

# The Colonial Herald,

AND

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

[No. 291.]

### LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 17th January, 1843.

IN further pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island*, I do hereby give public Notice, that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots and Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:

**Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty:**  
Lots Nos. 404, 429, 463, 464, 466, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 532, 533, 536, 537, 538, 540, 553, 573 and 581.

**Town Lots in Georgetown:**  
Lot No. 2, Second Range, Letter B.

**Georgetown Royalty:**  
Lots Nos. 89, 90, 94, 109, 119, 120, 121, 125, 147, 149, 173 and 272.

**Princetown Royalty**—Nos. 278, 319, 339 and 345.

Townships:		
No. 3, 1330 Acres.	No. 8, 3429 Acres.	No. 39, 72 Acres.
4, 1737 1/2 "	21, 994 "	40, 221 "
5, 1757 1/2 "	27, 545 "	52, 4130 "
6, 18840 "	37, 472 "	65, 768 "
	38, 740 1/2 "	

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the Costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten Days before the next Eastern Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Second day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH,  
Treasurer.

### POST OFFICE.

THE MAILS for England, Nova Scotia, &c., will be made up every Tuesday morning (until further notice), at half-past Nine o'clock; and the Western Inland Mails will be closed at the same time.

The Inland Mails for the Eastern Section of the Island, St. Peter's, &c. will be made up every Wednesday morning, at Ten o'clock; and those for Georgetown, Belfast and Murray Harbour, every Saturday morning, at half-past Nine o'clock.

Hours of attendance (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 5 o'clock, except on the days previous to the closing of the Mails for England, &c., when the Office will be open until 8 o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS OWEN,  
Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

### FALL, 1842.

THE Subscriber has received, by recent arrivals, a very considerable addition to his STOCK, which now comprises a large and general assortment of

#### BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURES,

All of which will be sold very low, for Cash, viz:  
Waterproof, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; figured and plaid woollen Blankets; worsted Plaids, Pelisse Cloths; Parisienne Lustres; Merinoes; superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Doeskins; Tweeds; Vestings; Giraffe Cloths; Molestins; black and coloured Silk Velvets; black and coloured Gros de Naples; figured Silke Satins; and Persians; black Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Satin Mantillas; black and white Lace Veils; white and coloured Flannels and Serges; Bad Ticks; printed Cottons; cotton Handkerchiefs; Furniture prints; white and coloured glazed Linings; regatta cottons; white cottons; white and coloured shirtings; regatta shirtings; Scotch gingham and homespun; netted yarn shawls and handkerchiefs; woollen plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; filled shawls; worsted and yarn comforters; lambskin, Poland fur, Thibet, and Cashmere gloves; Blankets, from 8-4 to 11-4; white and coloured Counterpanes; Lamb-wool and worsted Shirts and Drawers; striped cotton and regatta shirts; cotton Warp and cotton Batting; Umbrellas; glazed and covered Hats and Caps; for Caps, and fur Gloves and Gauntlets; steel Pens, Ink powders, writing Paper and Slates.

#### Hardware.

Bar and Bolt Iron; Cast, German, and Blister Steel; cast steel Axes and Adzes; a large assortment Carpenters' Tools; wrought and cut Nails; Spikes; Locks and hinges; Coal-scutes; Bel-lows; Sad Irons; Box and Italian Irons; Coffee Mills; window Glass; Putty; Paints; raw and boiled Oil; Turpentine; sole Leather; Stoves, from 20 to 36 inches; American mill Saws; pit, cross-cut and hand Saws; Gunpowder in kegs, do. in half and pound Cansisters, Shot, &c., &c.

#### Groceries.

Souchong and Congo Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Currants, Raisins, Rice, No. 1 Tobacco, Castor Oil in half pint and pint bottles, Congreve Matches, &c.

JOHN DAVIS,  
1st December, 1842.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, to prevent their being handed over to his Attorney.

### GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the above business, in the premises adjoining Mr. Dennis Reddin's, Queen Street, will keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION,

#### CONSISTING OF

Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong and Congo Teas; London double refined and crushed Loaf Sugar, and a variety of other Sugars;  
Sperm and Tallow Candles; Matches;  
Olive and pale Seal Oil; Soap;  
Pens, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Apples;  
Indigo, Blue, Starch, Washing Soda, Saleratas;  
Mustard, Vinegar; whole and ground Pepper;  
Green and ground Coffee; Chocolate;  
Spices of different kinds;  
Paste and liquid Blacking, Blacklead; Polishing Paste;  
Bath Bricks, Brooms,  
Oatmeal, Flour, Barley;  
Pickles and Sauces of various kinds;  
Isinglass, Macaroni, Vermicelli;  
English and Annapolis Cheese;  
Port, Madeira, Sherry and other Wines;  
Gin; pale and dark Brandy; Cherry Brandy;  
Jamaica Spirits; Rum;  
Lemon Syrup; Shrub; Peppermint; Bitters;  
Ale, Porter, Cider;  
Tobacco, Cigars; Essence of Smoke;  
And a variety of other articles, which he now offers for Sale, at low prices, for Cash.

R. BEAUMONT BOGGS,  
November 24th, 1842.

### REMOVAL.

CHARLES WELSH, grateful for past favours, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to his New House, nearly opposite Mr. R. Longworth's Store,

WHERE HE HAS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A well-selected Assortment of BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, which he will dispose of at low prices, for Cash.  
Queen Street, 15th December, 1842.

### THE LADY'S WREATH,

AND  
YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE,  
Is the title of a new work, published bi-monthly in Philadelphia, at the extreme low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE design of this work is to furnish, at a low rate, a Magazine which, as regards literary merit and mechanical execution, shall equal the best three dollar Magazines. Each number will contain at least forty (8vo) pages of reading matter, ENTIRELY ORIGINAL,

from the pens of the most talented male and female writers of the day. One or more

will be given in each number, and also one of a series of splendid FLORAL ENGRAVINGS, RICHLY COLORED,

now in course of preparation; decidedly the most attractive series of embellishments ever given in any Magazine. One or more pages of new and popular MUSIC will be in each number. It will be printed upon new type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper. The work has reached its third number, and, thus far, the result has proved that the design of publishing a Magazine of superior literary merit and elegant execution, at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, could not but be successful. Our subscription list is already double that of any One Dollar Lady's Magazine, and hundreds are added each week.

#### NEW CONTRIBUTORS.

of known and acknowledged talent, have been secured, and the and the publishers are determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering the work every way worthy the patronage of the public.

#### CLUBBING AND PREMIUMS

For the convenience of neighbours, and to facilitate remittances, we will send, when remitted, post paid—

Seven copies of the Wreath, one year, for	\$5.00
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Fifteen copies of the Wreath,	\$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath, and any Three Dollar Magazine,	\$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath, and Spark's Life of Washington, in Nos.	\$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath, and Scott's Novels,	\$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath, and Dicken's (Boz's) Works,	\$10.00
Twenty copies of the Wreath, and any one of the above named works,	\$15.00

Specimen numbers furnished, if ordered post paid.

Address, DREW & SCAMMELL, Publishers,  
67, South Third, St. Philadelphia.

\*\* Editors giving the above a few insertions, and sending the Nos. containing it marked with ink, the Publishers shall receive the work for one year.

† Editors giving the above five insertions, and calling attention to it editorially, shall receive, in addition, the nineteenth volume of the KNICKERBOCKER, commencing January, 1843.

### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has REMOVED to his New Building, in Queen-Street, where he has received, per late arrivals,

A general and well selected Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, Which he offers FOR SALE, cheap, for CASH only.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Such Accounts and Notes as were due and payable on the 1st of May last, will be handed to an Attorney, for recovery, on the 1st January next, if not previously settled.

A. MACLEAN,  
Charlottetown, 8 Dec. 1842.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of IRVING & M-KAY, beg leave to notice, that they have just received from Halifax, per Schr. *Waltrom*, a neat supply of

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of—

Black, blue and coloured superfine Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths and Vestings, Orleans, black and coloured, Mouslin de Laine Dresses, Black and coloured Gros de Naples, Figured, gauze and satin Ribbons, White, red and yellow Flannels, White, grey and printed Cottons, Cotton Warp and Candle Wick, Beaver and Gossamer Hats, Fur Caps, Braces, &c.

Also,  
Rum, Spirits, Brandy and Gin; Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; No. 1 Tobacco; Snuff, Gardiner's mixture, plain and scented Rappee; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a large assortment of Groceries; Earthen and Glass Ware; Upper and Sole Leather—the whole of which will be sold at a very small advance, for cash, at their Shop in Queen Street, (two doors above Mr. R. Longworth's.)

EDWARD IRVING,  
DAVID M-KAY,  
Dec. 15th, 1842.

### FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, at the Old Store of R. & F. Longworth, in Queen-Street, A NEAT AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

#### BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the season, together with a supply of EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE; the whole of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

R. LONGWORTH,  
Queen Street, Dec. 5, 1842

### WILLIAM HEARD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex *Mary Ann*, from England,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS, Suitable to the ensuing season.

Great George Street, 27th October, 1842.

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received since he commenced business—and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the store of Mr. Joseph Pippy, Queen Street, where he has constantly for Sale a supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Earthenware, &c. &c. which he will dispose of cheap for Cash.

JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1842.

### SHINGLES.

A FEW Thousand Pine SHINGLES can be had, cheap for Cash only. Apply at the Colonial Herald Office.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 16.

House in Committee on the Small Debt Bill—  
Mr. Hudson in the Chair.

On the clause for placing the Commissioners on a fixed salary being read—

Mr. RAE considered it the *ne plus ultra* of economical legislation to pay twenty or thirty commissioners for doing nothing! Some Commissioners get no employment, because the people have no confidence in their judgment. And are they to be paid as well as those who have all the trouble of the office? He considered it very singular indeed, if those who do nothing should be as well paid as those who labor; it would be contrary to all our ideas of justice. Some commissioners have no employment: why pay them for doing nothing?

Mr. LONGWORTH thought the paying the Commissioners' fees into the treasury a novel mode of raising a revenue, and it was, in his opinion, very unreasonable to pay those who do little or nothing, as liberally as those who do most. He admitted, that it was a general complaint that some commissioners made a trade of the office, but all should not be judged alike. He thought it would be casting a reflection on those who did their duty well, to be put on an equal footing with those who do it not; and this would be the case if a fixed salary were adopted. Place persons of independent principles in the office, and they won't abuse it. He would agree to paying the clerks a salary, but would oppose any salary for the Commissioners.

Mr. SPEAKER thought it a novel mode of reasoning, to suppose that a Commissioner with a fixed salary, would not do his duty as well as without such a provision. On the contrary, he thought that as mankind are greatly swayed by avarice, the paying of the Commissioners would be the best method to remove those inducements to promote litigation so often complained of. It was nothing to the commissioner, whether he had two or more cases to try; his time was equally employed. Besides, when paid, he would likely come into Court unprejudiced by the merits of the case, as he would know nothing about it, prior to his being called on to decide, and the ends of justice would be more likely to be obtained.

Mr. PALMER acknowledged he was not altogether relieved from his doubts as to the expediency of paying the Commissioners, though he admitted that the principle of pounds, shillings and pence was not the only objection. It is difficult to form a correct opinion of what the average fees might be, as the returns from the different commissioners might not be accurate. None of the objections he heard offered, should deter us from endeavoring to procure a just administration of the laws. There appears a difference in the returns, but he imagined this arose from the difference of trade, and where trade was greatest, there the labor of the commissioner would be greatest. The principal difficulty, he thought, would be in fixing the amount of salary; but the measure was not novel. In Great Britain, the fees were collected into a consolidated fund, out of which the officers were paid, so that the idea was not so novel as some imagined. He would go for a fixed salary, even though it should exceed the average of the present fees. Let the Executive apportion it to the extent of the district. Anciently indeed, Magistrates were allowed no fees—they were always independent persons, and generally acted as the friends of the people, and would naturally suppress litigation; but it is a different case in a new country; even men of common education are difficult to be found in some places. He would therefore give compensation to competent persons, as the best preventative of litigation. He would support the resolution.

Mr. A. M. LEAD did not approve of having too many Commissioners.

Mr. COOPER would oppose a fixed salary to Commissioners. If few were appointed, they will be better paid, as the clerks would issue the summons; and he had no objection to pay the fees into the treasury, in order to pay the clerk's salary. Fees are sometimes paid in various ways, but it would be very difficult to find money to pay into the treasury, and this was not the time to average the salaries of the Commissioners: for his part, he thought the fewer commissioners the better. He was therefore opposed to a fixed salary.

Mr. RAE thought the system of suing odious, and it was extremely difficult to pay money in the country. Some wish to throw odium on the Commissioners, but there were others also in fault. He would wish to throw all the obstacles he could in the way of litigation, but this measure will not do it; it rather saddles the country with the commissioners' salaries. In Great Britain, France, &c. Commissioners are paid, but then they are fully occupied; but here there is no analogy. At least we should give no salary where only seven and sixpence were received as fees.

Mr. WIGHTMAN considered the increase of litigation to be ascribed rather to badness of the times, than to any desire of the commissioners to increase it.

