required, and to meet any opposition that might have been offered to the said claims (a precaution this House deems would have been highly essential.)

That had this course merely been adopted by the said delegate, as this House consider it was incumbent upon him to pursue, it appears to this House, that the said claims, and the various grievances which the said delegate was instructed to represent as affecting the Colony, might, during the present session of Parliament, have been investigated and determined upon in the said Parliament, and further expense, delay, and suspense on these all engrossing matters, saved to the people of this Colony."

Mr. SPEAKER begged to explain a little further before the question should be put. It had been urged over and over, that he ought to have made direct application to Parliament; and some appeared even to think he ought, unceremoniously, to have forced his way into the Privy Council Chamber. While there was even time to do the one, he had been withheld from it by the counsel of prudence; and, could he even, on trial, have effected the other, etiquette and propriety would have alike forbidden the attempt. His business was, first, with Her Majesty's Ministers, and, until he had tried every thing with them, and received a final denial from them, an application to Parliament would not only have been premature, but would perhaps have called forth the ire and indignation of the government. By Mr. Hume he had been cautioned even against private individual application to members of the Imperial Parliament; for if it came to the ears of the ministers that such applications had been made at that stage of the business, he (Mr. Hume) said it was extremely probable it would be a cause of offence to them. And as he (Mr. Speaker) had shewn, to any one not entirely proof against conviction, that unless he had received a message to appear before the Privy Council, it was not in his power to prosecute any further the object of his mission; it was evident there was then no course open to him but that which he had pursued. He left England with the consent and approbation of Mr. Hume, who, he believed, had given the case his best consideration, and had given him that advice, the practice of which he (Mr. Hume) thought would be most serviceable to the cause of the people of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. RAE said, the honourable the Speaker, in his defence, has told us he saw Mr. Hume and consulted with him—that Mr. Hume gave him certain advice, which he (Mr. Speaker,) as delegate, thought it prudent and proper to follow. Was Hume so deeply interested in the matter as to make it a subject of his most serious deliberation, or to be induced to take up the cause, and prosecute it with all the zeal and energy which its importance demanded? No: but that zeal, that energy, the Colony had every reason to expect, nay, to insist, should be displayed by the delegate whom they had so fully commissioned with power, and so amply provided with means. Had they sent a delegate home that he might apply to one, two or three members of the Imperial Parliament, to Joseph Hume, or to any Hume? No; such was not the narrow, insignificant extent or compass of the mission, and neither did the delegate, at the time of his appointment, consider it so to be. With respect to an application at the Colonial Office, nothing was expected from that. It was purposed to make it, as a mere matter of form; and nothing would shake his (Mr. Rae's) conviction, that the delegate had expressly declared as much, and assured the country and his friends that he would not allow his time and means to be consumed in reiterating fruitless applications at the Office of the Colonial Secretary; but that, without a moment's unnecessary delay, he would proceed to carry the whole affair before the Imperial Parliament. He (the honourable the Speaker) has told us that he was cautioned against too freely making applications to individual members of Parliament, lest, by doing so, he should give umbrage to Government, and they should, on that account, refuse to do business with him. "I declare, (said the honourable gentleman, Mr. Rae,) that the hon. the Speaker has not advanced one single sentence which I consider a sufficient apology for the want of exertion, the supine remissness which appears to have been displayed by him on the subject of his mission. I marvel at the excuses he has presumed to offer; if not disgusting, they are neither manly, ingenuous nor candid; they will not, they cannot satisfy either this House or the Country."

