATION OF PEERS.**—Earl Grey left London on Tuesday for Brighton, for the purpose, it was understood, of submitting to his Majesty the final resolves of the Cabinet as to a creation of Peers. He took in his pocket, it is said, a list of the new Peers whom it was found necessary to create for the purpose of carrying the Reform Bill through the Upper House. It would appear from the following paragraph, which we find in the Courier of Thursday evening, that the noble Earl's mission has been completely successful:

"We understand that the interview between the King and Earl Grey was perfectly satisfactory, and that an early number of the Gazette will remove all doubts as to the means of securing the success of the reform bill."

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—His Grace's state of health is far from satisfactory to his friends. What from bleeding, what from strong medicines, he is exceedingly reduced in strength and emaciated in appearance; he is now wholly unable, however willing, to attend to the calls of politics. —*Spectator.*

### PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera was on the decline in Sunderland, and would soon probably wholly disappear. There was not a patient in the Hospital at the date of the latest advices. But the disease had spread to many of the neighbouring towns and villages, as Newcastle, North Shields, Tynemouth, South Shields, Gateshead, Houghton-le-Spring and Haddington, and in some of them, particularly at Gateshead its progress was surprisingly rapid. A letter dated December 27th says:—

The virulence and fury with which the Cholera proceeds at Gateshead render the cases at Newcastle and Sunderland comparatively unimportant. Dr. Gibson says nothing has occurred like it on the continent of Europe.

The most striking peculiarity is that the disease should at once reach such an extent. Till Sunday, Dec. 25th, no one heard of its existence at Gateshead! Then only four cases were spoken of, yet the first report issued, shows that there have been thirty cases and nine deaths.

Speculation as to the cause of this sudden and destructive visitation, appears to be paralysed by the panic it has produced. The majority of the cases are women, and I am informed that a very great proportion of the males and females have been addicted to spirit drinking. Several it must be admitted were attacked who were not. The disease is in every part of Gateshead. I cannot divest my mind of a belief that the immediate predisposing cause of the attack was the tipping carried on on Christmas eve. There are many dirty, filthy streets, and many poor people bad off, to assist or aggravate in extending the disorder when it once obtained a footing.

Another letter says:—It is difficult to assign any probable reason for this sudden and frightful development of the disorder. Gateshead has been clear of it for 17 or 18 days longer than Newcastle. During which time the wind generally prevailed from the southward. On Saturday the wind shifted to the north—blowing directly from Newcastle to Gateshead, and on Sunday the disease was found raging in every quarter of the town, though attacking scarcely any but the poorer classes of the people.

The sun of the 29th says, the latest accounts respecting the cholera were most appalling! The plague is traversing the north with a giant's speed, and more than giant's energy. Young and old—the feeble and the strong—the dissolute and the abstemious—all fall before it. It is now at the gates of Edinburgh and at Haddington. But at Gateshead the mortality is terrific: in 45 hours 119 persons living there were seized with the disorder. The pestilence rages in every quarter of that town, and the inhabitants are completely panic struck.

The following statement of the Central Board of Health in London, Dec. 30th, gives the latest and fullest intelligence from all the towns in England which has been visited by the cholera. We have appended the population of the most important places, according to the census of 1821.

**Sunderland, Dec. 28.**—Remaining at last report, 7 new cases 1, died 1, recovered 0, remaining 7; total cases from commencement of disease, 528, deaths 197; population 12,000.

**Newcastle, Dec. 28.**—Remaining at last report 43 new cases 39—total 82; died 6, recovered 9, remaining 67; total cases from commencement of disease 285, deaths 95; population, 36,000.

**North Shields and Tynemouth, Dec. 23.**—Remaining at last report 6 new cases 0, remaining 6; no deaths or recoveries reported; total cases from the commencement of the disease 16, deaths 9.

**South Shields and Westoe, Dec. 23.**—Remaining at last report, 1 new case 1, died 0, recovered 1, remaining 1; total cases from commencement of disease 2; deaths 0.

**Gateshead, Dec. 28.**—Remaining at last report, 49 new cases 44; total 93; died 13, recovered 12, remaining 68; total cases from commencement of disease 143, deaths 55; population 8,700.

**Houghton-le-Spring and Peshier, Dec. 23.**—Remaining at last report, 4 new cases 4, total 8; died 0, recovered 0, remaining 8; total cases from the commencement of disease, 29; deaths 14.

