from the House of Assembly, whose peculiar and exclusive province it is to originate all matters of this kind, and with which we have nothing whatever to do, unless sent up for our revision.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—I really cannot think the hon. member is serious, for there can be no doubt there are occasions when it is not only our right, but our duty to state our opinions on matters of policy. I cannot view that this is an invasion of the privileges of the other House. His Excellency himself has not considered it so,—his Executive Council did not consider it so; and although I am not one of his Excellency's political advisers, yet I cannot consent so to narrow the privileges of this House that we cannot express our opinions.

His Honor the President.—I believe that it is the Speech of the Executive Government, and that this clause has been introduced into that part of the Speech for the very purpose of testing what the opinions of this House are; and I will, therefore, support the Address in answer to it just as it is before us in the draft. Any one, and all of us, have a perfect right to express our opinions. And in reference to that part of his Excellency's Speech, wherein he reviews the financial state of the country, now and for some years back, every one must admit that the Island is in a very prosperous state, and should be very thankful for it. This prosperity, however, arises not merely from the introduction of Responsible Government, but should alsc be attributed to Divine Providence. If we were to look abroad, and were to find that the rest of the world was not so highly favored as we have been, then there might be some good grounds for supposing that a particular form of Government and unusually wise legislation were in no small degree the cause of such unwonted prosperity. When, on the other hand, we see that this prosperity is confined to no particular country or spot of earth, but that it extends throughout the world, in consequence of the discovery and development of the Australian and Californian gold fields,—the additional outlets for commerce and manufactures,—and the great increase of shipping thereby called into requisition, necessarily also raising the price both of lumber and of vessels to a degree altogether unprecedented;—all these, I say, and not a mere form of Government, are the real causes of the improved condition of the country. I do not, however, by any means wish to convey the idea that our Executive Government have taken to themselves, or wish to take, the full credit of our prosperity. But I will admit this, that from the guarded manner in which the Public Accounts are now kept, and the system of auditing them now practised, there is less chance of the revenue being squandered than there was formerly; and that since the introduction of Responsible Government not a single officer under it has been charged with defalcation, is also to the credit of the Government. But if, unfortunately, an attempt be made to excuse those accepting salaried offices from being sent back again to their constituencies, we shall be going in the wrong direction, and returning to our former state of injudicious irresponsibility. These being the views I entertain, I will support the Address as laid before your Honors.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley.—I shall only make one or two observations at this stage of the proceedings for it is necessary we should understand one another. I must say Sir, that I am enough of an Englishman to prefer the form of Government that obtains in England, to that which prevails either in America or elsewhere. The Responsible form of Government lately established in this Colony, will I think, after a little more experience, answer all our purposes, but the fact is, we have not yet had sufficient experience to justify our making any changes: I should however like to see the word "sufficient" substituted in the place of "good" cause, and then that part of the clause will read thus "believing that there exists no sufficient cause to seek for any change in the existing system of Government."

The hon. Mr. Rice—I advocated Responsible Government when it was first talked of, I approve of it still, and from its introduction to the present moment nothing has ever fallen from my lips in any way opposed to, or subversive of it, nor shall I seek to change it now.

The hon. Mr. Hensley.—It is the proper time now to give our opinions, and it would be wrong to neglect the opportunity we now have of stating them.

The hon. Mr. Holl.—Am I to understand that we have arrived at perfection, and that it is the only form of Government that shall ever exist in this Island? I reiterate, when a Bill comes before us wherein a change in the form is contemplated, then will be the proper time to come forward to deliver our opinions, and considering as I do that this Branch has not the power of originating any such Bill, I maintain that it is an improper interference with the other branch of the Legislature and it was this conviction, that induced me to propose the rest of the paragraph as entirely irrelevant.

His Honor the President.—As the Executive Govenment has brought it here, and brought it too, for the very purpose of calling forth an expression of our opinions with regard to Responsible Government, we should give them. It is not a question of privilege at all.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley.—I think we should also change the words in the address "we are thoroughly persuaded" to "we are of opinion" that the Statute which obliges members of the Assembly on accepting Salaried offices to present themselves before their constituents for re-election amply provides for and protects the interests of the people under such circumstances."

This amendment was agreed to.

3d Clause —Legislative Councillors accepting offices of emolument was agreed to.

The hon. Mr. Hensley.—There is another verbal amendment, which I would suggest—in the address it is stated we would view any proposition to prevent our holding or participating in such offices as an invasion of our "Rights." I think the word "claims" would be a more suitable one.

