the other. When a man meets a beggar, or a person rhyming over a catalogue of misfortunes, he at a loss what to do, to withhold from the needy he would hold himself culpable, to give to the person who would go the next moment to the grog shop, and sport over having duped a man by fabrications, he would conclude, that he was encouraging vice of every colour and character. Under such circumstances, I think it is the duty of the Legislature, to interfere, and to grant the people of this Island the privileges of a poor law, as in the neighbouring Colonies.

A. S.

Legislative Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FEB. 18, 1852.

Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Pope, informing the Council, that the Assembly had resolved on sending an Address to Her Majesty on matters relating to the Post Office Department; that it had appointed a Committee to draw up said Address, and desired the Council to concur in the object of the resolution presented, and the appointment of a Committee to aid in preparing a joint Address.

On reading the resolution at the table, Hon. Mr. HENSLEY would like to know on what ground the joint address was required? The matter came before this House "in such a questionable shape," that he should like to ascertain its nature, otherwise it would be assenting to the appointment of a Committee without a definite object.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, on the part of the Council, retired to ascertain the requisition of the proposed address, and on returning reported—that Her Majesty's Government had been pleased to allow the Governments of Bermuda and Newfoundland, equivalents for the expense they had incurred in conveying the British mails to and from Halifax—that the Government of this Island were at the cost of the British Mails to and from Nova Scotia and the object of the proposed joint address was, to pray Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct, that an equivalent be allowed to this Colony, similar to that enjoyed by the aforesaid Colonies, for similar services performed.

The report being read, Hon. Attorney General moved, that a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the Assembly in preparing said joint Address; a Committee consisting of the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Messrs. Hensley and Haythorne, was therefore selected.

MONDAY, March 1.

Hon. Mr. HOLL moved the third reading of Bill relating to incorporate bodies; this accomplished, his Honor moved that said Bill do pass, which was agreed to.

Message from House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Coles, announcing that that body had passed the following Bills—To authorise the Royal Agricultural Society to export the Blood Horse Saladin—to secure Compensation to Tenants in P. E. Island and to prevent Accidents by Fire; to all of which the concurrence of the Council is desired—these Bills were severally read.

Hon. Mr. HOLL, then moved, that the Bill to incorporate the people in P. E. Island, called Bible Christians, be committed to a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to, and his Honor called to the chair; after some little progress was made, a Message was announced from the House of Assembly, when the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Message by Mr. M'Aulay intimating that the Assembly had passed a Bill, to prohibit Swine and Geese from running at all seasons; and Horses at certain seasons of the year, in the squares and streets of Georgetown, in which the Council was requested to concur. Bill read.

The Bill to incorporate the Bible Christians, was again taken up by the whole House, and progressed in with little comment till the clause authorising the trustees of that body, to elect persons, to fill vacancies in the trusteeship required by the act of incorporation, when

Hon. Mr. SWABEY demurred to the passing of the clause in its present shape, stating if the House pass this clause, it will be in opposition to all the modern improvements in legislation: the close borough system of England had, as is well known, long since been exploded; yet the power sought by this clause, was similar to that in the old system, and appeared designed to make a *family perpetuation of the office of trustee*; the House, therefore, in his opinion, would be going out of its way, if the clause were sanctioned; acts of incorporation, were designed to confer *benefits* on the parties requesting them; consequently, should contain no powers that might be used to cause injury.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought, as it was considered necessary when roads were about to be shut, that notice thereof should be properly published, so that all parties concerned therein should have a knowledge of what was sought, it would therefore be equally advisable that all requests made for Acts of incorporation should be published, so that all the members of the several societies applying might know the powers sought for in these Acts, he could not believe that one half the persons for whom they were now legislating, knew what power was asked for in this clause, on which he looked with considerable suspicion in the absence of all information from the greatest portion of the body of Bible Christians, as to whether they desired this clause.

