

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEWFOUNDLANDER.

SAINT JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 10, 1830.

We are much indebted to a distinguished individual for a Liverpool paper of the 7th May, from which we have derived our latest extracts.—We regret to find that the health of His Majesty is far from being in such a state as all his subjects most devoutly wish it should be.—It is but too plain, we think, judging from the various bulletins—guarded as these documents generally are—and the frequency with which it is found necessary to issue them, that His Majesty's medical attendants, and those immediately about his person, consider his situation an alarming one.

The Northern Circuit Court closed its sittings yesterday, at Harbour-Grace, after having disposed of an unusually heavy list of civil cases. The Hon. Judge DES BARRES, and H. A. EMERSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, returned to town last evening.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia has appointed the Rev. Mr. WIX, Archdeacon of Newfoundland, in the room of the Venerable AUBREY G. SPENCER, who has declined the office.

H. M. S. Hussar, Captain Boxer, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., sailed from Bermuda for Halifax, on the 28th May last, having also on board Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of Nova Scotia, Lady Sarah and family, and the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia and Chaplain.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Gleaner*, from Halifax, Mrs. Emerson and family.—In the *Ardent*, from Barbados, via Bermuda, Mr. Michael Ryan, Editor of the *Barbados Globe*.—In the *Ann*, from Dartmouth, Mr. Wm. Newman and Mr. Marshall.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Quebec Packet*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gaden and family.—In the *Aurora*, for Quebec, Mr. P. Le Messurier.—This morning, in the *Morven*, for Brazil, Capt. George Broom, of the Imperial Brazilian Navy, and Lady.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. MICHAEL McLEAN LITTLE, of this town, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Graudy, of Duncannon, County Wexford, Ireland.

Died, on Thursday last, after a short illness, much and deeply regretted by his numerous friends, Lieut. Colonel HENRY MORDANT GAGE VIGOREUX, aged 47 years, Commanding Royal Engineer at this station. His remains were interred on Monday with the usual military honours.

At Greenspond, on the 23d ultimo, after a severe illness, much respected and regretted, JOHN EDGAR, Esq., Surgeon, aged 52 years.—Mr. EDGAR had discharged the office of a Magistrate in that district for more than twenty years, and has left a numerous family to deplore their irreparable loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.
JUNE 4.—Schooner Esprance, Lubert, St. Pierre; 55 bris. flour, 16 kegs butter, 67 bags bread.
Brig Eliza, Ward, Cadiz; 1000 hds. salt.
Schooner Dove, Coyah, Figueira; 90 tons salt.
Schooner Gleaner, Daly, Halifax; 40 punchs molasses, 94 bris. flour, 88 boxes candles.

Schooner Queen, Halifax; 74 punchs molasses, 20 M. shingles, 6 bris. porter, 10 bris. ale.
Brig Nile, Westray, Liverpool; 6800 bushels salt, 4 tons coal.

Schooner Collector, O'Brien, Halifax; 25 bris. sugar, 55 boxes chocolate, 18 tubs butter, 159 boxes herring, 350 bris. flour, 200 bushels Indian corn, and sundries.
Brig Samuel, Bond, Hamburg; 1080 bags bread, 70 bris. pork, 20 bris. beef, 150 bris. flour, 10 bris. oatmeal, 8 bris. pease, 6 hds. greave, 1 case brandy.

Brig Salamis, Palmer, Hamburg; 2559 bars bread, 195 bris. flour, 95 bris. pork, 100 bris. oatmeal, 45 bris. pease.
Brig Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent and Bermuda; 182 punchs rum, 22 casks sugar, 20 punchs molasses.
Brig Minerva, Goss, Cadiz; 229 tons salt.
Brig Maria, Lowery, Liverpool; 9600 bushels salt, 15 tons coal, and sundries.

10.—Brig Experiment, Neimes, Bermuda; 100 punchs rum, 12 hds. sugar, 20 punchs molasses.

CLEARED.
JUNE 4.—Schooner Dart, Smith, Liverpool (N. S.); 250 qts. fish, 1 qr. cask wine.
Schooner Fury, Coady, St. Pierre; 1 cask rum, 1 crate ware.
Schooner Seafower, Joyce, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Providence, Kelly, Sydney; 2 punchs rum.
Schooner Maria, Scott, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Coquet, Cowans, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner Matchless, Henson, Demerara; 718 qts. fish.
Schooner Avon, Cameron, Halifax; 3 tons oil, 17,442 seal skins, 20 ox hides, 2 casks wine, 25 bris. pork, 70 boxes raisins.