**Haddington, N. B. Dec. 27.**—Remaining at last report 0 new cases 3, died 1, recovered 0, remaining 2; total cases from commencement of disease 6, deaths 4.

By a letter from Newcastle, dated the 25th instant, it appears that there have been seven cases and one death at Walker Colliery during the two preceding days. (Signed)

WILLIAM MACLEAN, Secy.

**CHOLERA.**—This dreadful malady continues its ravages in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The following are the last accounts from the respective places, dated January 3:—

**Sunderland.**—Remaining at last report, 1 new case 1, died 1, remaining 1. From the commencement of the disease, cases 531, deaths 200.

**Newcastle.**—Remaining at last report, 109 new cases, 45; recovered, 26; died, 11; remain-

ing, 11. From commencement of disease—cases, 422; deaths, 150.

**Gateshead.**—Remaining at last report, 89 new cases, 16; recovered, 11; died, 5; remaining 89. From commencement of disease—cases 285; deaths, 95.

**North Shields and Tynemouth.**—Remaining at last report, 6 new cases, 6, recovered, 0; died 4, remaining 8. From commencement of disease—cases, 32; deaths, 16.

**Houghton-le-Spring.**—Remaining at last report, 7 new cases, 2, recovered, 1, died, 2, remaining 6. From commencement of disease—cases, 38; deaths, 19.

**Haddington, N. B.**—Remaining at last report, 8 new cases, 2, recovered, 5, died, 0, remaining 5. From commencement of disease cases, 19, deaths, 8.

Total from commencement of disease—cases remaining at last report 219, new cases, 72; recovered, 43, died, 23, remaining, 225, cases, 1387; deaths, 479.

**London, Jan. 1.**—We have just received the following, by express, from the Hague:—"The States General have voted, by an immense majority (viz. 52 against 8), the extraordinary fund required by the Government, in order to meet the probable war expenditure of 1832." —*Courier.*

**Important Deliberations.**—The deliberation which was held yesterday (Friday) at the Foreign Office, with reference to the decision of the Conference was, we understand, one of the most important that has taken place since our Representatives of the five Powers first met. Shortly after its breaking up, *Couriers* were despatched by Lord Palmerston to Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to travel with the greatest possible rapidity, for the purpose we understand, of having the answer here before the 15th of this month. Our readers will remember, that the 15th of January is the day fixed upon by the Protocol, for the exchange of the ratification of the proposed treaty of peace between Holland and Belgium. —*Courier.*

A London paper says: The King of Holland seems determined to puzzle all Europe, and he has taken an effectual way of doing so by defying all Europe. He has resolved, it would seem, to resist the decision of the great powers to the last extremity. What he can hope to gain by such resistance, is the puzzle which every man tries his hand at for a little while, and then gives up in despair. It is still said that he relies upon Russia.

**Cost of the Polish Campaign.**—It results from official data, that the losses of the Russian army, either on the field of battle, or in lazarettos and hospitals, have amounted to 180,000 men. In this enumeration, the capture of Warsaw alone appears to have cost 80,640 lives! —*Athenaeum.*

The quarter's revenue will be made up this evening. We believe the excise, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, will exhibit a reduction equalling, as nearly as possible, the amount of their paied duties. —*Globe.*

The Duke of Wellington remains seriously indisposed at Apsley House. His Grace has by no means improved in health during the past week.

Seven transports sailed from Cork on the 26th December, three of which were bound to Gibraltar, with the 5th regiment, and a party of Artillery on board; the other four proceeded to the West Indies, with the 56th for Jamaica, the 69th for Barbadoes, and drafts of the 1st Royals and 25th Regt. to Berbice and Demerara.

**Expenditure.**—According to a parliamentary paper just published, the estimated expenditure for the public service in 1832, is—Army £7,400,000; navy, £5,570,000; Ordnance, £1,370,000; Miscellaneous, £2,310,000; total, £16,650,000.

**Captain Ross.**—Some apprehensions prevail as to the fate of Captain Ross, who sailed three years since on his North West Expedition; the whale ships from Davis Straits have returned without any intelligence of him.