The Hon. Mr. POPE ridiculed the idea which the honourable the Speaker appeared to have entertained about receiving a message to appear before the Privy Council. Such, he said, was the general apathy of public servants, that had the delegate chosen to wait for a special message, inviting him before the Privy Council, he might have waited all the remainder of his life in the vain expectation of it. But the delegate ought not to have been ignorant that, so great are the privileges of a British subject, the way is left open even there for the admission of well grounded complaint, if not unduly sought. He (Mr. Pope,) for one, strongly felt the indignity which had been offered to the Colony of Prince Edward Island, by the rejection of their delegate—for, in the fullest sense, he was the dele- gate of the Colony, having not only been appointed by the Legis- [illegible] mission. Lord John Russell ought [illegible] to execute his [illegible] gate) an audience, and a representation to Parliament of Lord John Russell's refusal, would have made that Lord, little as he may be in stature, look a great deal less. He (Lord John) had denied to the delegate of an entire Colony, the privilege of laying the grievances of that Colony at the foot of the throne—a privilege, which even a private individual had a right to demand. He (Mr. Pope) would have wished for no better grounds for an application to Parliament. Much as he detested duplicity and that call-again-to-morrow system of excluding complaints from Government Offices, which, perhaps, had been too much practised, the delegate ought to have remained and persevered, and not to have returned with such a cock-and-bull story, as that he had applied to a Mr. Tremain, to apply to somebody else, that that somebody else might apply to a third. Now it ought not to be overlooked that the individual to whom the delegate had applied in London, and to whom he had offered the munificent fee of £5, was in fact a Nova Scotian lawyer, one of those men whom Mr. Cooper, in private conversation, at public meetings, and in the public papers, had so frequently represented as too much interested to afford the people an honest and impartial opinion. Time after time had he (Mr. Cooper) denounced the entire Bar of Prince Edward Island, as well as that of Nova Scotia, as here so bound to the proprietary interest, and there so wedded to place, either in reality or in expectancy, that in no case affecting the interests of the tenantry in this Island, or opposed to the policy of the government, could a sound or honest opinion be expected. He (the hon. Mr. Pope) here adverted to the ease with which a person might be brought to listen to those who held out to him the promise of a free farm, and how easily he might thereby be induced to identify himself with the wildest schemes of the leading agitators and demagogues of the Colony. He (Mr. Pope) freely admitted, that the right to the soil having been vested in a few individuals, had been a great curse to the Colony, and he would rejoice to see the day when every agriculturist in the Island should be possessed of a free farm, and he hoped he should yet see it—a compromise might yet be effected with the proprietors, on the principle of remuneration for their rights in the soil. Hon. members might laugh at what he then said, but he was truly sincere: free farms, if obtained upon principles of justice, would speedily promote an increase of prosperity throughout the Colony, in which prosperity he and every other individual in the Island would participate; but before any such period could arrive it would be necessary to abandon agitation: if agitation were persevered in it would end in the loss of the birth-right of the Colonists—they would lose their constitution—they would be annexed to one of the neighbouring Provinces. The mention of this likelihood recalled him (the hon. Mr. Pope) to the consideration of another part of the delegate's conduct when he was in England. What right had that delegate to enter into a correspondence with any individual about the annexation of this Colony to Nova Scotia or any other Province? He (Mr. Pope) would submit a resolution upon the subject. He would prove that such conduct was traitorous (a laugh, and hear! hear!) He would not now enquire whether such a change, such an annexation were desired by the people, but, unauthorised by them, for any man, arrogating to himself, in an especial manner, the titles of friend and representative of the people, to entertain such a proposal, was presumptuous, wicked, and criminal: and, concluded the honourable gentleman, if we do not disabuse the minds of the people, if we do not, by the wisdom of our measures, put a stop to the madness of agitation, we shall virtually acquiesce in the proposal which I have now condemned, and unresistingly lead the way to a consummation which we should all sincerely and earnestly deprecate.

Mr. CLARK acquiesced in the opinion respecting the conduct of the Delegate, expressed by the honourable member for Prince County, (Mr. Rae) when he said it was not sufficient that the Delegate had applied to Mr. Hume; that Mr. Hume could have no interest in the matter; that the Delegate was sent home, not to apply to one, two, or three members of Parliament, but if he failed to obtain a hearing and redress from Government, to bring the cause of the people immediately before Parliament; that the Delegate, on his being appointed to the mission, had declared he would lose no time in making fruitless applications at the Colonial Office, but would, without any unnecessary delay, proceed to lay the grievances of the Colonists before the Imperial Parliament. Were I, said Mr. Clark, to talk till day-light, I could not better explain my cause of dissatisfaction with the Delegate's conduct than has been done in the objections to that conduct stated by the honourable gentleman, Mr. Rae. He, the Delegate, said Mr. Clark, has not satisfied me: I certainly did expect he would remain all the winter in London; and I have not heard advanced any good and substantial reasons why he did otherwise. He (the Delegate) appeared to have thought too lightly of the weight and importance of his mission. He was not, as had been very properly observed, the Delegate of a party, but of the whole Colony. This consideration should have armed him with power to demand and obtain access to the highest constituted authorities of the realm. Was he denied a hearing at the Colonial Office, it was his obvious duty to have, straightway, complained to Parliament. With respect to the Resolution of the honourable and learned member for Charlottetown, he (Mr. Clark,) however, could not go along with it. There was much in it with which he agreed; but there was also much in it from which he widely differed. He was not there to support any party, any man or any Delegate, but, according to the best of his abilities, to promote measures likely to be conducive to the general prosperity of the Island. If it were made clear to him that the Delegate had betrayed the interests of the people, he would not seek to defend him. No! but he would then say, let his character be damned to the end of time. If a man did not support his own character, it would be in vain for others to attempt to defend it.

