

their rise in the not trifling and considerable circumstances. The philosopher of the Albany Dutchman has discovered that the more refined and the better bred and educated the parties are, the more extended will be the effect of their quarrels. The same impropriety that a pair of vulgar people would settle with two smoothing-irons and a broomstick, will so estrange a gentleman and lady of refinement that nothing but a divorce can reconcile them, either to themselves or to society. Mrs. Forrest lost her husband's affections by contradicting him, as she says—an offence to Mrs. Mallory that her husband would have adjusted by throwing the table at her head.

REAL CATHOLICITY.

There can be no bond of peace, and no unity of spirit, without Catholic charity and communion with every nation under heaven, where men worship God, with reverence and righteousness, according to their knowledge. To attain this one result, without which faith and knowledge combined are in the Christian balance nothing worth, the churches must cease to propound debateable questions touch-dogmatic schemes and scholastic tenets, as inexorable Shibboleths of heaven and hell between man and man. Questions of words and names, of opinion and conjecture, of learning and research, of anise and cummin, must be paled off from the eternal, unchangeable, and universal principles of the spiritual law, the weightier matters of justice, mercy, and faith, brightened by the divinest of the abiding three, the grace that never fails, the grace after God's own heart, trusting all things, hoping all things, believing all things—for the best, whose most excellent name and way, both in heaven and earth, is Charity.—Wilson on Catholicity.

CONUNDRUMS.

The N. Y. Atlas unburthens itself in this wise: We know not the author of the following excruciating puns, but as enemies to mob law, we trust, for the sake of the public peace, that the wretch has left town. It is difficult to conceive of a human brain that could perpetrate anything more villainous than the following: What kind of paper most resembles a sneeze?—Tissue paper. Why is a carving knife like a pig's tail? Because it is honed up over a ham. Why is a man pulling up his shirt collar like a human?—Because he is after Mordecai (more dickey.) Who is the shortest man mentioned in the Bible? Kneehigh-miah.

CURIOUS NOTE OF HAND.

An English paper relates the following circumstance as having happened some time ago in Kilkenny:—A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamored of a young girl who lived in his neighbourhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her promise, in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife; in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand; "In two days after the demise of my present wife I promise to marry Miss Morgan or order, value received, under £50 sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c, J. Sullivan."

AN HONEST OBITUARY.—A Western paper, announcing the death of a resident of the county, says:—"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He had been a regular tippler for the last half century."

MILDEW IN BOOKS.—I send the following receipt, which I have copied from a book containing many others:—Take a leather dipped in spirits of wine, and lightly wash over the backs and covers. To prevent mould put a little ink writing ink. Another—To take mildew out of linen: Mix powdered starch and soft soap, with half the quantity of bay salt;

mix it with vinegar, and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Then let it be in the open air till the spots are out.—Notes and Queries.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

REPORTER'S SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

SURVEYORS OF SHIPPING.—The following Address to His Excellency, was moved by Mr. WIGHTMAN, and adopted by the House. Mr. Wightman, Mr. Yeo, and the hon. Mr. Lord, were then appointed a committee to present the Address to His Excellency.

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The House of Assembly, in order to afford more facility and lessen the expense to the Mercantile community, and others engaged in the shipping trade and building in this Colony, in procuring Registers for shipping, are desirous that additional Surveyors should be appointed; the House of Assembly, therefore, respectfully request that your Excellency in Council, will be pleased to recommend to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, the appointment of a surveyor of Shipping in King's and Prince Counties.