### 33-NEW BRUNSWICK COMPANY.

On Monday last, pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the shareholders of this Company took place at their Board-room, Water Street. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable. Col. the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, M.P. having been called to the chair, proceeded to address the meeting in a speech of considerable length, and characterised by that sound practical information which proved that the gallant colonel had given much attention to a subject—emigration—now of so much importance in the eyes of the empire. He commenced by apologizing for filling the prominent place, which he did that day, to the exclusion, he feared, of some gentleman among those, whom he had the honor of addressing, whose commercial habits and enlarged knowledge would afford the ability of going more into detail on a question, which all must now deem deserving of considerable notice. He however obeyed with alacrity the will of the meeting, and surrounded as he was by mercantile men of one of the first commercial communities in the world, he would look for their supplying any deficiencies in the few words which he intended to offer to their consideration. (Hear.) It is now some time said the Hon. chairman, since in my capacity as a member of the Legislature, my attention was directed to the question of emigration. It was, has been, and must ever be considered, as one which cannot be too clearly viewed—too elaborately handled. That the population of a country constitutes its greatest wealth, is a position, which he would not attempt to assail, but who will assert that the hive may not be too small for the progeny created within it, and who will object to that progeny seeking elsewhere the means of sustenance and support. If the fields of our country are too few, to reward the industry of the bold and hardy peasantry that have grown upon the soil, who will check the spirit of enterprise which would lead those sons of labour to regions purchased by British blood and British skill, and where they might assume that independent men which indigence scarcely ever knew? (Hear.) He avowed himself as not being of the number, he was for opening vents to the now unfortunately unproductive exertions of a great portion of his countrymen, and he was most anxious that the country should be put in possession of plans, without the adoption of which, labor would be robbed of its reward, industry be paralysed, and misery, not comfort, the lot of the helpless child of adventure. The plans he alluded to were those which would generate and bring to maturity a well organized system of emigration. A system which would give the best information on the subject, which would bring the emigrant safely out and locate him where his interests and his fortune would be a zone consulted. These were the cardinal points to which attention should be rivetted. When on the emigration committee of the House of commons, the relief of the superabundant population of the United empire claimed of course its first consideration, and many ways were moot-

ed of alleviating a misery which was alas! neither partial or confined. The property of the removal of a portion of that population was discussed, and re-discussed, and several plans to carry such removal into effect were duly considered. What has been the result? Is the country in possession of any specific one? No! Nothing has been determined on, the year has passed, and thousands have been left at the mercy of those, who for their paltry and contemptible gains, have held out flattering visions to the poor emigrant, inveigling him from his native land, and left him to drink the bitter cup of misery on the strangers shore. (Hear.) The Government he confidently believed would carry on emigration at the public expense. The burthen of the state would not permit it, nor even if in the measure, he did take a prominent lead in the measure, he doubted much if it would be the wisest and most judicious course. An association formed on sound principles, managed by skill and directed by talent would, he considered, be more likely to effect a consummation which all so much desired. He had examined the prospectus and plans of the New Brunswick Company, they were now before the country, and he confidently believed they were calculated to put emigration on a footing never before attempted, would benefit the shareholder, enrich the capitalist, and realize the wishes of the emigrant. To the merits of the company the Government could not be insensible, on the contrary, he felt assured it would give it every support, and meet the wishes of its Directors in the spirit of a liberal and enlightened policy. (Hear.) Sir Edward Cust in conclusion thanked the meeting for the patient attention offered him, and begged leave to tender his best services to advance the interest of the Company.