Mr. DINGWELL did not think that fixing an average salary would be doing equal justice to the Commissioners.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD agreed with the hon. member who last spoke: a Commissioner should be paid according to the amount of cases he decides. He would oppose a fixed salary, but the Clerks should be paid.

Mr. D. M. DONALD would oppose fixing a salary on perhaps sixty or seventy Commissioners.

Mr. MAULAY said he liked reason. His hon. friend said it would be a premium on litigation; he supposed he meant discount. Why this was like calculating interest at 10 per centum. A creditor of £10 will get judgment in the Small Debt Court for 20 shillings expense; whereas in the Supreme Court the costs would amount perhaps to seven or eight pounds. Now, two things are very desirable, peace and plenty; with peace we obtain plenty; if we have cause to be dissatisfied with our state, remove the cause, and you remove the effect. If a needy Commissioner, for want of integrity of principle, will put people up to litigation, remove the cause, and you remove the effect.

Mr. M. GREGOR observed, a great deal had been said about one Commissioner's having more than another—they had to sit but twelve days in the year, and he thought they were well paid.

Mr. FRASER saw a Commissioner's letter accompanying the return; the account was but £4, and perhaps he would not get that same. He knew it would hurt the country, if the fees were collected in money; a great many could not get it. He thought the better way would be to present an address to His Excellency, to see if independent persons could be found to fill the situation.

Mr. COLES did not hear any argument why the salaries should not be fixed. It was said that some got less, and others more; he thought that no objection; perhaps, it was because some discouraged litigation, and they deserved the greater credit. A Commissioner loses his day, whether he has much or little to do, it is all alike. If the clerks were paid, the Commissioners would not have so much to do, and be approved of their being paid; several instances came within his own knowledge where persons settled with the clerks without further proceedings. The greatest difficulty would be to fix the amount of salary, and when the clerks' fees are taken out of this, it would make much less. Under the present Act there were no clerks, but the Commissioners issued the summonses themselves. He did not think so many Commissioners would be required, if two clerks were appointed to one Court. He would rather divide the districts than leave it to the Executive. He was for paying a salary and fixing the number of Commissioners.

The salary clause was then negatived, 8 only voting for it.

On the clause prohibiting the Courts being held in Taverns being read;

Mr. DOWSE said, he did not see how magistrates could do otherwise, unless houses were erected for the express purpose of holding the Courts.

Mr. RAE moved that the clause be struck out entirely. He did not see a fitter place to hold the Court than a tavern. Many of those who sometimes attend Court have to travel some 20 or 30 miles; and where are they to seek refreshment for themselves and their horses, except at a Tavern? He often knew a magistrate's hospitality severely taxed by providing refreshment for many of those whom business brought to the Court. Besides there were objections to holding the Court in the magistrates' own houses—sickness for instance; where, then, was the Court to be

held? For his part, he could not see those objections which other members conceived they saw to holding the Court in a Tavern; especially since so many of us have become temperate; he saw no inconvenience that would arise from it; in fact, he thought the present clause would be casting a reflection on the magistrates.

Mr. SPEAKER would support the clause. When he first came to the country the Courts were held in grog shops, and he was an eye-witness to several disgraceful scenes of riotousness and drunkenness, and in those places, it often happens that persons spend more than would pay the debts sued for twice over; therefore he was of opinion a penal clause was necessary to prevent such disgraceful occurrences. He did not doubt the hospitable disposition of some magistrates, but then, as it was a voluntary act on their part, and as they would obtain a name for generosity and kindness thereby, he thought they sufficiently remunerated. He thought the country would complain of the money expended in providing suitable buildings, and until that is accomplished he feared the present evil would continue.

Mr. PALMER agreed that it was very proper to prevent the occurrence of drunkenness at the Courts, but he had seen Taverns conducted in a very orderly manner; he would prefer giving the magistrates power to preserve decorum, and to discountenance persons and places of ill report.

Mr. DOWSE would support the clause. He knew it would be impossible for the magistrates to preserve order, if the Courts were held in public houses; he had heard of so much drunkenness, abuse and false swearing, and every species of immorality, that it was impossible to conduct business in them as it should be.

Hon. J. S. M. DONALD was of opinion that the better way would be to leave it to the good sense of the magistrates to choose the place for holding their Courts. Perhaps a Tavern in some instances would, from its central situation, be the most convenient place to hold their meeting; he would therefore leave the choice to their own discretion.

On a division, the clause was struck out.

