ed that it shall be finished this year in spite of

If any man should doubt this history of my wase, let him go and ask Mr. Gibson. SIMEON SOBERSIDES.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot. TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

On Saturday, the 7th of November, the planet Mercury will pass over the sun, the planet being in the afternoon of that day in inferior conjunction and very near its ascending node.

Few persons in this country have seen a Transit. The last of Venus took place in 1769, and of the four last of Mercury, that of May 1799, was the only one that might have New York Star. been viewed in New England-as these of 1802 and 1812 happened during the night, and that of May, 1832, was readered invisible by clouds. Indeed, it is uncertain whether the first of the four was observed. Even if the day was fair, it probably attracted little notice, as without the assistance of a telescope of conaiderable magnifying power it could not have

The two Transits of Morcury next after that now approaching will occur in May, 1845, ane November, 1848. Venus will pass over don't know how much longer she would have the sun in 1874 and 1882.

The transits of Venus are of much less frequent occurrence than those of Mercury, but they are of the greatest value to the astronomer, by affording the best and most accurate method of determining the oun's parallax, or the angle subtended at the sun by the semidiameter of the earth, and thence the distance of the planets, and the dimensions of the solar system. Since the discovery of the telescope, they therefore have been, and whilst astronomy shall be cultivated, they will be, simultaneously observed with the greatest care, by suitable persons placed for the purpose, in almost every part of the earth from which they may be seen. The great distance of Mercury from the earth renders its transit of little use for ascertaining the parallax of the sun, but from the very great precision with which the contacts can be observed, and the slight change in absolute time of the beginning and end, in a large extent of country, they afford the best means of determining the longitude of any place on the surface of the earth.-In the approaching transit the change in the absolute time of its beglaning is so small, that the first contact will take place in New Orleans only 34 seto be hoped that it will not take place without many correct and careful observations being made thereon; and with the view not only of ascertaining the longitude of the place, but olplanet and the position of the node. Unless, however, the local time, or in other words, the error of the clock or chronometer is determined with great precision, all observations on the transit, or any other instantaneous event, are worse than useless, as their tendency is evidently to mislead. For want of proper attention to the subject, observations made in several places in the United States on the large and important eclipses of February, 1831, and November, 1834, must be rejected.

Those in possession of a good sextant, artifieial horizon of quicksilver and chronometer. ean, without difficulty, ascertain the time within half a second, by taking several altitudes of a star near the prime vertical in the west, and immediately ofter of another starmear the east, and reducing each altitude separately; as by this method any error whatever is detected, and its results operating in opposite directions destroy each other. A small error in the latitude of the place will likewise be of little consequence, whereas if the time should be destucted from altitudes of the sun (which on the 7th Novr. will have a South declination of upwards of sixtoen degrees) an error of only a quarter of a minute in the latitude will cause an error of two or three seconds in the local time. This method also gives results much more accurate them a merichan telescope, unless the latter is exactly in the meridian. That sabis is not the ease with some of these instru- Sartain, I admire the beauties of nature, and ments in this country there is but too much always did.

About the time of the transit the stars Lyra and Aldebaran will be, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, in very suitable situations for accertaining the error of the timekeeper, by the method above mentioned, and at about midnight the stars Alpha Andromadæ and Procyon.

The beginning of the transit will be visible throughout the continent of America, the westora extremity of Africa, &cc. but not at the Cape of Good Hope, or in any part of Europe.

The end of the transit will be invisible to all the United States, except its southwest extremity. The time of the beginning and end, at a large number of cities, is given in the American Almanac for the present year. In this sity it will take place as follows, viz:

First external contact or beginning of the transit 0 46 25,3 p. m. metidiernal contact, Mercary wholly entered on the sun 0 45 12,5 " Apparent ecliptic conjunction 3 12 19,6 " 3 12 33,4 Nearest approach of Mercury 3 20 47,3 " to the sun's centre an's lower limb sets, 4 44 ut ends

gensit, as seen through a telescope Linvert, will appear to begin at a poiss in a side of the sun 122 deg. 39 m. from the vester the geocentric motion of the planet being retrograde.

5 55 19,

P. S. The comet of Halley is now at about its least distance from the earth, and has probably attained its greatest brilliancy.