This amendment was also agreed to.

4th Clause.—Responsible or Departmental Government.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—A great many people in the Country tell us they are all for Responsible Government but not departmental Government—There appears to be a difference of opinion in the definition of Responsible Government—one party maintaining that it was intended and required that the Attorney General should be a Member of the lower House and another that he should not, and that if he was a member of the Legislature and advocated the policy of the Executive, that that was quite sufficient—my opinion is, that there should be no indistinctness or confusion of ideas as to what the term Responsible Government implied.

His Honor the President.—We have already given our opinion as to this clause, viz. that members are to go to their Constituencies when they accept offices of emolument.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley moved the word "Departmental" be struck out.

The Hon. Mr. Holl.—An inference may be drawn from the wording of the paragraph that the blessings we enjoy and the improvement of the Country may be referred to the form of Government we are under, but as I have been anticipated in the remarks I intended to make on that point, I need not now bring them forward. His Excellency in his Speech does not attribute our prosperity to any such cause but to Divine Providence. The present Government it so happened, came into power at a peculiarly fortunate time, and the real fact of the matter is, our financial improvement has been the effects of the Gold from Australia and other parts—the far greater amount of Shipping now required, necessitating more remunerative prices to all in any way engaged in that business, and a variety of other causes, not necessary more particularly to allude to, but to attribute the happy change the public accounts exhibit to the form of Government is perfectly ridiculous and I think that all that part of the address should be struck out—But while I have a great pleasure in recording my opinion that the people are well entitled to all the benefits of self-Government, why need we in our answer to the Speech of his Excellency go beyond the words of that Speech? I therefore propose the following amendment.

"During the three years alluded to by your Excellency, in which what is termed Responsible Government has been in practice in this Colony, ample evidence has been afforded by the prosperity, tranquillity and contentedness, of the people, that they are well entitled to the concession then made."

His Honor the President.—I have already stated my opinion that our prosperity is not the result of any particular form of Government, but from various other causes.

The Hon. Mr. M'Donald.—It is certainly quite amusing to me to see the Government take credit to themselves for such a state of things. No sane man can come to any such conclusion.

His Honor the President.—His Excellency has not said so in his opening Speech.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—Nor is it assumed either in the Address or the Speech.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley.—It has been our custom to keep as closely to the Speech as possible, and if you had taken up the Speech simply as it stands there would have been no difficulty in coming to an agreement.

The Hon. Mr. Holl.—I insist that the Committee who prepared the address have travelled out of the Record, for it is not only unnecessary but wrong to introduce, as within a parenthesis that which has nothing to do with it. I shall press my amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—My opinion is, that that if you were to seek from the Imperial Government, a form of Government different from what you now enjoy, the Colonial Minister would not sanction it, at least I do not think it could be done without an act of the Imperial Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Holl.—The Executive Government, for His Excellency's Speech, I consider the Speech of the Executive, have said "If, however, they now seek for changes in the Constitution, I hope they will be such as may contribnte to the welfare of the communitry at large." You may ask for it, it is said by his Honor, but you will not get it. If I am to take his Honor's words as a general opinion, I think a more arbitrary system could not exist under the sun. "You are not likely to get it," is a most extraordinary reply, and that a Government should come forward and say, you shall not have it.

His Honor the President.—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Swabey) is not a member of the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—What I said was this, that I did not see any necessity for it.

The Hon. Mr. Holl.—Does the hon. gentleman (Mr. Swabey), mean to say that no change is ever to be made in the system of Government which now prevails? Does he think that any Colonial Minister would resist a change which may be deemed necessary, when sought for by an expression of public opinion, in a becoming and constitutional manner? I cannot believe it—the system of Responsible Government, which now prevails in this Colony having been granted, the public voice must be heard in all cases, wherein the pnblic welfare is involved and the remedy suggested is not inconsistent with constitutional rights. I entertain no fear as to the result, when reasonable grounds are given by a constitutional expression of public opinion forchanges which may considered necessary in order to carry out more effectually, the principles of the constitution under which we live.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—It must occur to your Honors that the words "unless for very cogent reasons would deem it expedient," &c., are inserted—now, I think, the words of the answer are entirely the same. All that is in the answer, is neither more nor less than that it would be scarcely possible to get the Colonial Minister to consent to narrow the principles of Self Government.