Mr. LE LACHEUR concluded some brief observations by adverting to what had been said by some honourable members, that the Delegate should have remained in London, and should his means have been exhausted he would have received a further supply from this House, by saying that had he (the Delegate) adopted such a course, and it had been found likely to lead to any successful results in favour of the people, before the House could have had it in their power to grant him a further supply of money, they might very probably have found themselves turned to the right about.

Mr. ARBUCKLE could not see any beneficial result that would arise from the unpleasant investigation in which the House was then engaged; but as the Delegation had unfortunately proved a failure, he could not with any degree of consistency deny his own disappointment and that of many of his constituents. Yet he would not accuse the Delegate of an intentional dereliction of duty. The issue of the mission had certainly created general dissatisfaction and disappointment, and he would urge upon honourable members the propriety, the expediency of being more cautious and vigilant for the future, before they gave their sanction and support to measures which, in fact, were no better than visionary schemes. The people, he said, were heart-sick of agitation, and the majority of his constituents who required relief or redress, would, he believed, be contented with a reduction of rent and a remission of arrears. He called for the adoption of some feasible scheme for the settlement of the Colony, and declared for his own part he would not support any measure, unless he could see some prospect of its realization.

Mr. Rae moved, that the Speaker take the Chair, and that the Committee rise without reporting.

Mr. THOMSON rose to introduce a motion, but was put down by cries of "Question! question!"

Mr. CLARK said he cared not if the enquiry should take twenty days. It was a question which should be finally set at rest. He had voted against the resolution which had led to their entering upon the enquiry, but as it had been entered upon, he wished to see a proper end of it.

The Hon. Mr. POPE said, if the Speaker took the Chair there would be an end of the business. Such a motion would not be supported but by those who wished to smother enquiry.

The question for the Speaker taking the Chair was finally put, and carried by a small majority.

The hon. the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Le Lacheur rose and moved an adjournment.

The Hon. Mr. POPE rose to oppose the adjournment. He said, although the Committee had risen without reporting, the friends of the Delegate were not to suppose, that they had thereby prevented all further inquiry into his conduct. There was one point on which the public had a right to be informed—that was, whether the Delegate had expended the £300 in defraying the unavoidable expenses of his mission (for which purpose alone the money had been granted, and not as a reward for his time and services), and, if not, why had he pleaded poverty to his legal adviser (Mr. Tremain), and degraded the Colony and himself, by offering that gentleman the beggarly sum of £5, to obtain a legal opinion on the many important questions referred to him. If this paltry economy had been practised by the Delegate with the view of refunding the balance which might remain unexpended by him, he would have had something like an excuse to offer; but, as no such intention had as yet appeared, he (Mr. Pope) would not allow the Delegate, after neglecting his duty to the country, to pocket the money of the people, without placing on record his disapprobation of such conduct, which, if the motion for adjournment was not carried, he would submit to the House in the shape of a Resolution.