Is will now begin to recede from us, and gradually to fade from our sight. Long will the astronomer deeply regret that on it, during its present return, not a single observation worthy of the name should have been made, from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Some, little acquainted with the subject, have thought otherwise, but they have yet to learn that astronomy is not advanced, or in any way benefitted, by annesneing with a flourish of trumpets, that a predicted comet had been seen here only 25 days after it was seen in Europe ;

Acquelated with the case before, has determin- ridiculous theories on the cause of shooting burst right out a laughing in each other's rence of the kind, but it might he repeated. there was no need for suitors to employ law- and criminal matters; second reading on Me stars and of the Zodiacal light; theories alike inconsistent with the laws of gravitation and with the demonstration of La Place.

[We bail with much pleasure the advent once more of that inimitable, but still " great unknown," whose exquisitely humorous sketches--master pieces of their kind, and unequalled in this country-have appeared some three or four times only within two or three years past, like 'Angels visits,' in the columns of the Portland Advertiser. Who will ever forget Jonny Beedle? Let all ye chattering, clumsy bunglers in tale making, cease your harsh discordant notes, when this genuine son of Momus emerges from his seclusion. May he shed more frequently upon us the light of his jovial, radiant and merry-making phiz!]-

JONNY BEEDLE AGAIN!

OUR QUALITY COUSIN. Marm Peabody has got a proper sight of reations, scattered about, here and there, and some of them hold their heads up putty high in the world. There is Mrs. Joel Gibbins, of Portland, and her husband is one of the first gentlemen here, for he is a Merchant and lives in a fine house, and has made a glorious spec in the lands, down east.

She paid us a visit this summer, and liked us so well that she staid a fortnight; and I staid, if it had'nt been for a northeast storm that came up and drove her away. She is a sort of cousin, in a round about way, of Marm Peabody's; being akin to the Smiths and Jordans, up about Umbagog. And they are cousins enough to come three miles out of their way every time they go to market to Portland, strict; and it is going beyond the mark. But

Well, no matter how she came by it, Mrs. Gibbins is marm's cousin, and so, by that means, cousin to the whole family. And that aint all,-she is one of your first chop ladies. There's no mistake about it; she is the top of the pot in Portland; real superfine upper crust; and up to all manner of gentility. I tell ye what, we had to mind our p's and q's when she first came here, or we should have disgraced ourselves directly .- Hannah my wife, was scart out of a year's growth, and at the first sight of her, all dressed out in her silks and satins, and shirt sleeves as big as meal bags. It was something just about a hair finer than all I knew, to get along through the ceremo- To be a moral agent is the glory of man. But Comnies, on such a grand occasion. But I am an he digett ought dat to abuse that blessing which God old hand at your compliments, and I give her has a has granted to him. some samples that she did'nt expect to see.

Good Lordy! just to see me at the table! onds later than in Boston. It is, therefore, at a bean. But I minded well what I was fool? about, and didn't make a single slip. Catch | dem me wiping my chops upon the table cloth, or | and picking my teeth with a fork, in such company. atres Then such apologizing and politeness in poking the victuals at her! Hannah says, if she so the time of the inferior conjunction of the did'nt get enough to eat, it was'nt my fault. subje And whenever the lady said " Mr. Beedle, I'll trouble you for this thing or that"-I always | who spoke up with 'O, marm, that trouble is a and

Finally our cousin had to come out and say, that she was surprised to find 'so civilized'a being, so far up the country,' and she could'nt hour invent how, nor where, I had nicked up so much politeness as I had never been to Portland.

Well, my lady had hardly been in the house two hours before she began to ask me about the prospects here in the country. 'O,' says I, pretty fair, considering. Hay will come in short, owing to the drouth in the spring; but the potatoes look well, and corn is going to turn out a grand crop.

'Mr. Beedle,' says she, 'I have heard before that you was a funny man. I am going to look for myself.' With that she claps on marm Peabody's old sun-bonnet, and out she goes dragging wife and me after through the fields. Away she streaked it through bush and briar, and over fence and stone wall; twas neck or nothing, but no whow. And her tongue was running all the time, as fast as her legs every mite and grain. Sometimes I understood what she said, and sometimes I didn't. But when I did'nt understand, I made as it i did, and she was none of the wiser.

the beauties of the country." 'I used to, marm,' says I, 'before I was

married; but now you know that wont do at 'Oh, you are a queer man, always thinking

of the guide. I am speaking of the beauties of 'O ho! you mean the beauties of nature.