(It was here announced that a petition had accompanied the Bill which on being brought to the table presented only six names, five of which were those inserted in the Act, as the leading men of the Society), he was not inclined to sanction the clause, without having more information on it; as it stood before the House, the clause ought to be amended.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY considered the remarks of his hon. friend very judicious, especially with respect to publishing the contents of Acts of incorporation, the mass of any society seeking such a measure, should be apprised of all the powers of that measure before they get into operation.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL wished to give this sect as much encouragement as possible, as he believed that, with a very few exceptions, they were a very worthy people, yet he thought the power of selecting trustees should be vested in the members of the society.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL stated, that the clause was in accordance with the working of the system of this body of christians and what was intimated to him to have passed; if it was their Honors pleasure to amend the clause, of course, he must submit, but it ought to be borne in mind, that as the society was scattered very much over the Island, any amendment sought to be made, should be such as would inconvenience the members of that Society as little as possible.

His Honor the PRESIDENT then suggested: the following that vacancies in the trusteeship of the society of people called Bible Christians, shall be filled from among the male members of said Society, not under the age of 21 years; by voting either in person or by proxy, in writing, as may be deemed advisable by any bye-law of the Act of incorporation.

This and two or three other amendments, were adopted, the House resumed—and the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the Bill to establish a Savings' Bank be read a second time, this being done, his Honor then moved that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, which was agreed to, with his Honor in the chair. On the clause, to appoint certain Directors to the Bank, of whom the Treasurer for the time being shall be one—being read.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought that part of the clause should be struck out, for if the Executive was to have the Bank under its immediate inspection and control, there would be no necessity for Directors, and it would be next to absurd to appoint men to office, when there was nothing for them to do.

After a little conversation on the matter, it was thought proper to have the Colonial Treasurer named as the Director. when the blank, relating to the interest to be allowed to depositers, came under discussion:

Hon. Mr. HOLL felt satisfied that the highest, if not a higher than the usual rate of interest, should be offered in the outset, to induce persons to deposit their savings, and as the institution was designed to a public benefit, the Government should not be afraid to be a little out of pocket by it, for the sake of getting it established, and passed in proper order, so as to have its benefits felt, then if it should be deemed necessary to reduce the rate of interest, he thought it might safely be done, because if the business of the Bank increased, so much as to oblige the Treasurer to employ another clerk, he conceived this would be a good and sufficient reason to ask for a reduction of the interest.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY remarked, that when it was borne in mind, that a person depositing so small a sum as twenty shillings, commenced draining interest which could not be done any where else; it was a great consideration why a smaller than the ordinary interest should be paid by the Bank, and he thought the blank might be filled with 4½ per cent.

Hon. Mr. HOLL thought, as the Government was paying 5 per cent. on account of the debentures, it would not be fair to offer depositors in the Bank a less rate than this, and he should therefore move the blank be filled with the word five, which was agreed to.

House resumed and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment, and passed to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY moved the second reading of the Bill to authorise the Royal Agricultural Society to export the horse Saladin from this Island.

Hon. Mr. RICE. I have no objection to the Bill being read, but cannot see any necessity that the Society had to ask for the Bill, and now they have obtained it, I do not know how they will be able to export the horse without first complying with my proposition, which was this:—the Society should give me 75*l* currency for the horse, and make up their minds by a certain time, if they did not do so by the specified time, they could not blame me if, I should alter my price for the horse; now, instead of agreeing to my proposal, they have obtained this Bill authorising them to export the horse.

The Bill was then read, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY 17.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO REPORT ON EDUCATION.