Mr. MACINTOSH observed, that so much had been said upon the subject, he had almost got bewildered, and knew not where to be- [illegible] deal of twisting and turning, and seemed inclined to be very lavish of censure, not only upon the Speaker, but upon the Speaker's friends; and, certainly, if the Speaker deserved censure, so did his friends, and he (Mr. Macintosh), as one of them, would be very willing to bear his share. However, he would never admit that the Speaker deserved censure. As for that hon. and learned gentleman who had spoken so lengthily, he (Mr. M.) could make neither head nor tail of what he had said. He (Mr. Palmer) had gathered up all the dust that had been beneath their feet for the last six or seven years, and had spun it into a story finer than the finest drawn wire he (Mr. M.) had ever seen. The hon. member from Bedeque had said the Delegate ought to have stayed in England until his means had been spent, and then he might have applied for more; but, had the delegate stayed in London till his means were exhausted, he might have starved there before the honorable member from Bedeque would have consented that a single farthing should be sent to him.

Mr. THOMSON then rose, with the intention of making a motion, but was checked by the Speaker, as a motion for the House to adjourn had been made.

The Hon. Mr. POPE said he would not sit still and hear the hon. the Speaker attempt to put down any member of the House by insisting that it was not competent for a member to speak against the question of adjournment. It was well known that the Speaker had no such authority. He (the hon. Mr. Pope) recollected an instance mentioned in Hatsel, of the King's coming into the House of Commons and demanding from the Speaker the name of an individual member whose conduct had given offence to the King. The answer the King received from the Speaker, who well knew his duty, was, that he was the servant of the House, and, as such, had neither eyes to see nor mouth to speak. The Speaker (said Mr. Pope,) although selected to preside over the deliberations of the House, was neither "Master" nor "Master's Mate," and had no right whatever to attempt to sway the House. He (Mr. Pope) would never submit to an act of tyranny, even from the chair. If the house were determined to put down any hon. member, they might do so; but he would again repeat, that the Speaker had no such authority, and he, for one, would not allow him to encroach upon his privilege as a member of the House, and he hoped that the hon. member for Georgetown would proceed to speak against the adjournment, however disagreeable his doing so might be to the hon. the Speaker.

Mr. THOMSON said the house had gone into Committee, to take into consideration the answer of the hon. the Speaker to certain charges which he had supposed to have been preferred against him in certain Resolutions which had been submitted to the house, and, after a great deal of palavering, what was the conduct of the Speaker's friends? What did they do who were opposed to the Resolution of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown? Why, their conduct was an act of open and direct tyranny; they suppressed inquiry.

Mr. CLARK here rose and said, he would move that the words just uttered by the hon. member for Georgetown should be taken down. They were all the friends of the Speaker, and would insist that both he and the house should be treated with proper respect.

Mr. THOMSON said he had no intention to offend. He was willing to withdraw his words, but would retain his sentiments.

This apologetic explanation of Mr. Thomson's not having been received as satisfactory, he afterwards said he had withdrawn his words; he had had no intention to offend or insult any one, and added, that there was not a greater friend to the people or the hon. head of the house than he (Mr. Thomson). This explanation appeared to satisfy the house, and Mr. Thomson then said he had a Resolution in his hand with which many hon. gentlemen in the house would go along, unless they were prepared to retract what they had said, both in the house and elsewhere.

As it appeared to be the sense of the House that Mr. Thomson's Resolution could not then be submitted, he sat down, and the question of adjournment having been put by the Speaker, the house divided thereon, as follows:—

YEAS: Messrs *Macfarlane, W. Dingwell, Macintosh, Dalziel, Rae, Beck, Clark, J. Dingwell, Gorman, Le Lacheur, Forbes, Macneill, D. Macdonald*—13.

NAYS: Messrs *Palmer, Pope, Montgomery, Yeo, Longworth, Fraser, Thomson, J. S. Macdonald, Arbuckle, Hudson*—10.

The house then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Mr. GORMAN, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Bedeque, praying an aid to enable Anthony Simpson to run a larger Packet between Bedeque and Shediac, and a Petition of divers Merchants and others of Georgetown, praying a grant in aid of establishing a Packet to ply weekly between that port and Pictou, reported the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, in aid of a Packet, to ply between Bedeque and Shediac, in the Province of New Brunswick—such Packet to be subject to such regulations as may be adopted by the Legislature of this Island.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted, in aid of establishing a Packet, to ply between Georgetown and Pictou—subject to such regulations as may be by the Legislature considered necessary.