Mr. WIGHTMAN informed the House that the Committee, having presented the Address accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would use his influence to procure the appointments recommended in the Address.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

BILL TO REGULATE THE SALE OF POISONS.—HON. MR. WHELAN rose and moved the suspension of the Order excluding the introduction of new matter, in order that he might have leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the sale of Poisons. The honorable member said, he had been induced to turn his attention to the question, by the frequency of complaints, from individuals resident in different parts of the country, who had valuable dogs destroyed by poisoned meats, which had been exposed for the purpose of destroying foxes for the sake of their furs. This mode of killing foxes had he said, been very common, of late, throughout the Island; and the poison used for the purpose was one of the most subtle and deadly known to modern chemists. The practice, therefore, was a very dangerous one: and there can be no doubt, that it was the duty of the Legislature to interfere, with a view to the protection of the lives of valuable domestic animals, which were endangered by it. He had the Bill in his hands for some time, but had not before been able to find a suitable opportunity for its introduction; and, at that late period of the Session, he would not have moved in the matter, were it not one which was not at all likely to provoke discussion, as the necessity of the measure would, he imagined, be evident to all.

Mr. CLARK and Mr. THORNTON briefly opposed the motion, not as opposed to the Bill, but solely on account of the inconvenience which would be caused to members generally, by the introduction of new matter, and consequent prolongation of the Session, at a time when the labours of the season and the prosecution of their private affairs, so imperatively demanded their presence elsewhere.

The question being put on the honorable member's motion, it passed in the negative.

The Appropriation Bill was introduced by the hon. Mr. JARDINE; read a first time and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

LAW BILL.

HON. MR. WHELAN'S BARRISTERS' BILL.—This Bill having been read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—

The Hon. Mr. WHELAN observed, that, as considerable difference of opinion pre-

valled in this House, as to the principle of the first part of the Bill, as it then stood, and although there might be a majority, nevertheless, to agree to it in the Assembly, he was apprehensive, it would not receive the concurrence of the other Branch of the Legislature. In order, therefore, to meet the views of all honorable members in the Assembly, and to secure the passage of the Bill in the other end of the building, he had had a new clause prepared, which he would move in amendment. This clause was based upon the reciprocity principle, and went to provide, that in all cases where the Supreme Courts of the other Provinces were opened to the admission of Barristers and Attorneys from this Island, on application being made for such admission, then that the Supreme Court of this Island should be opened to the admission of Barristers and Attorneys from such other Provinces, and that they might enjoy all the privileges now enjoyed by members of the Bar of this Colony, without being subjected to a twelvemonth's apprenticeship, as the present law requires. This was an amendment which he thought no honorable member could object to, as it was founded upon a just and equitable principle.

The clause was then read and agreed to without any discussion.

HON. MR. WHELAN said, that the second clause of the Bill was almost a literal copy of an Act lately passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia; and went to extend the privilege of pleading in our Courts to any of Her Majesty's subjects, as well for others as for themselves, the only condition annexed to such a privilege being, that the person seeking to enjoy it, shall be duly qualified to vote for a Member of the Assembly. At the present he (hon. Mr. Whelan) was aware, that any person had the right of pleading in the Courts for himself, but, he thought the House might safely go further, and allow laymen to plead for others. It was true that this principle met with a good deal of opposition, when it was discussed in the Nova Scotia Legislature; but its adoption had not been found, so far, to work to the disadvantage either of the profession, or of any other class of the inhabitants of that Province; and he had no doubt, that, in course of time, it would be found to be of material benefit.

Mr. WIGHTMAN said that this Colony was far differently situated from Nova Scotia. There the Bill in question had been introduced by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, a gentleman of great ability, and competent to practise the profession; and the Bill was, in all likelihood, introduced by him with the view of practising the profession. Here, however, under the operation of the clause just read, persons might be admitted to plead at the Bar, without standing or character, whose only recommendation would be effrontery and impudence. He would have no objection to persons pleading for themselves; but he was apprehensive that the public might, in some cases, be led astray by having their cases committed to the hands of individuals unskilled in the law. He was aware that persons of that description might be found ready enough to take up cases, and, in his own neighbourhood, such individuals were not wanting to assume such audacity: that being the only objection he had to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. THORNTON could not think, that any advantage would result from giving to laymen the privilege contemplated by the Bill, that is, to allow them to plead for others, particularly as we had not at present a proportionate amount of talent in this Colony, as in the neighboring Provinces, and he was afraid it would be an inducement for busy intermeddling individuals, to get ignorant persons to employ them in the Courts, to their ultimate loss. He would not, nevertheless, oppose the passage of the Bill, for, if found to be impracticable, it would speedily work its own cure.