By and by we got to the top of Bare back hill, and all at once she began to play such an-

tics that I thought she was stung by a bumble bee. 'My stars,' says she,- what a charming prospect !- beautiful, delightful, pictorickstick! Come here, good folks. This is the spot to look from. Is'nt that enchanting?" At this Hannah she stretched her neck and stared all around without saying a word, for she could make nothing out, and she did'nt know how to hide her ignorance. But I blarted out. Ooooo! I sniggers! says I, 'if that don't take the rag off the bush. That hangs every thing. It's equal to cash.' 'I'don't see nothing, John,' says Hannah

says she, 'what is it? Why, look,' says I, 'can't you see with your eyes?" Where, where?"

'There, there,' says I, and give a sort of jube with my head, for I could'nt point any where in particular. I had both hands in my pockets. But Hannah would not be quiet. 'Shew me what it is, John, this minnit,' says she, ion of the holiouse. and she kept worrying and teazing me, till our Hon. G. M Moffatt moved that a Committee of Missus Beedle, that you have lived here all your life time and never found out the beauties

of this spot?' 'Yes,' says I, 'is it possible?' Hannah now began to get ryled, as I see plain enough. When her under lip began to curl over downwards, there's no joke in it. But Mrs. Gibbons took her by the hand, and spoke so kind and suant, that she soon brought her to her reason. And while she was pointing out and shewing her how many hills and hollows, and woods, and meadows it took to make a prospect, I had a chance to breathe a little. But I hardly had time to think how nicely I had walked over that pole, before the lady burst out again; and this time she fairly | Masson. screamed. Faith, I'd a good will to cut and run, for thinks I, 'I shall never be able to hoe my row through another prospect as long as I

But it was nothing after all-great cry and little wool. It was only the sun setting. It came out of a cloud and showed a great red face about two minutes and went down behind the White Mountains. And our cousin made as great a towse about it, as if heaven and

earth was coming together. However, our cousin is a right down nice, clever woman, any how. Hannah got more than one new wrinkle, while she staid. She learnt her how to sing, and wanted to learn her how to play the pyanny, but had'nt the means. O, she set every thing by Hannah. or by the promalgation, not only in the news.

Say my dear and my love.' But the first time mittee of prinvileges.

How P. M'Gill say But she didn't like our calling one another

It wo'nt go down.'

When she was going away, she insisted upon it that we must come down to Portland and nay back her visit. She says I shall be a lion when I get there, and take the shine off all Portland gentlemen. But she's always joking and jesting with me, and don't know half the time whether she means what she says or no. Any how I mean to let my whiskers grow (I cut them off last spring at sheepshearing,) and see what will turn up next winter, when sleighing comes round,-who

UNIVERSAL OR CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE. To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,-Very great differences of opinion have been expressed on the subject of temperance; but, no Christian can doubt respecting what is his duty, while he has the example of his Divine Master set before him for his imita-

Christian temperance is universal temperance—that is, temperance in all things. To be a Christian is to take Christ for a pattern. Christ was never known to eat too much, or drink too much, or spend any time in theatres, ball-rooms or card parties.

When we are about to engage in business, or employment of any kind, let us inquire what good will this do to ourselves or others? For God hath given us no time nor property to be employed merely for sensual indulgence. The Apostle saith, "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, do all to the glory of

What! will you take away our liberty and

make us slaves? some will say. This is too just to see how we do and put up with us, all to the law and testimony I appeal. He that by the Clerk and charged in the contingent addeth to or taketh from God's word is equal- expenses thereof. Concurred in. ly guilty. Are not all stewards under one master? Whether they possess a small pittance or great wealth, each must give an ac- members to form the usual Standing Commitcount of himself to God. Is not happiness what all are seeking? And

will any person suppose, that a man who is temperate in all things, as was our Divine Master, enjoys less even in the present life than one who devotes himself to sensual gratification?