After the reading of the second Resolution, reported by the Chairman, for a grant of £50, in aid of a Packet from Georgetown to Pictou, it was moved, in amendment, by Mr. Rae, that the grant be reduced to £30. After a short discussion on the subject, the amendment having been seconded, the question was put thereon, and the House divided, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Rae, Gorman, Yeo, Palmer, Fraser, Montgomery, Forbes, Clark—8.

Nays—The Honbls. J. S. Macdonald and Pope, Messrs. Hudson, D. Macdonald, Macintosh, J. Dingwell, Dalziel, Le Lacheur, Thomson, Beck, Macneill, Arbuckle, W. Dingwell, Macfarlane, Longworth—15.

The Resolution, as reported from the Committee, was then put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Rae, a Committee, with power to send for persons, papers and records, was appointed, to report on the above Resolutions, by Bill or otherwise. The Committee was appointed by the House, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Rae, Thomson, Pope, Dalziel, Palmer.

Mr. PALMER then rose and said, that with respect to the manner in which the hon. the Speaker, in the document which a Committee of the whole House had had under their consideration last night, had spoken of certain Resolutions submitted to the House by himself (Mr. Palmer) and his honorable colleague (Mr. Longworth,) he intended to ask for a Committee of Privileges, which he trusted he would not be denied. If he were ever so callous himself, he could not but yield to the wishes of his constituents, who felt themselves insulted by the opprobrium cast upon their representatives. He felt it to be the duty of himself and his colleague, to wipe off the aspersions from their honour, not more for the satisfaction of themselves, than in vindication of the choice of those whose approval had placed them (himself and his colleague) where they were. In deference to the wishes and opinions of others, he had given way last night. There seemed an anxious desire to let it slip by then, although many thought that the language indulged in by the hon. the Speaker, and which was complained of by himself (Mr. Palmer) and his honorable colleage, ought, at a future time, to be submitted to the consideration of a Committee of Privileges. The honorable gentleman then submitted the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Pope:—

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, as a Committee of Privileges, to take into consideration certain matters contained in a paper writing read by the Speaker of this House, in his place, on Tuesday the 11th inst., and also in another paper writing delivered by the said Speaker of this House, with leave thereof, on Monday the 17th inst.—the said matters purporting to reflect on the conduct of Edward Palmer and Francis Longworth, Esquires, as Members of this House.

The question having been put, and carried in the affirmative, the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, and strangers were excluded.

On the House resuming, the following Resolutions were reported:

1. Resolved, That in the amendments proposed respectively by Edward Palmer and Francis Longworth, Esquires, Members of this House, to a Resolution which passed this House on the 10th February, inst. on the subject of an application, by Petition, to the Imperial Parliament, there does not appear to this Committee any statement unfounded in truth; nor does it appear to this Committee that the said amendments, or either of them, were offered with any malicious or other unparliamentary motives on the part of the movers, or with a view of personally injuring the reputation of the Honorable the Speaker of this House in the estimation of his constituents.

2. Whereas the Speaker of this House has retracted the offensive expressions, imputing malice and misrepresentation, contained in his written defence in reply to the charges alleged to have been preferred against him, in certain amendments to a Resolution proposed by Edward Palmer and Francis Longworth, Esquires: Resolved, therefore, That in consequence of such retractation of the offensive expressions alluded to, it is unnecessary that the matter should be further proceeded with.

For agreeing to the First Resolution, the House divided, as follows:—

YEAS: Messrs. Clark, Fraser, Montgomery, Macfarlane, Yeo, Pope, Arbuckle, Hudson, J. S. Macdonald, Rae, Gorman, Thomson—12.

NAYS: Messrs. Dalziel, Le Lacheur, W. Dingwell, M'Neill, D. Macdonald, J. Dingwell, Macintosh, Beck, Forbes—9.

The Second Resolution passed unanimously.

The House then went into Committee to consider the Bill for regulating contested Elections, &c. In the course of the discussion which arose upon the different clauses of this Bill, Mr. Gorman alluded to the intended amendment of all the Election Laws, and the probable extension of the elective franchise. This allusion drew from Mr. Palmer an observation to the effect, that the last Election Law was considered in a most unfavourable light by the people; and that he considered there was no probability of another alteration of the Election Laws by the present House.—The hon. the Speaker observed, that most persons with whom he was acquainted thought it necessary to amend the Election Laws, to extend the elective franchise and reduce the number of members; but it would be imprudent to displace the present Representatives of the people, or to make such alterations as he then [illegible] people should have been effected.