On a Division on the Hon. Mr. Holl's amendment the contents were—The Hons. M'Donald Holl and Hensley.

The question on the Hon. Mr. Holl's amendment having been put it was lost, that Hon. gentleman and the Hons. M'Donald and Hensley only voting for it,

5th Clause—Education.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley.—The only alteration in this clause that I think necessary is, the words "celebrated school" instead of "best school"—the passage would then read "we are happy to find that the Government has secured the services of an efficient Inspector trained in a celebrated school for obtaining the necessary qualifications for the task."

The amendment was agreed to.

6th Clause—Fishery Reserves.

The address having stated "that of many questions of long standing which divided the public mind none remained to agitate the Colony except the precise nature of the rights of the Crown and the public over the Fishery Reserves" it was proposed but not adopted, to insert the word "land owners" instead of public—on this clause.

The Hon. Mr. M'Donald said I would rather see "tenants and small proprietors" mentioned. It is well known that all the front lands have been either sold or let in perpetuity many years ago to the present occupiers, and whose interests will be more affected and disturbed than the proprietors, even should the tenants by any enactment that may be passed be thereby enabled to avoid the payment of their rents—The small freeholders and the tenantry will, there can be no manner of doubt, the parties who will be the principal sufferers not the landlords. The 7 or 10 acres of which they may be deprived will in all probability, after the lapse of a very few years, be of far more value, and command a higher price than the whole of their farms would now realize.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey.—In the opening of the debate, I expressed my opinion, that the wiser course as regards these Reserves, is to leave them, as I have little doubt they will be left, to the decision of legal tribunals.

In place of the word "public" the words "the different classes of the public" were substituted—and the clause agreed to—after a few slight and unimportant verbal alterations in the subsequent part of the Address were made, it was reported, agreed to, with certain amendments, and then ordered to be engrossed as amended.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, February 13.

House in Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session:

Mr. Wightman in the Chair.

(Debate continued from Haszard's Gazette, No. 113.)

Hon. Mr. Whelan ridiculed what he styled the hon. member's (Mr.Maceachen's) *narrative* of his conversation with the Hon. Mr. Beaton and Mr. Campion and his electioneering tour: and, with reference to his (Mr. McE's) direct denial of the truth of what had been asserted by him, (Hon. Mr. W.) respecting what had passed in conversation between them (Hon. Mr. W. and Mr. McE.) he observed the hon. member was, perhaps, entitled to his forbearance when it was remembered that he had not yet been initiated in the courtesies of parliament, or, it might be, even of those of polished society.

Hon. Mr. Palmer rose for the purpose of preventing unseemly and unparliamentary altercation. Each of the hon. members had made his statements; and the statement of each would go forth to the public, with whom it rested to decide—according to their knowledge of the fact and estimation in which they held the word and character of each,—whose statement was most entitled to credit.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—As to the estimation in which the hon. member, Mr. McEachen's character was now held by his constituents, a reference to the Address lately presented, by them, to himself and his colleague would afford very full and conclusive evidence. It was, certainly, a most unmistakeable certificate of character. If it did not set forth the opinions of the majority of the hon. member's, constituents, why had not a counter Address been got up? [The Hon. Mr. Whelan then sat down amidst loud cries of "*Order! Order!*"