Mr. Henchy, a shareholder, in moving the first resolution, addressed the Chair. He stated that, unaccustomed as he was to address public meetings, and stranger as he was in this great mercantile town, he rose with considerable diffidence, particularly after the able speech delivered by the honorable chairman. It would, however, be unpardonable in him, who witnessed so many instances of the honorable chairman's exertions and kindness to promote the objects of this company, for the last ten months, not to avail himself of this first opportunity of the honorable Chairman's taking the chair to offer him, in his own name and in the name of the managers, their best and grateful thanks for his friendly attention and advice to the deputation in London on every matter calculated to promote the views of the Company. When a member of a deputation, he (Mr. H.) had the honour of submitting to Colonel Cust's notice the project of this British scheme, he could not be introduced or recommended to a more able and efficient adviser. The Honorable Chairman's attendance as a member of the emigration committee of the House of Commons afforded him opportunities of coming to a more correct opinion than men could form who had not been on those committees; yet though possessed of as much information on the subject as any man in England, he, with zeal for the success of the company brought the project under the consideration of the excellent and able Sir Howard Douglas, the then Governor of New Brunswick, and to the concurrence in opinion with their Honorable chairman this company is indebted for its existence. He (Mr. H.) had the honour of seeing the gallant Baronet's answer, which, in a few words, to the best of his recollection, was, "that the project was the best that had ever been laid before him for settling a colony, for improving the colonial trade and commerce of this country, and for alleviating the privations and sufferings of poor emigrants." Though Sir H. Douglas is no longer the Governor, they had his best wishes, and he knew that gallant and excellent successor, Sir A. Campbell. Mr. Henchy trusted their objects would soon be as well known to the public spirited noblemen and other great and influential individuals in England, Ireland, and Scotland, as they are to the gentlemen who had the honour of naming, and who laid before him, the project of this company. The committee would, he trusted, be gratified. The committee of ordinary Directors managing the affairs of the company, have been long anxious that every act of theirs should be laid before their constituents; they have, therefore, from the minutes of their proceedings, and from the resolutions of a general meeting of shareholders held the 27th and 28th of May last, prepared a report of their proceedings of the deputation to London. In alluding to those reports it was his Mr. H.'s pleasing duty, as one of the individuals twice honoured to represent the Company in London, to state that in all the interviews the deputation had the honour of having with Lord Goderich, Lord Howick, and Mr. Hay, they were received with frankness and attention and certainly the Company have a right to be grateful for, and alive to the good feeling and apparent disposition of the noble Viscounts, and of Mr. Secretary Hay, to facilitate the Company's objects; and he had no doubt, supported as this Company was, the moment the managers feel themselves warranted again to apply to the Government, they would be favoured with a charter with as little delay as circumstances would permit. In conclusion, he could not omit that opportunity of bringing the conduct of Mr. Ewart, the respected member for the borough, under the notice of this meeting, as it was every thing the deputation could desire. He accompanied him to the Colonial Office, and favoured them with his advice, and did all in his power to forward their views.

Mr. H. then moved that the report of the Managers of the New Brunswick Company, together with the report of the deputation, be read and received, which was seconded by Mr. McGregor, who begged the attention of the meeting for a very few minutes, to enable him to give some information relative to the grounds on which the company might reasonably establish their hopes of prosperity. He had, during his travels in North America, traversed many of the extensive forest districts of that region, and, among others, the tracts offered by the Government to the Company. These lands were inferior to some in point of situation and fertility. It would, he believed, be admitted, as the Company's prospectus held forth, that money laid out in the purchase of lands was invested on the most solid security, provided that the price was low; the tenure secure, the soil fertile, with a reasonable demand for its natural and agricultural productions; that the access was not difficult or expensive; and that the climate was salubrious. He Mr. McG. stated that the price would be low, that the tenures would be in fee and common socage from the crown; that the soil of those lands was now covered with forest timber, which might be either sold to the lumberers or timber merchants; that vast quantities of pot and pearl ashes might be made from the wood which would cut down in the process of clearing lands for agriculture; that all the grains, vegetables, and fruits which ripened in England, and some others, grew in perfection. Indian corn, for instance, yields from 65 to 85 bushels per acre. The coasts and rivers abounded with

excellent fish—cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and many other varieties. The harbour of St. John was accessible at all seasons; and the distance to those lands was nearly one thousand miles less than to Upper Canada, or to the ungranted lands of the United States; the markets of the West Indies were at no great distance; the climate was quite as salubrious as that of England, neither lake fevers or agues were ever known in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Henchy's resolution having been put from the chair, passed unanimously.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo, the civil engineer, on moving the second resolution, stated in detail and with much ability, the many benefits that must result from the future operations of this company. He (Mr. N.) had, for some years, been endeavouring to collect information, not only relative to the important question of Emigration, but also in respect to the British North American dominions. He was indebted to his friend Mr. McGregor, and to their mutual friend Mr. McCormack, (the traveller) and also to the documents prepared for the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons, for such satisfactory knowledge relative to those extensive countries; and he (Mr. N.) was convinced that they were only beginning to unfold their great natural resources. Their advantages from geographical position were of the first consequence, particularly in respect to their distance from the mother countries; climate; and the great rivers and tributary streams, which at the same time fertilized the soil, and opened the most necessary conveniences, that of inland navigation through almost every part of those countries; while the navigable branches of the large rivers approached so near each other, as to render their connection by means of canals or railroads, (in which the government would assist,) undertakings of comparatively little difficulty. His information led him also to conclude that the British North American Colonies would ever remain independent of the United States. There was a probability it was true, that some of the Northern States might hereafter unite with the British Colonies, as their interests were similar, while the latter possessed, at the same time, resources which the former wanted, especially, exhaustless mines of the very best coal, and such as were eminently adapted for the furnace of steam engines. It was well known that the Americans now received, and would continue to receive their coals from Liverpool and Nova Scotia. They had coal, it was true, in the United States, but it was of a kind (anthracite, like the Kilkenny) that ignited so slowly for generating steam. The coal of Liverpool and Nova Scotia were now and ever would be required by the Americans. It was a curious fact, continued Mr. N. and one of the first importance in upholding the power of the empire, that Great Britain alone possessed near her sea coasts, coal fit for steam engines. All must appreciate so powerful an advantage; steam navigation was but little more than in its infancy, and those who held dominion over the coal mines of both hemispheres, would assuredly command the empire of the ocean. (Hear.)