Mr. PALMER said, while the subject of amendments to the Election Laws was under consideration, there was one to which he thought it necessary to call the attention of the Committee. By the 5th Sect. of 6 Will. 4, Cap. 24, which gives the present qualification to Electors of Towns and Royalties, many individuals in Charlottetown were precluded from voting by the *letter* of that Section, though he considered they were within the *spirit* and *intention* of the Law. By that Section, if a person owned a parcel of ground to any extent less than a whole Lot, although it might amount in value to hundreds of pounds, or comprize houses or buildings to the amount of thousands, yet it would not qualify him, unless it was under an actual *yearly rent* of Ten Pounds. Now, it appeared to him (Mr. Palmer) that if it were of the yearly *value* of Ten Pounds, it was within the spirit of the Act, and sufficient to confer a qualification; but while it operated according to its present reading, and the owner of such a parcel of Land *occupied it himself*, he certainly could not conscientiously take the oath of qualification. As this, therefore, affected very many of his constituents, and as his honorable colleague fully agreed with him, he would, before the Committee closed, propose a short amendment to remedy the defect.

Mr. FRASER said, he did not consider that it was then a proper time for altering the franchise; but if the House should consider it necessary, he hoped the alteration would not refer to Charlottetown alone. The Act respecting elections then in force, worked very imperfectly throughout the whole Island: for instance, if a man was in the possession of 50 or 100 acres of land, and could not shew a lease or deed of it, he was debarred the privilege of voting at an Election: and it was well known that there were some Lots in the Island in which the major part of the people were of that description. Such a disqualification, said the hon. member, requires a remedy and calls for redress, fully as much as that complained of in Charlottetown; although I do not consider it should be made in the present amendment to the Bill, as it is likely the Election Laws will be revised in full before another Election takes place. On these considerations I will oppose the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. POPE said, he would suggest the propriety of introducing an amendment explanatory of the clause in the Election Law defining the day on which the adjourned Poll shall be opened, as it will be recollected that two different constructions had been put on that part of the Act at the last Elections, and which, had the question been agitated, would have affected the return of several Members of this House.

Mr. THOMSON said if it were proposed to amend the Election Law he would support the measure, were it merely with a view to amend the Law with respect to a portion of the Royalty of Georgetown, which he considered so anomalous, that it was almost worthy of being sent, as a legislative curiosity, to the British museum.

The discussion on the Bill this day was terminated on the motion of Mr. Palmer, that the Speaker take the chair, and the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for regulating the stated times and places for holding the Supreme Court in King's and Prince Counties, &c. being read;

Mr. FRASER moved, that the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. PALMER said, it might be expected, from the nature of this Bill, that he would now say something as to its effect on the law, and the practice of the Courts as at present established. He had intended, he confessed, to content himself with giving the Bill a simple negative, deeming that his reasons would have no weight against the degree of favouritism in which the principle of the Bill appeared to be held among honourable members; and recollecting the rank suspicion which he had so frequently experienced to be entertained with respect to professional men in the House, while supporting or opposing any matter connected with the administration of the law; he, however, felt it his duty to point out, as far and as distinctly as he was able to do, the extraordinary alterations the proposed Bill would create in the present law, if allowed to pass. The object of the bill is to confine every action brought in the Supreme Court, to the County in which the defendant is resident; and it is alleged, that this is for the convenience of the suitor; but he must remind honourable members that the convenience of other parties is as much to be regarded as that of the defendant. Are not, he would ask, the interests of the plaintiff and his witnesses equally as much concerned? Actions, as they are at present tried, depend, for their place of trial, on their class or nature; that is, whether they be what the law terms *local* or *transitory*; the distinctions between which are sometimes so nice that he could not expect them to be understood by honourable members of the House. The former, however, chiefly comprehends actions of ejectment, dower, replevin, trespass, &c., and must, as the law at present stood, be tried in the county wherein the cause of action arose. The latter term includes nearly all other actions, such as those on bills of exchange, promissory notes, money lent, merchants' common accounts, and such other simple contracts, and may be tried in any County. It is a prevailing rule