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—The accusations, preferred against two hon. members of the House, had been patiently listened to; and, to the reply made, by one of those hon. members, to the charge brought against himself, had also been conceded a patientand attentive hearing, to which, in truth, it was well entitled, for it had been made in a clear; succinct, calm, and gentlemanly manner. The statements of both hon. members would, as he had before said, go forth to the public; and it was for the country, as well as the House, to decide which was the best entitled to credence. The course pursued by the hon. member who had reported the Address was an unusual, and, he might say, a rather irregular one. The proper as well as usual course would have been to have moved that the Address be read, and, then, that it be considered, paragraph by paragraph On the contrary, the hon. member's mode of opening the debate, more resembled the course usnally pursued by a new party on coming into power, who, at such a time, generally gave a detail of the measures which they purposed to bring forward—stating what changes, if any, they intended to effect, and how they meant to accomplish them. If the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) and his colleagues should follow up the course which he had commenced, it would certaily be very trying to the majority of the House and the people, and even more so, he should think, to the Reporter. What had drawn forth the hon. member to so great a length, at the very outset, must be mere imagination, set at work by his dread of the accusations which he thought would be made against the Government and their supporters in the Legislature. He (Hon. Mr. W.) had said that it was the determination of the majority to negative every thing which the minority might propose. [Hon. Mr. Whelan. No! I said I knew they would negative every paragraph of the Address now before the House in the Committee.] Hon. Mr Palmer resumed. Well, that was likely enough. The hon. member had certainiy good right to suppose that such would be the fate of the Address, prepared by himself and his party: but it would have looked much better—it would, at least, have looked something like modesty, had it been left for any other, than one of the government party themselves, to eulogize the Speech. But, perhaps, after all it was only natural for the hon. member to consider the Speech one of the most statesman-like that had ever been delivered; for it was not at all improbable that he had had a hand in it. Still however he (the Hon. Mr. Palmer) thought the hon. member,—whatever share he might have had in the preparing of the Speech, or how great soever his admiration of it,—ought to have waited to hear what objections could be made to it, before pronouncing an eulogy upon it, or even undertaking to defend it. He, however, seemed to have thought that it would be best to forestall objections; and that what he had to advance in its favor, would, by anticipatory expression, have more weight than if called forth in reply. The Speech, however, notwithstanding the high eulogiums which had been passed upon it, appeared, to him, to be the very reverse of a statesman-like production. In statesman-like views and characteristics, it was certainly very much inferior to similar productions in other British Colonies. It was, in fact, ill-framed, and would have been no credit to any Administration, although, perhaps, quite as good as could possibly, under existing circumstances, have been expected from such advisers as His Excellency had the misfortune to be surrounded by. Upon them, in reality, and not upon His Excellency, did it reflect discredit; for they were to be accounted its real authors. In the first place, with respect to the Requisition, addressed to His Excellency by fourteen of the gentleman who had been duly chosen by the people to represent them in the Assembly, the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) characterized it as dictatorial, indecorous, and unconstitutional, because the gentlemen who signed it had not been sworn in members of the Assembly. He (Hon. Mr. P.) could not, however, perceive what great offence those fourteen gentlemen had been guilty of in putting upon record their sentiments touching a proceeding, the adoption of which, by His Excellency, would, in their opinion, have had a desirable and satisfactory issue. Those gentlemen were very far from arrogating to themselves a right to dictate to His Excellency. They merely presumed that they were—as he (Hon. Mr. P.) fully believed they were—privileged to offer a suggestion to His Excellency, and most respectfully to lay before him their own opinion concerning an important question, and what they were fully warranted in believing were the opinions and desire of the majority of the people, concerning it also. In the conduct of those fourteen gentlemen, touching the Requesition, he could see nothing that was in any way dictatorial, indecorous, or unconstitutional, nor could he see why His Excellency had been advised to quarrel with them on account of it. Any reference to the Requisition, in the Speech, was, in his opinion, entirely out of place, and uncalled for. The Requisition had been previously disposed of by His Excellency's reply to the Requisitionists, and there was not the slightest necessity for bringing it before the Assembly in the Speech. It was, perhaps, of importance to His Excellency to know what were the opinions, on a certain important question, of a majority of those who were to constitute the Assembly; at least they who signed the Requisition thought so; and it was accordingly presented to His Excellency. The opinion of His Excellency was, however, at variance with that of the Requisitionists; consequently, he did not comply with the Requisition. The Requisitionists were probably disappointed in His Excellency's reply; but they did not then, nor do they now intend to quarrel with him on account of it. The Requisition having been so finally disposed of, he (Hon. Mr. P.) thought it very unstatesman-like to advert to it in the Speech. With reference to it, however, His Excellency, it seemed had been advised to say, in the Speech, "I did not think it expedient to accede to that request, because it occurred to me, that such a departure from the usual course, would have been construed into an admission, on my part, that evils had arisen, demanding an immediate change, for one of your own statutes, passsed some years ago, is in force, (as it was at the time of the election,) defining what are Departmental Offices, and it provides, "that any member of the Assembly who shall accept of any such office of profit or emolument, shall be incapable of taking or holding his seat in the General Assembly of this Island, unless re-elected after his acceptance thereof." That Act, said the Hon. and learned member, was pased in 1848, more than two or three years before the system was introduced, to which, in the Speech, it was attempted to make it apply. The Act does not, in fact, state what are to be considered Departmental Offices. It merely sets forth what are to be considered offices of emolument, by the acceptance of which members of the Assembly would vacate their seats. It had nothing whatever to do with Responsible Government. How could it? for it was passed by a party, (then having a majority in the Assembly) who were opposed to the establishment of what has since been called Responsible Government. The excuse for not acceding to the request of the Requisitionists, put into His Excellency's mouth, by his constitutional advisers, was, therefore, clearly attributable to their ignorance of the Act. It would, certainly, have been much better,—if at all allowable to advert to the Requisition,—to say that His Excellency chose to exercise his prerogative concerning the convening of the Legislature. In that there would have been something dignified at least. Again, the allusion, in the Speech, to the Sheriff's Return to the Writ of Election for the First District of Queen's County, was any thing but statesman-like. It was, in fact, such an allusion as would neither be made, nor be dictated by a statesman; and it had, evidently, been suggested, by persons, ignorant of the Constitution, to serve a party purpose. He would defy the