Schooner Harriet, Larache, Bay Verte; ballast.
Schooner Hope, Boudrot, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Auld, Charles, Bristol; 173 casks, containing 14,462 gallons seal oil.

Schooner Messenger, Richard, P. E. Island; 7 punchs rum, and sundry merchandise.
8.—Schooner Aurora, Porrier, Quebec; 7228 gallons seal oil, 17 hds. and 5 tierces sugar, 20 punchs rum.
Schooner Ceres, Smith, Halifax; 2056 gallons seal oil, 18,500 seal skins, 375 qts. fish, 100 boxes raisins.

Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Bay Verte; 1 punch molasses, 3 bris. sugar, 4 punchs rum.
Schooner Prince Regent, Mortimore, Liverpool; 21,202 gallons seal oil, 1550 seal skins, 44 ox hides, 2 casks fur.
Brig Grassl Turk, Symson, Demerara; 2179 qts. fish.

9.—Ship Madras, Christian, Quebec; 5000 seal skins.
Brig Pilot, Jones, Bonaventure (Bay Chaleur); part of her inward cargo from Liverpool.
8.—Schooner Ann, Sully, Dartmouth; 2 asses, and sundry merchandise.

9.—July Son, Prowse, Halifax; 10 punchs molasses, 6 bris. sugar, 267 bris. and 25 half bris. flour, 20 boxes chocolate, 10 boxes candles, 10 boxes soap, 75 M. shingles, 2 chests tea, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner Olive Branch, Greenwood, St. Andrew's; 50 M. lumber, 5 M. shingles, 187 boxes smoked herring, 550 lbs. hams.

10.—Brig Morven, Brown, Pernambuco; 2000 qts. fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

MAY 31.—Brig Lochiel, Soper, Hamburg; 1261 bags bread, 21 8 bris. flour, 38 bris. pease and oatmeal, 9 casks beef, 3 bris. barley.

JUNE 1.—Brig Harriet, Price, Liverpool; 50 bris. flour, 20 tons coal, 220 tons salt.
Brigantine Nicholson, Carr, Liverpool; 15 tons coal, 6000 bushels salt.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

MAY 25.—Sloop Union, Milward, Liverpool; 7290 bushels salt, 65 boxes soap and candles, 185 bris. and 59 half bris. pork.
27.—Brig Brown, Barnes, Liverpool; 9040 bushels salt, 1 bris. bastard sugar, 13 tons coal.

28.—Brig Mercury, Cram, Poole; 75 bris. and 10 half bris. pork, 15 chests tea, 13 boxes candles.
29.—Brigantine Grace, Martin, Liverpool; 8600 bushels salt, 15 tons coal, 50 firkins butter.
Brig Oak, Woodward, Bilbao; 500 bris. flour, 1173 bags bread.

Brig Boathick, Hearder, Miramichi; 30 pieces birch timber, 36,196 feet board, 40 M. shingles, 20 spars.
JUNE 1.—Brig Anne, Williams, Liverpool; 15 bris. flour, 12 tons coal, 6000 bushels salt.
Sloop Providence, Fox, Liverpool; 10 tons coal, and 5840 bushels salt.

3.—Schooner Prudence, Fogerty, Halifax; 20 punchs molasses, 18 bris. sugar, 150 bris. flour, 27 bris. pork, 27 tubs butter.

CLEARED.

MAY 28.—Schooner Elizabeth, Dwyer, Bristol; 62 tons seal oil, 2 tons cod oil, 1 ton blubber, 1000 seal skins.
Brig Elizabeth, Johns, Poole; 82 tons seal oil, 12000 seal skins.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.—ENTERED.

MAY 24.—Ringwood, Smith, Hamburg; 575 bags bread, 200 bris. flour, 210 bris. beef and pork.
26.—Harmony, Potts, Liverpool; 16 tons coal, 175 tons salt, 5 hampers cheese, 13 boxes soap and candles.

BRIGUS.—ENTERED.