We hear it often said by the votary of pleasure, "My time and my money are my own, and I will do as I please."

It was the design of God, that we should she ever see before. And even I was put up to act according to the freedom of our own will.

Should you give a beggar the means of Morio, Power, Proulx and Rodier. maintaining himself comfortably, and he should setting up so prim, and mineing and taking small mouthfuls. Hannah was like to split, or the are, you would say he was very unand had to look t'other way to save laughing right out. She declares that I took two bites out it out that which you had given him in such a Act 10 out that which you had given him in such a like for the street which you had given him in such a like for the street which you had given him in such a like for the street which you had given him in such a like for the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or theatre, you would censure him for laying out that which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in such a like to split, or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop or the street which you had given him in a gin-shop foolish manner, why then should not all con- lief of certain Religious Congrega, and to required. demn themselves for laying out their money and spending their time in gin-shops and the-

> "Say nothing about intemperance and amusements, for we are disgusted with those subjects?

What if a physician were called to a man | next. whom he knew to be in dying circumstances, and instead of administering any means of cure, he would call for the amusements of the man of pleasure? Are we not liable to die any hour? Why not, then, spend every day and hour as though it were our last.

That all may thus live, in accordance with the rules of Christ and the Apostles, is the fer-

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT. Montreal, October 31, 1835.

Provincial Parliament of LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. Friday, October 28. Present-The Hon. Speaker, Felton, Mof-

fatt, Stewart, M'Kenzie, Harwood, Janes, Rocheblave, Molson, Quiroute, Gugy, Debartzeh, Bell, De St. Ours, Coffin, Viger, bartz Joliette, M'Gill, 18. Joliet Several Politions were received and ordered

to be laild on on the table. The Hon on. Speaker had to communicate to the House a ? a circumstance which had taken place, leaving ing honourable members to consider of the course ise to be adopted, if it should be 'Mr. Beedle,' says she, 'dont you admire thought proper to take any steps. The House he beauties of the country.' of Assembly, having been much incommoded in its access iss to this House by the Concourse of persons on the the occasion of the opening of the session of the the Legislature, the High Constable had been appapplied to, to take measures to remedy the inconconvenience-and constables had been placed fid for the purpose in the avenues to that House. e. On the opening of the Session on Tuesday, 1y, the officer and messenger of the Council, haviaving round his neck his badge of office, had, in, in the exercise of his duty, occasion to represent out to Mr. Dufresne that he could not give him admidmittance. The latter insisted upon entering; and the messenger merely placed his hand on on Mr. Dufresne's shoulder, when that individudual forced his way by the messenger, and madade good his entrance without his consent. It it was obvious that the officer of the of yeas, 56; nays, 8. house was on only doing his duty, and was doing it with temmper and moderation. Mr. Dufresne, howeverer, went to the Police Office, and obtained a w warrant for assault against the officer. Thehe magistrate who granted the warrant, cononsidering the circumstances of the case, had allellowed the officer to be at large on his own bailail. Thus the matter stood at present. He (tl(the Speaker) would be happy to take any stepteps which might be proper on the occasion; and perhaps the house would concur the principle of the bill, noor under any other

The suggegestion appeared to meet the opin-

Accounts, coconsisting of five members be named by ballot. The followwing members were chosen :--Messrs. SiStewart, Moffatt, M'Gill, De St. Ours and Dee Rocheblave.

Hon. P. MM'Gill moved that the Law Clerk of the Housese do make out a list of all Acts which had a expired between 1st May, 1834, inclusive, amnd the first day of June, 1837 .-

Saturday, October 31. Present-The Honourable Speaker, Hale, Debartzch, (Coffin, M'Kenzie, Gugy, Felton, Bell, Viger, & Moffatt, St. Ours, M'Gill, Joliette, De Rochebiblave, Harwood, Jones, Quirouet,

The Hongs. Speaker laid upon the table a Petition of L. Noreau, messenger of the house, detailing these circumstances of the affair which happened bebetween him and Mr. Dufresne on the day of the opening of the session, stating that he had I been held to bail to appear at the next Quarteter Session, and praying the protec-

Hon. T. CCoffin felt it to be his duty to move that the petitition be referred to the Committee

supported inn the fair execution of their duty.

faces, and there was an end on't. Says marm The matter ought not to be overlooked. It says she, 'they'd never swallow that no bow. ought either to be taken into consideration

forthwith, or referred to a special committee. It was then agreed that the subject should be taken into consideration in a committee of the whole house on Monday next. Adjourned.

> HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Tuesday, October 27. The Members returned from the Council Chamber a! a quarter before three, when the Speaker took the Chair, and laid before the House copies of the returns of Mr. Hebert for Nicolet, in the room of Mr. Bourdages, deceased; and Mr. Alexander Frazer, fur Kamouraska, in the room of Mr. Dionne, resigned.

Messrs. Fraser and Hebert took their seats. Mr. Faribault was appointed to att pro tem., during the illness of Mr. Bouthillier.

Mr. Morin obtained leave to bring in a Bill to appoint an Agent for the Province, in Great Britain, which was read for the first time; second reading to day.

Speech and was proceeding to read the same, when Mr. Vanfelson said that he thought the reading of it might be dispensed with, it being Morin had asked if the Commissioners had ment of his account as Commissioner for very long. Mr. Morin concurred with Mr. Vanfelson,

and moved that a Committee of seven Members be named to prepare an Addres, in answer to the said Speech, and that the following Members be appointed to form the Commit-

Messrs. Bedard, Gugy, Huot, Lafontaine,

Leslie, Morin and Vanfelson. Mr. Morin moved that the postage of all let- admittance to the Colonial Office in that capaters and manuscripts addressed to the members of the house during the present session be paid

Mr. Morin moved that a Committee of eleven members be named to prepare lists of could be obtained than through an Agent aptees, each of which to be composed of seven members, three of whom to form a quonworum.

Mr. Morin said, that it had been suggeggested to him, that the Committee on Educatioation and Schools and Roads and Public Improvenuents, ask whether the Commission had been investon account of their greater importance ace should ed by the Lords and Commons of Great Bri- cap. 4, concerning persons to be admitted to be composed of more members than the the others. | tain with full power to decide upon all the He would therefore propose, that they sey should grievances complained of by the people of this be composed of eleven members each, at, and the country. Now, that could not be the case; quorum of five, which was concurred ind in, and there were a number of bad laws passed by Act 55. Geo. III. cap. 10, relative to the nenthe following members appointed to for form the the Imperial Parliament, relating to this Pro-

The House then adjourned at auarter past

Wednesday, Ober 28. Act 10th and 11th Geo. IV. cap. 5 for the remake other Legislative provisions, the place thereof; second reading Monday 11.

suring the freedom of election by e removal of the troops from the places in hich such elections are held; second reading Friday,

Mr. Kimber introduced a bill, regulate the concession of lands in the Fie and Seig- House on Friday next. niories formerly belonging to the suits and the collection of arrears of cens elentes and

Majesty's Revenues, is to be taken conside- the bill-leaving it to its fate clsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the Committee to prepare lists of Members to compae a Committee of Revenue and Finance.

and of the Court of King's Bench, wirtue of their respective offices. And another Committee named , point out

a proper person to fill the situation Clerk to the House. On motion of Mr. Huot, the Road Act of

the S6th Geo. III. cap. 9, 11s to be taken into consideration on Saturday paext. On motion of Mr. Rodierr, the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners's was referred to a special committee, and also that part of the

Governor-in-Chief's Speech which relates to Prisons and Prison discipline, and the expedi- sion. enc; of auopting some more effectual methods than at present exists for repressing crime. On motion of Mr. Kimberr, the Act 55, Geo.,

III. c. 10, concerning penisions to wounded Militiamen, is to be taken into consideration on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Bedarid, that part of the Governor-in-Chief's Speech: which suggest the expediency of indemnifying the proprietor of Grosse Isle for its past occurpation in the public service, and of enabling the Governor to obtain possession of it, was referred to a special com-

The Agent's bill was read the second time, and committed for Friday next, upon a division

ASSEMBLY AGENT IN ENGLAND. The only order of the dayy, was for the second reading of the bill to appoint an Agent for the Province in Great Britain.