Mr. Nimmo then adverted to the position on the maps, of the tracts alluded to; detailed their advantages for settlement and improvement, and then more particularly applied himself to the more immediate objects of the meeting. The plan of the New Brunswick company had his most warm approval, it was founded on a basis calculated to produce success, and as a shareholder and director it would have all the poor abilities he could command.

Mr. Fletcher seconded Mr. Nimmo's resolution, which passed unanimously. Mr. McKenzie, of London, proposed the third resolution, in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he said that although he did not come into that room as a shareholder, being present on another interest, yet he was determined to go out one, and he would take the number of shares to qualify him for the direction, convinced as he was that by so doing, he was promoting a great national object, as well as consulting his own individual interests.

Mr. O'Keefe, of Cork, seconded Mr. McKenzie's resolution, and spoke with much effect on the miseries of Ireland, and the benefits which a well organized system of emigration would confer upon a population now suffering under privations of the most melancholy and heart-rending nature.

Mr. Scott, of Dublin, proposed the forth resolution in appropriate terms, which was seconded by Mr. Swainson, after which several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the feeling seemed to be most general to give every aid to promote objects which the company were desirous of bringing to maturity, and which would tend so much to benefit the emigrant and enrich the shareholder.

The Hon. Sir Edward Cust having vacated the chair, and Mr. Fletcher being called thereto, the marked thanks of the meeting were voted to Sir Edward for his dignified conduct in the chair, after which, the meeting separated. —*Liverpool Advertiser.*

### SCOTLAND.

**RIOT AT ABERDEEN.**—Destruction of an Anatomical Theatre.—The Aberdeen Journal gives the particulars of the destruction, by the mob, of an anatomical theatre in St. Andrew's street, in that city, on Monday week. It appears that since the theatre has been opened on it with a suspicious eye, in consequence of its being known to be the continual receptacle of dead bodies; but on the morning in question, having dug up the remains of a dead body, a mob gradually collected till the number amounted to nearly 10,000. A cry was raised of "Burn the House, down with the Burking shop." Shavings, fir, tar-barrels, and staves were quickly procured and lighted, and within five minutes the back wall fell down with a tremendous crash. Mr. Mair, a surgeon connected with the theatre, narrowly escaped with his life from the infuriated people, and two students with difficulty. The building was completely checked by the sight of the military, who were called out, other acts of violence would, no doubt, have been committed.

### IRELAND.

**Rencontre between the Police and peasantry.**—*Massacre of Nineteen Police Officers.*—*Waterford, Dec. 15.*—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a clergyman of high Tory principles, intimated some short time since, to the farmers of his parish, that he would, in consequence of their neglect in paying up the tithes, issue summary payment of his duties in a court of law. The farmers, determined to resist, caused notice to be given to the several adjoining parishes, and requested that the people of those places would assist the Ballynalyne men in preventing Mr.

Hamilton from carrying his threats into execution. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, a most formidable body of the peasantry (between 6, and 7,000) repaired to the appointed place. On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the bells of the different chapels in that district were rung, for what purpose it is unnecessary to mention.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning chief-constables Gibbons and Brown, with 33 of the police and accompanied by that notorious character to the peasantry of Ireland, a process server, marched into Ballynalyne. The ditch along the road and the adjoining fields, were completely covered with the country people, armed with bludgeons, scythes, pitchforks, and other deadly instruments. None of the people, however, had fire-arms. All was quite till the police were passing through a lane or avenue to the residence of one of the tithe defaulters, when several hundreds of the country people jumped from the ditches, and imperatively called on the police to deliver up the person of the process server. This was, of course, refused by captain Gibbons, who requested the people to be quiet, and not to put themselves in danger of punishment by violating the laws of the country. They then insisted on getting the processes, which was also refused. Several words in Irish were then passed from one to another through the great body of the people, when an increased number of the country people came in front of the police, completely blocked up the passage, and were closing on the police, when Captain G. seeing the determination and ferocious threats of the people, ordered them to fire which they immediately did in a volley, and killed two and wounded three of them. A simultaneous rush was then made by the peasantry before the police had time to re-load; and infuriated at seeing their companions shot, they attacked them with pitchforks, &c. struck them to the ground, disarmed and murdered nineteen of them, including Capt. Gibbons.