(*Continued.*)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

Mr. THORNTON. He knew that the additional land-tax would fall heavily upon many the first year; and, with respect to any general tax, it was, perhaps, impossible so to legislate, at any time, that it should not be oppressively felt by some individuals. That consideration, however, ought not to be allowed to weigh so far with the House, as to induce them to abandon the imposition of a tax, when it was quite evident, to every reasoning mind, that the benefits which would result from the application of it, would be such, as, beyond all proportion, to overbalance, even with respect to those who were the least able to pay it, any hardship or inconvenience which the levying of it might, at first, occasion to them. Where an individual was now compelled to pay 20s. a year for the schooling of one child, or 30s. for that of one and a half—(for in such a way were they now often obliged to subscribe to raise a salary for a teacher)—he might, under the operation of the contemplated scheme, have four, five, or even ten children, if he had so many, educated for the payment of 6s. 8d. or 10s. a year. He knew very well that many, amongst the poorer class of the tenantry, actually dreaded the imposition of any additional land tax, however laudable the intention with which it might be imposed. But, with respect to that at present contemplated for the purposes of education, he was persuaded that, if God should so far favor them, with respect to their crops, as that they should be able to pay it, without difficulty, the first year, they would clearly perceive that the benefits to themselves, arising from the payment of 10s. in that way, were much the same, as if ten times the amount had been put into their pockets in return for it. It might be true, as the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) had said, that many of them were not able, and, what was more, not willing to pay their rents; but when they should once be convinced of the benefits arising to themselves from the new system of education, few, indeed, among them, he was persuaded, would be found to object to the payment of the very moderate land assessment necessary for its support. The expense of such a system could not, possibly, appear otherwise than light to a man with a family of six or eight children, when he could have them all educated at the rate of six bushels of oats per annum. He fully approved of the general principles of the measure—the details would be considered when they came to deal with it in the shape of a Bill—and he considered it the only cheap practicable mode of providing good school education for all the children in the Colony. The mode suggested by the Temperance Petitioners of Lot 18, appeared to him to be quite impossible, even should the Legislature, with a view to its adoption, agree to increase the duties upon those articles of luxury from the use of which they (the petitioners) themselves refrain. It would require not £10,000, but £20,000 a year for its support: and it was quite evident that such an expenditure for one service only could not be borne by the resources of the Colony. He perfectly agreed with those petitioners, however, with respect to the propriety of raising the salaries of Teachers much beyond their present amount, in order that the services of truly efficient and estimable men, in that most honorable, but most laborious vocation, might be secured to the country, could the means necessary for the increase be provided; for, in his estimation of the character and services of well educated, and, in other respects, duly qualified and respectable teachers, he went beyond the hon. member for Belfast, (Mr. Douse.) That hon. member had said, that such teachers ought to rank next to clergymen; but he (Mr. Thornton) thought they ought to rank before them; for, to them, in an especial manner, belonged the all-important duty of forming the manners, regulating the dispositions, moulding the will, and cultivating the minds of the young; and—as the boy was father to the man—just such men would they generally prove in after-life, as their early training had qualified them to become. The services then of the best teachers could not easily be overvalued, and not only should they be treated with respectful consideration, but, wherever it could be accomplished, they ought to be liberally remunerated.

The Hon. the SPEAKER, in reply to the observations of one or two hon. members, relative to the suggestions, respecting an increase of the duties on certain articles of luxury, with a view to the increase of the Government allowances to teachers, contained in a Petition from Lot 18, remarked that the petitioners had not, as had been erroneously supposed, made those suggestions, because they made no use of the articles of luxury on which they had indicated that they thought the duties might be increased for the furtherance of education. On the contrary, there were two or three distilleries within the township; and, as to broad-cloth, he believed, it was as much worn by the inhabitants of that township, as by those of any other in the Island. The petitioners proposed, that the sum of £30 should be the Government annual allowance to a common school teacher; and he could not see why that proposal should be considered as a thing impracticable, by those who had it in contemplation to pay such a teacher a salary of £45 a year out of the Treasury. Attempts had been made to throw ridicule upon the petitioners and their suggestions: but such attempts were unjustifiable. The petitioners had come forward respectfully to state their views to the House, concerning a most important public question, as they had a right to do; and they were justly entitled to a hearing. They were satisfied—he did not say he was so—that the amount necessary for the support of the contemplated system of education could not be raised in the way proposed; and being of opinion, that they had discovered a more feasible mode of attaining the same end, they had respectfully submitted it for the consideration of the House. He was pretty well acquainted with the state of education in the Colony, and how far the people were able to contribute for its support. He knew that, in some School Districts, some individuals paid each £4 or £5 a year for the support of the schools; where others, deriving equal advantages from them, paid only 30s. each. He wished to see the Proprietors taxed, not only for the opening and making of new roads, but for the maintaining of them in good repair. That was a burthen which ought legitimately to fall upon the Proprietors. Let Lord Selkirk reside in London or in France; so long as he had large estates in this Island, from which he derived an income, he ought to be taxed for such a purpose; and not for that only, but every other for which a tax was generally levied. He would rather see £2000 raised in that way, than that the same amount should be taken out of the general revenue. He would have no objections to a Rent-Roll Tax; but he could not think that it would be altogether fair to impose a tax upon the wilderness lands of the Proprietors, from which they derived no profit; and especially for a purpose from which there were none upon such lands to derive benefit. The hon. member then dwelt, for some time, upon the disagreeable and difficult nature of the duties of School Trustees; and, after having expressed his doubts, as to the feasibility of the taxation scheme, concluded by saying, that he could not go against the opinions of his constituents.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26th.