HON. MR. WHELAN replied, that the argument of the honorable member from Murray Harbour was quite of a piece with his general conduct in that House. He could not see any utility in any measure which did not emanate from himself, or from those with whom he generally acted. He would not, however, do the honorable gentleman the injustice to suppose, that he was actuated by an unworthy motive, in making objections to the principle of the Bill; it is indeed, quite probable that he could not see the advantage, that might

result from its operation. At all events, there would be no disadvantage, for it is not at all likely that the Judges would allow any person the privilege of pleading, unless he were one of good moral character, in whose honesty a client might confide; and he was happy to say, that, in Nova Scotia, where the principle has been tried, no loss has fallen upon any individual in the community. It was true, as was remarked by the hon. member from Murray Harbour, that we could not compete with the other Provinces on the score of talent; but if we had but few men of learning and genius amongst us, our requirements were proportionably few. Because we have not a great number of men of talent in this Colony, nor the field where, in their talents might be cultivated, and made to subserve the public interests, was, in his (Mr. Whelan's) opinion, a very poor argument for refusing to the people of this Island a privilege, which required no extraordinary ability to enjoy it, provided that honesty and integrity were not obsolete qualifications in this Island. He (Mr. Whelan) thought the Colony must be miserably poor indeed, in regard to intellectual wealth, if there could not be found in almost every walk of life, men capable of competing with the gentlemen now at the Bar of this Island; aye, and of excelling some of them too.

The clause was then read and agreed to, when the Speaker took the chair and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to with one amendment. It was then ordered to be engrossed.

SMALL DEBT LAW.

SMALL DEBT ACTS.—Mr. THORNTON, from the committee appointed to report by Bill or otherwise, on certain contemplated amendments to the Small Debt Acts, presented a Report which is as follows:

That having carefully examined the several Acts relating to the recovery of Small Debts, they are of opinion, that the principal amendments required are:

- 1st. An extension of the Jurisdiction of the Courts in the amounts sued for—but if it is extended, say to the amount of £15 or £20, then quarterly Courts to be established for the recovery of all amounts above £8.
- 2d. A revision of the Table of Fees.
- 3d. The Courts to have power to allow time for payment on a Capias Judgment, in a similar manner with other Judgments, as given under 31 sec. 7 Vict. cap. 2.
- 4th. Form of affidavit of Appellant to be altered.
- 5th. Creditor to be obliged to commence his suit in the Court nearest to his own or the Debtor's residence; but the Creditor to have the option of either Court.
- 6th. The Act and Capias Execution to be amended, so as to enable the Constable to levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant (if any to be found) for the Judgment and Costs.

Your Committee considering the importance of these and other alterations which maybe found advisable, and the late period of the Session, recommend that the matter should be deferred till next Session, so as to enable the Executive Government to mature a measure in amendment, and consolidation of, the several Acts relating to the recovery of Small Debts.

The Report was received, read, and ordered to be laid on the Table.

FRIDAY, May 9.

FINES ON SHERIFFS.

Remission of Fines for not serving as SHERIFFS.—Mr. FRASER, agreeably to notice, rose and moved the following Address:

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c. May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly, finding that during the last Spring, Benjamin Davies and William Clark, Esqrs., two of its Members, were appointed to the office of High Sheriff for Queen's and Prince Counties, respectively, at a time when they were called upon by a Proclamation to attend to their Legislative duties, and that said Members could not personally perform the duties of said Office, without neglecting their duties as representatives of the People, were necessitated to decline the same. For which declination the said Members became liable by the Acts 26 Geo. 3. and William 4. to a penalty of £10 each; and,