JUNE 1.—Brigantine Jane, Barwire, Liverpool; 138 barrels pork, 86 firkins butter, 50 boxes soap and candles, 7790 bushels salt.
Schooner Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec; 479 bris. flour, 43 barrels pork, 34 bris. Indian meal, 46 bris. beef, 82 firkins butter, 86 bushels salt.

Brig Marshall, White, Liverpool; 66 bris. pork, 70 firkins butter, 50 bris. flour, 50 bags rice, 6 boxes candles.
CLEARED.
MAY 26.—Brig Terra Nova, Percy, Liverpool; 68 tons seal oil, 4200 seal skins, 4 cow hides, 8 cwt. old junk.

LONDON, May 5.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The statements respecting the health of his Majesty are of the most unsatisfactory character, and warrant the most gloomy apprehensions. The following bulletins have been issued, signed by the two physicians in attendance on his Majesty:—

“Windsor Castle, May 3.
“The King has suffered much by a want of sleep; nevertheless, his Majesty's symptoms are mitigated this morning.”

“Windsor Castle, May 4.
“The King slept some hours last night, and his Majesty feels himself rather better this morning.”

The following is from the *Globe* of Wednesday evening:—“We regret to state that nothing of an official character has transpired to confirm the cheering reports noticed by some of our contemporaries as to the state of his Majesty. Had they been well founded, the bulletin of this morning would assuredly have announced an improvement. Such, however, is not the fact. The following is a copy of the bulletin:—

“Windsor Castle, May 5.
“The King continues much the same: his Majesty has passed a comfortable night.”

Wednesday, half-past seven o'clock.

Very contradictory statements are current as to the King's health. The Marquis of Conyngham seems to be confident of his recovery. The Duke of Montrose speaks doubtfully. Sir Henry Halford augurs success from the medical treatment now adopted, and Sir Matthew Tierney expresses doubts as to the result. Such at least are said to be the declarations of these persons. All that I know to be fact is, that for the purpose of removing the gout from the stomach, and preventing the formation of water on the chest (if not already formed), sudorifics have been used to such an extent, that the King lost about ten pounds weight in two or three days. When the Duke of Wellington was last with him, his Majesty was cheerful, and spoke of his illness as one which caused him no alarm: the subsequent visits of the Bishop of Chichester have, however, led to a belief that the King is in great danger, and that the Rev. Prelate has been to administer spiritual consolation. This may be the case, but the circumstance of the visit does not warrant such a conclusion. Dr. Carr is a great favourite with his Majesty, and, being a cheerful companion, may have been sent for to beguile the hours of sickness. My own impression is, that no hopes of perfect recovery can be fairly entertained; and I have this, not from the chit chat of the day, but from the opinions of persons connected with the Treasury, who must know what the real state of his Majesty is.

Limerick Election.—The Parliamentary Committee has set aside the election of Colonel O'Grady, who had a majority of 215 at the close of the poll, by striking out the votes of 574 Roman Catholic freeholders, who had not qualified themselves to vote as Catholics, according to the terms of the act. By the rejection of these votes Mr. Massey Dawson has a majority of 350, and has been declared the sitting member.

Irish Juris.—Mr. Tierney, the Crown Solicitor of Ireland, addressed, on the 3d of March, a letter to the High Sheriff of Fermanagh, requesting, in the name of the Attorney-General, that he would summon jurors indiscriminately from the Catholic and Protestant freeholders of the county. In reply, the Sheriff says he has already selected fit persons; and if Government are not satisfied with his conduct, they may appoint another in his place.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 29.

LAW REFORMS.