MORNING SITTING.

CROWN LANDS—ACADIAN FRENCH—INDIANS.

House in Committee on the Report concerning Sales of Crown Lands—Mr. Mooney in the Chair.

A pretty long debate ensued, confined chiefly to the points discussed when the Committee heretofore debated, the merits and demerits of which were previously reported in a summary. The Hon. Speaker repeated his arguments in favor of the Acadian French, and moved the following resolution:—"That the Lands on Township No. 15, be put up at 4s. per acre, any Acadian French inhabitants not having any other land in the Colony, nor having ever previously received any deed or grant of Crown Land, having a right preferable to those of any other race, to a Deed of 50 acres of said Township, at the upset price; the same not to be transferable for five years after the date of the Deed from the Government of this Colony to such individual."

Hon. Mr. POPE opposed the principle as of too grasping a nature. He had no objection to the Acadian French or their descendants obtaining prepossession of portions of the land at the upset price, if for the purpose of a *bona fide* settlement.

Hon. Mr. COLES did not see that the Acadian French had more—if so much—claim as the Indians, who, it was well known, were driven about from pillar to post, and have no place to call their own.

Hon. Mr. POPE approved of this proposition, and said there were many situations, on which the Indians could be settled without encroaching upon private property.

Mr THORNTON fully approved of a provision for the Indians; and set forth the reasons, why former attempts had failed.

Mr. DAVIES also approved of providing a home for the Indians; which he thought might be allotted them. He hoped that both the Indians and the Acadians would, at length, find that they were not forgotten.

Mr. PALMER did not altogether approve of the hon. Speaker's proposition in favor of the Acadian French. He thought many others had equal claims, particularly the Indians: in fine, he thought it a reproach to the country, that they had been so long neglected.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, it would not be a matter of great difficulty to give 500 acres of land for the Indians, as there were lands not taken up, now the property of the Government.

Mr. CLARK observed, that it should be borne in mind, that the Acadians had been the first to clear the land from which they were afterwards driven. It should also be remembered, that they were a people fond of locating together. He would be glad also to see the Indians provided with a situation which they could call their own, and no longer obliged to trespass on the whites, as they called them.

Mr. FRASER advocated the setting a price upon the land at which it would be likely to be taken up.

After considerable discussion relative to the future upset prices, the report of the Committee was agreed to, and is as follows:—

"Your Committe to whom was referred the Account Sales of Crown Lands, have to report, that the following is the quantity of land vested in the Government of this Island, on the 31st day of January, 1852;—Township No. 15, 5,243 acres, No. 55, 2,540 acres. Total, 7,783. Princetown Pasture Lots 50, do. Town Lots 467; Georgetown Royalty Pasture Lots 92, Town Lots 132.