Mr. Morin having askedd the house to dispense with the reading at leength of the bill, it being his intention to move its reference to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gugy rose and said, that on any other occasion but the present, he would not oppose to instruct the Attorney-General to enter a tainly extremely necessaryly that an Agent for the Province should be in England-but at present, when a Commissision had been sent out to investigate the affairs of the country, state of indemnity paid to the members for there was no necessity for r an Agent in Eng- their attendance during the Session of 1834, land. There was no necessity for their appointing a person to do that in England which Report relating to his Assistants; and the Lionly doing by a circuitous, what could be done by direct means, and it wivould cause an expense which might be a voided. It would show a forgetfulness of the c powers with which the Commissioners are enintrusted, and be the means of fomenting dissentations already too violent. He would ask for what purpose the Agent was to be named-wwas it for the pleasure of filling newspapers whith correspondence? Was it for the purpose of a annoying the Com-

missioners and impeding theheir inquiries?—He would once more declare if that he did not oppose the measure on accoulant of its principle, but on account of the time & chosen for bringing it forward. He thought thihat at least it ought to be postponed until they y had reason to complain of the Commission. Mr. Berthlet said, that hehe was of a different

opinion. According to his F Excellency's speech on opening the present sessission, there would be no decision on the affairs of the country until next year, and whilst the inquestions remained undecided, and matters higighly interesting to After a feew words from Mr. Debartzch, it citly to acknowledge to Greteat Britain that juswas observed by Mr. Viger, that although he tice had been done to the country, by neglecting to name an Agent? He thought the meaprivilege or prerogative, still the rights of the sure was introduced just at the proper moment, house must the maintained, and the officers and considered it perfectly proper. The Comyers. (Laughter.) As to the expense, that day next. was a minor consideration. When the liberties of a whole people were in question, pounds, Judicature Act relating to the holding of

Mr. Morin, after making some observations is to be taken into consideration on Tuesdan which we could not distinctly hear, respecting | next. Mr. Gugy's support of the late administration, Lords and Commons of Great Britain; if that ries and Townships; second reading Friday was shown to be the case, he would have no next. objection to postpone the nomination of an

from the hon, member, that the King had at | Tuesday next. present a majority in the House, the more so, as his Majesty would thereby have the power- | referred, viz: ful support of the hon, member. As to his (Mr. G.'s) support of any administration, he mon Council of Montreal, for authority to purdenied being connected with any, and spoke chase a property belonging to the estate of the his sentiments in the House without fear of late Bazile Proulx, for the purpose of improvgovernment or party, and would beg of the hon, member to restrain his acerbity when speaking of his (Mr. G.'s) position in the The Speaker produced His Excellency's House last session, which had been any thing but pleasant; but he had spoken his sentiments, and would never do otherwise. Mr. their authority from the Imperial Legislature. taking the Census of the County of Rimous. In answer to this, he (Mr G.) would say, that | ki. there appeared to be one circumstance which ought to have struck Mr. Morin, but which had apparently escaped the observation of that gentleman. It was this: the person named as Agent for the Assembly of this Province had, after the appointment of the Commissioners by the British Government, been refused city, he certainly would have made a complaint to that body, had he seen that the course two for aid towards Education. pursued by the Government in nominating a By Mr. Taché. One for do. and one for Commission, by which means a more impar- | Education. tial knowledge of the affairs of this country pointed by a party, was not agreeable to the House of Commons. House of Cersfore 19 be

Before the question was put on the me motion, quiesced in the appointment of a Committee. Mr. Morin said that Mr. Gugy had not understood his question. He (Mr. M.) meant to Committee for preparing the lists Bieury Girouard, body, and the presence of an Agent was requivince, which could only be amended by that Wednesday next. Huot, Lafontaine, Le Boutillier Meilleur, red for that purpose. There were also some mittee to be reported to morrow. other subjects which had not been touched upon in the Speech of his Excellency,-such as the destitution of certain public officers of P. M. their offices-Judge Kerr, for instance-into Mr. Vanfelson introduced a bill repeal the whose conduct an inquiry was still pending in England, and the presence of an Agent was

Mr. O'Callaghan got up, but was interrupted by the Speaker, who said that the debate so Mr. Leslie introduced a bill fo better en- far had been irregular, there being no question before the chair. After a few more words, however, had passed between Messrs. Gugy and Morio and the Speaker, this difficulty was obviated by Mr. Moria moving that the bill should be referred to a committee of the whole