Mr. Brougham, in bringing forward his motion on this subject, alluded to the appointment of the two law commissions in consequence of his previous motion, and highly eulogized the reports issued by them, as conveying the most important suggestions for the improvement of the law, and evincing very great learning, ingenuity, and research. His present object would not interfere with their labours.—He said that if the costs of law were taken as the criterion, England must be considered as a very poor country. To recover a debt of 600l. or 700l., a man must first spend 60l. or 70l., and after much litigation and many expenses and delays, he frequently found himself out of pocket even when the debtor was solvent, and ultimately paid the demand against him. The number of affidavits of debt for 10l. and upwards in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas for two years, according to a return made in 1817, was 93,000, and of these, one-third were for sums not exceeding 20l.; two-thirds for sums not exceeding 50l.; and five-sixths for sums not exceeding 100l.,—so that far the greatest part of the litigation of the country was for sums not exceeding 100l. He then commented on the expenses and delays of the present system, the natural consequence of which was, that no man in his senses, and acquainted with the proceedings of an English court of justice, would think of suing for any sum under 40l. or 50l., and a wise man would almost rather submit to an extortionate claim than incur the hazard of resisting it. He then spoke of the enormous expenses from the trial of causes at a distance from the residence of the parties, the maintenance of witnesses, frequent appeals, dragging the parties from one part of the country to another, &c. &c. to

remedy which he recommended the revival or improvement of the ancient county courts. He spoke of the good effects of the cheap and convenient administration of justice in the sheriff's courts in Scotland, which were on the same principle, and which were competent to entertain all actions for debt, for damages for assault, criminal conversation, seduction, or slander, together with all criminal prosecutions. He then made some observations on the expense of legal proceedings. When the sum pending in a trial before the Sheriff in Scotland was 12l. and not upwards, the expense of recovery was 10s.; where it was 25l. and not upwards, the expense was 15s. or a little more. When the sum was 100l. and not upwards, the expense did not exceed 20s. This was the estimate in all cases in which there was no litigation; but even where the parties did come to issue with each other, the expense was quite a trifle. On the 12l., a portion, amounting to 5l., might be received, which would reduce the charge of recovery upon the remainder to 5s., that being the whole amount that the party suing would be out of pocket. When the sum rose to 10l., the party would never be more than 10s., or 1s. in the pound, out of pocket; and upon 100l., the expense would not go beyond 20s. We might well envy our Scotch neighbours who had all the benefit of a system like this—a system which gave cheap justice to all classes. Cheap it certainly was, when a man might recover 100l. for 20s., instead, as was the case with us, of being obliged to throw half a hundred pounds away on seeking to secure the remainder. He might ask, then whether it would not be expedient to adopt the county courts of England to the Scotch system? It was altogether an error to suppose that there ought to be an inferior description of justice for inferior suits. It was, however, held by some persons, that when the sum amounted to 100l., there ought to be a superior jurisdiction; but when it was only 2l., 3l., or 5l., it mattered not in what sort of court the suit was instituted, for the individual who presided there might be called a Judge, an Assessor, or a Commissioner of the Court of Requests. It was equally held to be a matter of indifference whether that individual afforded a remedy or not, provided the sum was small. No principle could be more erroneous than this. He could never agree to such a proposition, for nothing could be more crude, or more at variance with the first principles of justice, than a distinction between large and small sums, where the question was as to the mode of recovering them. The forty shillings for which a man sued was of infinitely more consequence to him, so far as the question of justice was concerned, than the importance of which this sum was the measure. In explaining his views with respect to local courts, he said he would appoint a local Judge in every county, whose judgment should be final in debts under 10l., and subject to an appeal to the Judge of assize, or to the courts in London, for debts above that sum. The jurisdiction of the local Judge might be limited to the sum of 100l. in point of value, but not limited as to the nature of the causes brought before him, with the exception of questions involving the rights of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold. The Judge might also decide as an arbitrator in cases where neither party objected to his doing so. He should hold his sittings once a month for ten months in the year at least, six times in the principal town in the county, and twice in each of the two principal villages, so as to carry justice to the doors of individuals, and enable the most distant to have justice twice a year nearer home. A salary of 1500l. a year would not be too much for such a Judge, and the whole expense attending the local courts would be between 120,000l. and 130,000l. a year—a sum which would surely not be too great for that inestimable benefit, the cheap and effectual administration of justice. By empowering the local Judge to act as an arbitrator, they would prevent a great deal of litigation. In concluding his address, Mr. Brougham indignantly repelled the slanders brought against him of fickleness, or insincerity, in the cause of reform, and stated that these slanders had been most virulently against him at the very time when he had been offered, and had refused, the very highest judicial situation in the gift of his Sovereign. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to establish local judicatures in certain districts in England.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Peel, approved of the introduction of the bill, though they objected to some of its details.—Lord Althorpe and Mr. O'Connell expressed themselves strongly in favour of the motion. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.