Government and their supporters, to find in any Governor's Speech, in all the Colonies, a precedent for such an allusion. If one, however, could be found, it would, he hoped, be regarded by the Assembly, as a precedent not to be followed, but to be condemned. It lay not with a Governor to interfere, in any way, with reference to contested elections, the power of deciding, concerning them residing wholly in the Assembly. Indeed no Governor would presume to interfere in any matter relating to them, unless ill—nay, he would say corruptly advised. His Excellency's advisers had, however, ventured so far in so unconstitutional a course, for the promotion of party purposes, that, not only had they, as it appeared, advised the highly improper allusion to the said Return, in the Speech, but they had, further, attempted, through the motion made on Thursday, by the Hon. Col. Secretary, as a member of the Government, concerning that Return, to force the Assembly into a compliance with the unconstitutional interference of the Crown with their privileges. That motion, proceeding as it did from a member of the Government, and that member the Colonial Secretary, could be regarded in no other light than that of a Message from His Excellency. In fact, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, had told the House that he presented the Return in his capacity of a member of the Government; and thus he gave to his motion the full effect and character of a Message from the Crown. If he or his hon. colleague, (Mr Longworth,) had occupied such a position as that of the Hon. Mr. Coles, would such a course have been pursued by the Government with respect to the Return of the Writ? He might safely say it would not. And see, continued the hon. and learned member, to how great danger such proceedings, on the part of Government, might expose the rights and liberties of the people, and the privileges of the Assembly. Suppose four or five elections to be disputed, and that the Government were to adopt, with reference to those disputed elections, such a course as that which was attempted through the motion of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, on Thursday, and that they (the Government) had such power in the Assembly as, thereby, to give effect to "the motion, or "Message," and get into the Assembly those who were pledged to support them—could any proceedings be more dangerous to the rights of the people, or more subversive of the privileges of parliament? The Government might then say, we will hold by our own decision, which is upheld by that of the House. He said again that that passage of the Speech which alluded to the Return to the Writ for the First District of Queen's County, had been dictated by a corrupt motive. With so black a spot upon it, the Speech, most certainly, could not be accounted a statesman-like document. The attack which had been made by the hon. member for the 2d District of King's County (Mr. Whelan) upon one or two hon. members, who were not quite so flippant as himself, had been well but temperately, replied to, by the hon. member for the First District of the same County. To waste their time and the money of the people in making, or in listening to such tirades was not the duty of hon. members: they had been sent to that House for a very different purpose—to endeavour, by wise and efficient legislation, to promote the best interests of the Colony; and not to enter into personal contests with each other, and to drag before the House and the public every little private conversation, or any private transaction, and to repeat every word which might have been carelessly spoken in the free and unguarded familiarity of social intercourse, for the purpose of damaging each other's private or public character. Such tirades as that to which they had just listened, were highly disreputable to those who indulged in them; and to permit them, was, in truth, derogatory to the character of the Assembly. He hoped that the good sense and honorable feeling of the House would, in future, be manifested in such a way as effectually to discountenance personalities so impertinent. The statements so flippantly put forth for the purpose of damaging the public characters of two honorable members of the House, had, however, been fully and properly answered by themselves; for both had denied the truth of what had been advanced to their prejudice; and, he thought, that, so far as it concerned those two hon. members themselves, their own positive denial of the truth of what had been alleged against them, would be quite sufficient to exculpate them in the minds of the public. The hon. and learned member then proceeded to say, that he would not follow the hon. member for the 2d District of King's County througout his long and laboured eulogium of the acts of the Government and their supporters; nor was it necessary he should do so; for the result of the late election indicated, with sufficient distinctness, how low they had fallen in the estimation of the people whom they had deceived. The hon. member had, indeed, betrayed the most striking symptoms of alarm; all no doubt occasioned by the Memorial which, proceeding from a majority of the people's representatives, had evidently, been so distasteful to him, the Government, and their party. No wonder, indeed, that he and they were alarmed when they looked upon their shrunk dimensions in the House,—particularly, himself: for, to the loss of their majority, would soon be added the still greater loss to himself of an appointment worth £700 or £800 a year. As respected what he (Hon. Mr. Whelan) conjectured might be the measures of the majority, on their accession to power, he had been rather premature in his strictures—he had leaped before he got to the stile. Through his long eulogy upon the Education Act, he (Hon. Mr. Palmer) would not follow him then. He was very far from undervaluing education, or seeking to throw discredit upon endeavours to bestow a right education, by proper means, upon the whole body of the rising generation. But the present Education Act was not by any means perfect; and, short as the time was during which it had been in operation, experience had proved that, in many respects, it was ill-devised for the full attainment of its object. The hon. member for the second District of King's County had told them, as it was also stated in the Speech, that there were 110 schools existing under the Act. It ought rather to have been said "on record;" and a distinction made between those in due operation, and those merely on record. The defects of the Act would, however, he believed, be taken into consideration by the House some time in the course of the Session, with a view to their rectification. As to the flourish about the diminution of the Public Debt and so forth, it would he had no doubt be sufficiently answered when that paragraph of the Speech containing the financial statement should come to be considered. As to the increased prosperity of the Colony, the rise in the prices of agricultural produce, the stimulus given to ship-building the advance in labourers' wages, and all other attendant advantages, —if the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) and the other eulogists of the Government and their measures who had worn the subject thread-bare, were to be believed—all these were attributable solely to the superior wisdom and ability with which legislation and public business had been conducted since the accession of their party to power. If they spoke the truth, favorable seasons, abundant crops, the surprising discoveries of gold in Geelong and California, the consequent increased commercial activity throughout the world, and the unprecedented demand for and price of ships, might all be attributed to the operation of the statesman-like views of the Government and their party, and the wisdom and success with which they had conducted the affairs of this Colony, since they were entrusted to their management. The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded by saying, he would reserve any further observations which he might have to make until the several paragraphs or topics of the Address to which they might most directly apply, should come under the consideration of the Committee.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