I regret to add that Capt. Gibbons's son, a lad about ten years old, who accompanied his father, riding on a pony, was inhumanely butchered by these monsters! The pony which the child rode was stabbed to death! Five of the police, who showed some symptoms of after being barbarously beaten with bludgeons, had, as they lay insensible on the ground, their brains knocked out by a peasant's son not more than 12 or 14 years old, who was armed with a scythe! The country people, after satisfying their vengeance on the bleeding bodies of the murdered police, by kicking and stabbing them, retired to their homes and usual occupations, with as much indifference, I have been told, as if they had just performed some meritorious deed. When the afflicting account of this tragic occurrence reached this city last night, Major Jones, Lieut. Lewis, and thirty men of the 77th troop marched off for Ballynalyne. Two troops of dragoons also arrived there last night from Kilkenny.

The sensation excited among all classes by this bloody tragedy is indescribable. Fear and alarm pervade the mind of every man in that part of the country.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

From the Quebec Mercury of the 13th December.

After a great deal of partial, crude, and not unfrequently contradictory Legislation, the enlightened men in the Mother Country and the United States, seem to have arrived at the conclusion, in order to make a reformation of the Law effectual, it should be proceeded with some uniform system, and that previous to passing Acts on the subject, there should be a preliminary inquiry into existing evils, and the probable practical effect of the proposed remedy.

How far such a plan would be necessary or even useful in the infant state of this Province, remains to be considered. We observe that an advance has been made towards it, by the appointment of Committees in our Assembly, to consider certain subjects and prepare Bills thereon during the recess. How far this may answer the purpose, we shall be better able to judge when we see the Reports of those Committees; but we fear the only effect of such appointments hitherto, has been to postpone *ad die* the discussion of matters which all admit to be of great importance, but which could not be properly handled in the hurry of the session.

There are now before the Provincial Legislature, or in a train of being brought forward (says the Mercury) several matters of more than ordinary importance, and upon which it is desirable that whatever enactments may be made, should only be passed and become law after the most mature and thorough deliberation. Amongst these are the Judicature Amendment Bill—a Bankrupt Law—that for the regulation of Notaries—and others, which, however intelligent may be the Committees to which these measures are, or may be referred, or however diligent in the prosecution of their labors require longer and closer attention than has been bestowed upon them during the hours devoted to Committee business in any session.—With the British Parliament, as in the Legislature of the several States composing the North American Union, the custom has recently been too far such matters to Commissioners especially named for the purpose. We find this practice also recommended in a work to which we have occasion to refer in our last number, the *American Jurist*, that we copy it for the consideration of those most interested in giving effect to these various measures, but in whose hands the work from which we quote it may not happen to fall:—

"Any one practically acquainted with legislation, knows how difficult it is to propose and mature any important statute upon a subject requiring a variety of provisions, through the medium of legislative committees. If committees, consisting of members of competent skill and talent, can be raised from among the body of legislators, they rarely have time, during the short and busy, and occasionally turbulent, sessions of those bodies, to mature a law requiring elaborate investigation and patient and intense reflection, and accordingly the attempt to frame laws upon the spur of the occasion, too often results in defective acts, attended with much doubt and embarrassment in their administration, and with a falling far short of the object intended. A practice has accordingly been resorted to in most of the legislatures of the States, of referring any difficult matter to commissioners, to be reported upon at a subsequent session, when the legislators, having the whole subject matured and digested, and the proposed law drawn up, can act upon it with greater intelligence and less danger of superficial, confused, or inadequate legislation. By this system of proceeding, all the talents, learning, and skill of the state, whether comprised in the legislative assembly or not, are commanded for that most important and most difficult of proceedings the devising and adopting the best laws. The commissioners, thus appointed, will be on their