Mr. Gugy would offer no new observations, but beg the House to understand, that with lods et ventes in the same; secol reading pressing a division he did so with a perfect On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, thordinance viction that it was his duty so to do. He conviction of the result-and as perfect a con-Concerning Advocates, Attornies, Sicitors and Notaries, for the more easy collecon of His of the Commission he would not have opposed of the Commission he would not have opposed Mr. O'Callaghan said that Mr. Gugy had

stated that Mr. Roebuck had been refused admittance to the Colonial Office as Agent of the House of Assembly; Mr. Gugy, however, by On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, Committee referring to the printed correspondence beand Emoluments received by the Seriffs, Pro- House, would perceive that he was in error, thonotaries and Criers of the Court Appeals, that Mr. Roebuck had been received at the Colonial Office en qualite d' Agent.

Mr. Berthelot had but one observation to offer. If the house omitted to paine an Area Clerk person to an the situation of Law at present, it would be inferred in England that justice had been rendered to the country, which was very far from being the case.

Mr. Gugy, in answer to Mr. O'Callaghan's observations, said that he had been misunderstood by that hon. member. He (Mr. G.) had stated that Mr. Roebuck had been refused admittance to the Colonial Office en qualite d' Agent, after the appointment of the Commis-

M. Clapham said that in consequence of the arrival of the Commission, the presence of an Agent in England was quite unnecessary, and the appointment would be waste of the public money. He thought that the Commission ought to be allowed a fair chance of investigating the grievances of the country before such a measure as the present was resorted to. The House then divided on Mr. Morin's motion, when there appeared-

For the motion-55. Against the motion-Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bowman, Clapham, Gugy, Power, Wells

The House then adjourned at half past 5 o'clock P. M.

[There was no debate in the Assembly last night on the second reading of the Agent's Bill-Mr. Morin introduced some amendments which were adopted without discussion; he eulogised Mr. Roebuck as an honest disinterested Agent, devoted to the interests of the Canadians, and proposed to fill up the blank with the name of that gentleman, which was incurred in without a division. The report

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Friday, October 30th. The Clerk laid before the House, the Tenders for Printing required by the House; a brarian's Report of the present state of the li-

was received, and the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Perrault, the Committee on the fees of the Sheriff's, Prothonotaries, &c. was instructed to enquire concerning the fees It was degrading the House to propose that it received by Attornies, Clerks of the Peace, and should pay the Executive to appoint five Com-

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson the report of

further to provide for the trial of Small Causes, second reading on Wednesday next. On Motion of Mr. Kimber, Lord Aylmer's

ing grants of land to Militia Officers and men, that the present motion would have the desir-Mr. Kimber introduced a bill to abolish the punishment of Pillory in certain cases; second

Mr. Morin reported the list of members to compose the Standing Committees, which were

On motion of Mr. Power that part of shillings and pence ought not to be grudged. Inferior Terms of the Courts of King's Benef

Mr. O'Callaghan introduced a bill to proand hostility to the present, asked whether the vide for the nomination and appointment of Commissioners had been delegated by the Parish and Town Officers within the Seignio

Mr. O'Callaghan also introduced a bill to make the salaries and emoluments of Public Mr. Gugy, in answer to Mr. Morin's first ob- Officers liable to attachment at the suit of the servation, said that he was very happy to learn creditors of such officers; second reading on

The following Petitions were presented, and

By Mr. Leslie. Of the Mayor and Coming the new market place, and to contract a loan for the said object; referred.

By Mr. Knight. Of Baptists of the Townships of Stanbridge, Durham, &c. for authority to their Pastors to keep Registers. By Mr. Tache. Of Joseph Ouellet, for pay-

By Mr. Huot. Of Proprietors of the Common of Isle du Pads, for amendments of the Act which regulates the said Common. By Mr. Meilleur. 'I'wo Petitions for aid

towards Internal Communications, and one for aid towards Education. By Mr. Noel. One Petition for aid towards internal Communications.

By Mr. Huot. Two Petitions for do. and

By Mr. Girouard. One for do. .