Mr. THORNTON introduced a clause, to empower Commissioners to punish, by fine or imprisonment, suitors and others for riotous or improper conduct in Court.

Mr. DOWSE thought a fine of £5 little enough to impose on those who would insult a Commissioner.

Mr. SPEAKER thought the Court had sufficient power to protect itself from the insolence that is sometimes offered to it. It would be very disagreeable to fine a neighbour, perhaps for a hasty expression. He often witnessed insolence and abuse enough, but thought it was better to bear a little than to send a man 20 miles, perhaps, to jail, besides the trouble and expense. He thought forty shillings enough.

Mr. COOPER thought that thirty days imprisonment would be little enough. Insolence and abuse were carried to great lengths in the Small Debt Courts, and as they were the worst characters who indulged in it, he thought they should be punished.

The clause was agreed to—the fine not to exceed forty shillings, nor the imprisonment thirty days.

Mr. FRASER moved, that the Sheriffs and their deputies be disqualified from serving as Commissioners under this Act.

Mr. SPEAKER wished to hear some reason assigned, before he would agree with the motion. He for his part, did not see that the offices of Sheriff and Commissioner were at all incompatible.

Mr. COOPER said he knew some Commissioners who were appointed Sheriffs, who did not act in their former capacity. If there were no other objection than the frequent absence of the Sheriff, in the discharge of the duties of his office, the frequent disappointments it would occasion in the Commissioner's Court was sufficient reason with him (Mr. Cooper) to object to their appointment.

Mr. FRASER thought it a sufficient objection to the appointment of a Commissioner to the office of Sheriff, that he could pass judgment, and levy on the same judgment.

Mr. RAE said he had heard that some of the Commissioners had expressed doubts about the legality of their acting as Commissioners, while officiating as sheriff. He heard it objected to Commissioners, that some of them were noted for seeking suits, and encouraging litigation; but if a Commissioner be allowed to hold the office of Sheriff, he might then become a general dealer in suits, for which, from his travelling all over the country, he has every facility. Besides, a Commissioner should generally reside in his district, to obviate the disappointments which his absence would unavoidably occasion.

Mr. SPEAKER, notwithstanding what had been said in support of the motion, could not yet perceive the shadow of a reason that would disqualify a Commissioner from holding the office of Sheriff. It was well known that the last House went very great lengths indeed, to hunt up charges, in order to criminate the then Sheriff of King's County; but he came forth from the ordeal free from any blemish on his character; and he thought that this clause was designed for his benefit. He (Mr. Speaker) felt no particular interest in the matter, only that he could not see the necessity of the restriction.

Mr. COLES observed, that there was a Law in the Statute Book to prevent Sheriffs from acting as Justices of the Peace; and there must have been some reason for that exclusion; and he thought it would be quite as applicable in the case of a Small Debt Commissioner. The former Sheriff of King's County, he understood, acted also as Deputy. If to this double capacity we add the office of Commissioner of Small Debts, he did not see how he could attend to the duties of the latter. For instance, suppose he was called on to serve a bailable writ on a person about to leave the Island on a Court day; if he attend the Court, the person escapes; and if he perform his duty as Sheriff, the business of the Court is suspended.

Mr. COOPER said the duties of High Sheriff are generally performed by the deputy, and therefore he would not object to the appointment of the High Sheriff; but he had a serious objection to the Deputy Sheriff acting as a Commissioner of Small Debts.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD could not see any valid objection to a Commissioner's occasionally filling the situation of Sheriff. It is objected that his duty as Sheriff may often interfere with his duty as Commissioner under this Act; but this argument loses its force, when we consider that he can employ as many bailiffs as he pleases. He would therefore object to the clause.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER could not see that a Commissioner, whilst Sheriff, was possessed of any extra authority; and until he heard more cogent arguments for the clause than had yet been adduced, he would oppose it. The Sheriff was not interested in the fees one way or other.

Mr. SPEAKER said it would appear very invidious to exclude the Sheriff. He had known several Commissioners fill the office of Sheriff, and never yet heard any instance of their abusing it.

Mr. MONTGOMERY knew Commissioners who had sometimes acted as Sheriffs, and had given general satisfaction; never heard any complaints.

The clause was then so altered as to exclude Deputy Sheriffs only from acting as Commissioners, upon which it was carried by a majority of votes.

### FRIDAY, February 17.

The House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Assessment Act—Mr. Cambridge in the Chair.

On the first clause being read,

Mr. PALMER objected to the Bill in point of principle. It was new in its nature; so far as it relates to towns and ry-