Your Committee submit, that the lands which were sold in 1851, amounted in value to £119 0s. 7.d; of which amount only £11 9s. 6d. were paid, and the remaining sum of £107 1s. 1d. became due and payable,—the one-half on the first day of January, 1852, and the other half will be due on the first day of January, 1853; and the amount of expenses attending the said sales after being taxed, was £21 17s.—Your Committee submit, that the mode in which Crown Lands are disposed of at present, seems too expensive and inconvenient; and, therefore, recommend that the Crown Lands on Lot 15, be disposed of at the upset price of four shillings per acre, and that the Government be authorized to dispose of the same, on application to any of the Acadian French, for actual settlement, in tracts of 50 acres at such upset price. And that the lands on Township 55, and likewise the lands in the several Towns and Royalties be disposed of by the Registrar and Keeper of Plans, in Charlottetown by public sale, at the rates hereinafter mentioned, to be paid by three annual instalments:—The first instalment to be paid when the land is sold; preference being always given to any person who may be located or in the actual occupation of any such land, to the extent of not more than 100 acres in one piece. And in case the instalments are not regularly paid, or the whole at the stipulated period, that then the Government shall resume such lands and dispose of the same at public sale as aforesaid; and, after deducting the balance due to the Government, and the expenses attending the same, the residue, if any, to be paid to the person who first applied for the land, and paid part of such purchase money.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the following is a fair upset price, and recommend that the same be adopted, without any charge for conveyance, viz:

Township No. 15, 4s. per acre.
do. " 55, 7s. 6d. per acre.
Princetown Town Lots, £4 per Lot.
do. Pasture " £5 "
Georgetown Town " first class, £10, second, £7.
Georgetown Pasture " " £8, " £6 10s.—3d, £5.

Your Committee recommend, that both on Lot 15 and 55, certain lands should be laid off, and appropriated for ever to the use of the Indians of this Colony, and also such portions of other Crown Lands, where unoccupied, as the Government may consider advisable.

Your Committee on referring to the Petition of the members of the Free Church of Scotland and others, in Georgetown, beg to submit, that as 2 Town Lots were granted to two other denominations in Georgetown, for the purposes of Religion, viz: the Established Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic, your Committee recommend, that said denomination be put upon an equality with the others, and that they receive grants in Georgetown, of Town Lots Nos. 3 & 4, first range, letter F, as prayed for."

AFTERNOON SITTING.

LUNATICS, &c.

Mr. CLARK moved, that the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, relative to the provision for Lunatics, Idiots, &c., be read a third time. The Bill was accordingly read a third time, and passed without amendment.

STATUTE LABOR, 1st ELECTORAL DISTRICT, PRINCE COUNTY.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relative to Statute Labor, so far as regards the 1st Electoral District of Prince County.

Hon. Mr. POPE opposed the motion, on the ground that the whole Bill concerning Statute Labor had been fully gone into by the House in its last Session. The District, observed the hon. member, it is true, seems to the eye to be disproportionably large, but the roads are not. In one township, there is only one road. The loss of the Bill, he (Mr. P.) did not think, would weigh very heavily on the mind of the hon. mover: he would, therefore, move that it be read a second time that day three months.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON was not inclined to give up his Bill so lightly, as to consent to the motion of the hon. Treasurer. It must be clear to all, that as in this District, there are fourteen Townships, while others contain from two only up to nine, the division is not a fair one, particularly if the distance from one extremity to the other, and the having to cross ferries, be taken into consideration. Under these circumstances, it would be only just to agree to the Bill.

Mr. MOONEY hoped the Hon. Treasurer would withdraw his motion. It was a long journey to go over, and if the district were divided into two, it would be at an extra cost of only £10 a year to the Government.

Mr. CLARK considered the district large, and awkward to travel over; but, taking all things into consideration, did not feel inclined to vote for any interference with the question this Session.