By Mr. Knight. Two for do.

By Mr. Rodier. One for do.

By Mr. Gugv. One for aid towards Flo. Freedoms of Elections Bill was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Vanfelson introduced a Bill to repeat certain parts of the Ordinance 25th Geo. III

practice the Law in this Province; second reading on Monday next. Mr. Kimber introduced a Bill to amend the sions of wounded militiamen; second reading

The Agent's Bill was passed through com-Saturday, 31st October, 1835.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, CONTESTED ELECTION FOR MEGANTIC.

Mr. Vanfelson informed the hon, member for the County of Megantic (Mr. Clapham) that he would, on Wednesday next, bring before the House the complaint of certain inhabitants of that county against his (Mr. Clapham's) return as representative. JUDICATURE ACT.

Mr. De Bleury said that it had long been a subject of regret that a better code of judicature than that now in force had not been formed. For a number of years past several learned individuals had considered the subject and had projected several systems, none of which had been matured, owing to the conflicting opinions which had existed among the most distinguished jurisconsults of the day, nor had the different projects of these individuals been blended in one harmonious whole; other Bills which had passed the Assembly had not been sanctioned by the other branches of the Legislature. For the purpose of effecting this most desirable object, he would propose the adoption of a method somewhat novel in this Province, but which had been attended with the most beneficial effects among our neighbours and elsewhere. He would move that it be an instruction to the Standing Committee 02 Courts of Justice to enquire whether it would not be expedient to pass a Bill advising His Excellency the Governor-in Chief to appoint Excellency the Governor-in Chief Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to appoint five Commissioners to draft a project for regulating the administration of justice in this Province;—the said Commissioners to be appointed from among the practitioners at the Bara of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, -viz, two from Quebec, two from Montreal, and

one from Three-Rivers. Mr. Viger was ignorant of who were the members of the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice, but in his opinion the motion of the hon, member paid them but a poor compliment, as it implied that they would suffer the whole session to pass over without bringing forward the project of a Bill for amending the judicature of the Province. If such were the opinion of the House, the motion was well and good; but otherwise, he considered it as ill-

Mr. De Bleury said that in bringing forward his motion, he had not been actuatef by any wish to prevent the Standing Committee from bringing forward a Bill this session. He had made the motion because he did not consider it likely that a Bill for amending the judicature of the Province could be matured this session. One hon, member had moved the consideration of the Court of Appeals, and another had brought the jurisdiction of the inferior districts under the notice of the House; so that, if be might use the expression, the judicature was being disjointed (morceler,) and he had made the present motion with a view of obviating that and other inconveniences to which the measure had heretofore been subjected. This motion would not surely have the effect of preventing the Standing Committee from preparing a Bill, if there was any likelihood of success. If, fortunately, the Committee should succeed in drawing up a Bill which would be found to answer its end the object of his motion would be attained and it would consequently fall to the ground.

Mr. Berthelot commended the intentions of the honorable mover, but doubted whether his proposition was the result of mature deliberation. He (Mr. Berthelot) could not discover much wisdom in the proposition. If the hoa. member would take the subject into serious consideration, he would see that his motion inal Judicature, under the tariffs made by the hon, member know that the existing odious missioners to concoct laws for it. Did not the rules of practice were passed by the House the Commissioners for the erection of a new then had seats therein? and by the present measure a similar effect would be obtained. If Mr. Archamboult introduced a bill to revive sire of seeing the administration of justice in amend, and continue for a limited time, an Act this country put on an equal footing,—to have a cheap and speedy method of obtaining justice, agreeably to the tenor of His Excellency's answer of the 5th March last, to the address of see him bring forward a Bill to that effect; but speech,-he (Mr. Berthelot) would be happy to the House of the 24th February, 1835, respect-

Mr. Vanfelson said that the last speaker had evinced a great deal of warmth on the subject unnecessarily. If he would but consider the proposition, he would see that it only went to say my dear and my love.' But the first time mittee of privileges.

Hon. P. Mi'Gill said it was the first occur.

Agent in England. They a might as well reamon that because there werkere Judges in a Court qualification and summoning of Jurors in eivil ers are often named to prepare chapters in the instruct the Permanent Committee on Courts