NOTICES IN THE ORDER BOOK.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Goff gives notice that he will, on an early day, move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to Distress for Rent, and to regulate the practice of the Supreme Court in cases of Replevin."

Monday, Feb. 15,

Mr. Beer gives notice that he will, at an early day, move for a Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of getting a Survey made of the land between Tracadie Harbour and the waters of the Hillsborough River, and to enquire into the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal thereon, and also the probable expense thereof.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Warburton will move for leave to bring in a Bill to construct a Rail Road from Green's Shore to Richmond Bay.

Mr. Warburton will, during the present session, move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Electors to vote by Ballot.

He will also move, when the House is in Committee of Supply, for a sum sufficient to pay Schoolmasters, (who have not passed the Board of Education,) and who may be chosen by the Inhabitants of any District, the sum of £60 each; and, likewise, a sum sufficient to pay Masters who taught Schools, previous to having passed the Board, the full amount allowed to Licensed Teachers.

Mr. Wightman will move for leave, at an early day, to present a Petition of Capt. Kemp and Andrew O'Connors, accompanied with the necessary documents, to obtain the Bounty allowed by law, on a Fishing Voyage, the Vessel having been reported six days before the period of time required, expired. Owing to the objection, the Council refused to order the payment of Bounty.

Mr. Davies gives notice that he will, at an early day, move for a Committee, empowered to wait upon His Excellency requesting he may be pleased to lay before the House, Sir Donald Campbell's Despatch which accompanied the Constitution prepared by his Government, curtailing the elective franchise to Freeholders and Tenants not less than twenty years in occupation holding improvements to the value of £300 Stg. and upwards, also the Constitution and Draft of the Bill to be passed by the Imperial Parliament; and Earl Gray's reply thereto.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Beer gives notice that he will, with permission, introduce a Bill to authorise the employment of two small Steamboats: one for the purpose of running, each day, while the navigation remains open, from Bonshaw Bridge, or near by, to Charlottetown, and return the same day: the other to run from Mount Stewart Bridge to Chartottetown, and return same day.

Mr. Goff gives notice that he will, at an early day, move that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting his Excellency to com-