Mr. THORNTON hoped the House would not forget the district including the Royalty of Georgetown, if this Bill were entertained. That district was double the extent of the one in question; but he thought the Bill should not be gone into this Session, as there was much to be done by the House.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON reminded hon. members, that it was a very short Bill, and, consequently, would consume but very little time; and, if hon. members would be more punctual in their attendance, and attend to the business of the country, as they ought to do, the time it would occupy would be of little moment. Some said, put it off till next Session. Well, it might not be nearer passing then than now, if the same argument for delay again be used.

Mr. DAVIES saw no necessity for the alteration contemplated by the Bill, particularly when he remembered that when the apportionment of the Districts took place, the House were almost unanimous. He should, therefore, second the motion of the Hon. the Treasurer.

After a few remarks from Mr. LAIRD, in opposition, the House divided on the amendment.

AYES—9
NAYS—3

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. HAVILAND'S Bill on the Law of Evidence was read a third time and passed.

BLOOD HORSE "SALADIN."

Hon. Mr. COLES begged leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the exchange of the Blood Horse "Saladin," for another Horse in New Brunswick. The Bill was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

BILL TO PREVENT THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF SWINE AND GEESE.

Mr. HAVILAND'S Bill to prevent the running at large of Swine and Geese, at all times, and Horses, at certain times, in the streets and squares of Georgetown, was read a second time, and then submitted to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

On the first clause being read, the Hon. Mr. Pope moved an amendment for the extension of the provisions of the Bill to other parts, by leaving out the words "Georgetown," and substituting "the whole Island." The Hon. Treasurer supported his motion by many sound arguments, contending that the frequent disagreements between neighbours, the watching to keep the pigs from injuring the crops; the improved fences required, and the necessity for being continually on the watch, at a time of year too, the most precious of all in this country; not forgetting either, that, if the cost of them in keep during the winter were taken into account, it would be found to be a certain loss.

Mr. PALMER seconded the motion. He had no practical knowledge respecting the subject; but he had been told by those who had; that it was more for the interest of the farmer, in many ways, to confine swine than to allow them to run at large. He was glad to see, that the agriculturists themselves were becoming daily more sensible on the question; for many of them had expressed their wish that he would support a measure of this kind. When the question was last mooted, several hon. members said, the prevention would be a great injury to the settlers in the green woods, and besides that, it was not necessary. On a former occasion, when the subject was discussed, it was urged that when the country was only partially settled, the pigs did no harm in running at large, but received much sustenance, particularly from beech-nuts. But it should be remembered that the latter was not an every year crop, and, that even if the motion of the hon. Treasurer should be successful, it was not likely that the law would be strictly enforced in unsettled parts.

Mr. YEO felt bound to oppose the motion of amendment. It might be very well in towns; but it was very different in the country. In the latter, such a restriction would be ruinous to many poor settlers.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, that to the westward a great number of pigs were kept, which, in the summer and fall, were dependent for food upon the fish along the shores, and particularly in the fall, upon the mast or beech-nuts in the woods; and, if they were to be prevented from so running at large, and seeking their own subsistence, it would be quite impossible for the generality of the settlers in that quarter, and indeed in many other quarters of the Island, to keep pigs at all; and the restriction would consequently operate very injuriously to the interests of all such settlers.

Mr. M'NEILL allowed, that to many it would be a benefit if it could be carried out; but expressed his fears that it would not be so to all. Some few, he said, no doubt would not find it so.

Mr. LAIRD argued to the contrary: Even the few alluded to by the hon. member, he (Mr. Laird) did not doubt, would find it to be an advantage in many respects, if they were compelled to shut up their swine. They might then live in peace with their neighbours, and have more time at their disposal for more profitable employment than looking after their stray swine.

Mr. MOONEY was for waiting a few years longer. Let it first be seen, said the hon. member, whether or not the potato crop could be depended upon. If the time should arrive when they could again depend upon them, there would no longer be occasion to say any thing about beech-nuts, though he admitted he had seen much fine pork produced from that source. At present he did not feel inclined to encroach farther on the liberty of the pigs. Should the potatoes again flourish, he would not say but his opinion might change, for the poor brutes might not then grunt at being shut up.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the time was come to put an end to the nuisance. Some contended that the pigs did no harm if confined on the public roads; but let them visit some parts where the roads were all alive with them, and see the damage they did, and then their opinions would be changed. Besides, there was just as much danger of their breaking through the fences from the road, as from other places. Hon. members might talk about beech-nuts in the woods, and fish upon the shores, as a reason for their opposition; but let the farmers each lay down half an acre or so of land with clover, and pen their pigs thereon, and they would find the benefits in many ways.

[WE are unable to give the remainder of this debate, the Reporter's manuscript being in another office.]—ED. GAZ.

FISH BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to report on Petitions for Tonnage Bounties, and Premiums, submitted the following Report which, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

'Your Committee, to whom was referred the claims of the different persons who petitioned the House for Tonnage Bounties and for Premiums on the catch of Mackerel, beg leave to report.

That the prayer of John Robinson be rejected.

That the highest premium for the catch of Mackerel be paid to Michael Campion, he being the only person who complied with the Fish Bounty act.

That Martin Collins be paid the second premium, Donald Morrison the third premium, and William Hodges the fourth premium.—And that Benjamin Allen of Boughton Island be paid the Tonnage Bounty according to the provisions of the Act."

Your Committee in conclusion reccomend to the House that no application for the Bounty or premium under the Fish Bounty Act, be in future entertained unless the several provisions and conditions of the Act be fully complied with.

(Signed) J. WARBURTON—Chairman.

ERRATUM—in a speech of the Hon. Mr. Pope, on the Report concerning Education, published in our last.—Owing to an accidental omission of a line or two, by the compositor, the sense of the first sentence of the speech was left incomplete. With the omission supplied, the sentence will read thus: "Hon. Mr. Pope commenced his observations by making some distinctive allusions to the petitions which had been presented to the House, with reference to the question of Free or State Education; and concluded his remarks concerning such petitions by saying, that he believed the people were in favor of the educational scheme of the Government, so far as they had been correctly informed concerning it.

(*From the Newbrunswicker, March 4.*)

Important News !!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE !

RECALL OF THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR FROM PARIS! —WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE!!—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND!!!

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Franklin*, with five days later news from England, arrived at New York last Tuesday morning.

The London Times hints, that some great movement may be expected on the 22d February, and that orders had been given to the various Generals to be prepared.

The alarm created by the threatening attitude of France, was becoming very great.

Recruiting was going on throughout Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult., Lord John Russell, brought forward his measure to provide for the national defences. It is proposed to add to the Army about as many men as have been sent to the Cape, which is about 5000, and for the Militia, to enroll by ballot, one-fifth of all the men in Great Britain, between the ages of 20 and 23. They are to be liable to only 14 to 18 days' service in the first year, and 14 days in the three succeeding years. Except in case of invasion, they cannot be called to serve, beyond the limits of their respective counties. In large towns, the Police are to be armed and organized as militia. The proposed measure is not to apply to Ireland.

Lord Palmerston supported the measure, while Mr. Hume opposed it; and it is not likely to pass, without strong opposition and much debate.

The Government have commenced prosecuting the Irish Press for publishing wicked and malicious libels against the Government.

The Overland mail with dates from Hong Kong to December 20th, and Bombay to January 17, arrived on the 15th February. The Burmese have acceded to the demand of the British Government. About 500 housesin Hong Kong had been destroyed by fire; and two officers of Artillery, blown up by Gunpowder during the conflagration. The Commercial advices are considered more favourable than any received for several months.

The War in South China still continues. The dispute with the Burmese had ended by the Governor General of India obtaining complete redress and satisfaction.

Firm of D. C. Mackey & Co., of Calcutta, had failed—debts £200,000, assets valued £90,000.

Accounts from the Australian gold-diggings to November 1st, had been received, and state, that the excitement had very much increased. The yield of gold was immense.

FRANCE.

Trade in Paris was in a more depressed condition, and discontent is rapidly swelling. The order from M. Presigny to the various Prefects required to act at the approaching election, is a do-