

Free Trade altogether, then this Province might with some propriety fall in with them; and even then we should not be in the same position as they, for the manufactures of those would have been protected, the artisans and tradesmen would be well acquainted with their different occupations, and their machinery would have derived the improvement suggested by abundant experience. The proper principle, he felt convinced, was protection. Some apply to trade the truism, that "Water will find its level." He believed it would, but it should be in this manner: Suppose, said he, the Falls of the St. John were dammed, and the people of the City erected Mills there, and thereby acquired the capability of manufacturing all that was required in the interior, and suppose that the Farmers and Mill-owners up River found the water backing up the streams, overflowing their lands, and stopping their Mills, don't you think they would dam up too? To be sure they would, and so the water would find its level, and in the way it should always find its level.

Mr. C. H. Dimock, in rising to propose the two Vice Presidents, remarked that this country had suffered grievously from the want of employment existing throughout the Province. In the tide of immigration which annually flowed here from the Mother Country, many Mechanics and Labourers land upon our shores, and after a fruitless search for employment, embark for the United States, and go to the country whose mechanical industry we stimulate, by the encouragement we afford it, the benefit of that labour which we by such encouragement drive from our doors. I look (said Mr. D.) upon this Association as one to remedy this evil, by affording protection to domestic industry, and thereby increasing the number of manufactures, and consequently multiplying the sources of employment to the artisan. It embraces men of talent and experience, and when properly set in motion will have its effect, I trust, in arousing the apathy of the people and arresting the attention of the Legislature.

Mr. B. Ansley said that the time had arrived when the people should be aroused to take care of themselves. The vessels of our merchants are afloat upon every sea, and for whose advantage do they sail? For the benefit of the people of the Mother Country. Hence the necessity of a union of the mercantile classes with the industrial. The farmer, too, as well as the merchant, should give his hearty support to this Institution, because it seeks to re-establish a market for his produce, to raise the prices of the product of his farm, and to give encouragement to the agricultural interests of the Province. It is said by some that the population of this City has fallen off within the last two years by emigration 15,000; perhaps this is too large an estimate; there has certainly been a reduction of 10,000, of whom at least 5,000 have been working-men, whose wages in the year, at the rate of \$5 a week each, would amount to £323,750—about double the value of all the shipping of the port. Now, let us see what these working men would have been to the farmer in the year, if they could have been kept here. At the rate of 2 lb. meat each per week, 1 lb. bread per day, and 12 bushels potatoes per annum, they would have consumed—1000 head of cattle, 4000 hogs, 8000 sheep, 17,200 barrels flour, and 120,000 bushels of potatoes, which, at present prices, would leave £280,000 to be expended in other ways. I ask the farmers if giving employment to these men and keeping them in the country is not yielding protection to their interests. Mr. Ansley here alluded to the words of his resolution, which spoke of Circulars being sent through the Country, and enquired—does it need Circulars to arouse Mechanics to their duty towards their country, themselves, and their families? He was sorry to say that it did. He felt grieved to add that but fifty persons as yet had subscribed the Constitution. He could appreciate the difficulty with which the natives of the soil pushed themselves away from its destructive allurements; he could feel for those who had made this the land of their adoption, and whose necessities obliged them to quit the friends and acquaintances of many years, to earn a subsistence in foreign countries,—and he could not but sorrowfully reflect upon the misery that awaited those who remained. If unprepared to remedy existing evils, why stay we here? We can hope for no change of times that will better our condition.—Unless united efforts be now made we must seek the home our friends have sought before us. Mr. Ansley gave an instance of the prevailing distress among the operatives, in relating that on Tuesday last, a mechanic applied to him for work, offering to engage for 1s. 6d. per day. He told him (Mr. A.) that he had no claim whatever upon him, but he thought he might have something for him to do. He wanted work, and he believed if he did not get work, he should go mad. He stated that he had a wife and three children, who had been living five days on corn meal, and he himself was reduced to the necessity of begging, in order to prevent them from starving. Mr. Ansley concluded by calling upon all to come up at once to the work.

Mr. C. H. Dimock alluded to the generally reduced prices of agricultural produce, and spoke of the advantages likely to arise from the establishment of branches of the Association throughout the Province. Persuade the farmer that we are laying the basis of prosperity as wide as the bounds of the Province, and the work in which we are engaged is accomplished. He thought the services of a travelling agent might be usefully employed in making known the claims of this Association to general support.

Moved by Mr. John McLardy, and seconded by Mr. W. A. Robertson, and Resolved—That the Committee do without delay proceed to business, and endeavour by all proper and legal means to carry out and effect the great objects for which this Association has been formed; and that they be invested by the Association with full power and authority for that purpose.

Mr. John McLardy observed that he did not arrogate to himself sufficient knowledge to enter upon the question of Free Trade and Protection. It was an intricate question. Free Trade, however it may be applicable to some countries, is perfectly inapplicable to New-Brunswick. The sentiments and views of other nations, in this respect, arise from their peculiar climate and soil. Our enquiries should be—what is the character of our soil,—what is our mineral wealth,—what our maritime importance,—what our situation for manufacturing purposes and for commerce. Of free trade, nothing should be heard.—The speaker then alluded to the large extent of land lying unclaimed throughout the Province, and said it was the object of this Association to bring that land into cultivation, and to unbury the resources contained in it. He alluded to the protection afforded, directly or indirectly, all over the world, to domestic manufactures, and concluded by urging the necessity of forming a home and ready market within this Province for all that can be produced within its borders.

Mr. Robert D. Wilmot moved, seconded by Mr. E. L. Jarvis,—That it is the opinion of this Association, that the rates of duty levied in this Province on Foreign Importations have been such as to waste the resources of the country, and by their unequal and oppressive operations, have inflicted the most serious injury on the farmer, the mechanic, the fisherman, and every other interest of this Province. When he looked around him and saw the tenantless houses and stores, the labourers out of employ, mechanics compelled to work on the roads at 1s. per day, beef selling at 1½d. to 2d. per lb., potatoes from 7½d. to 1s. per bushel, and numbers upon the streets begging;—when he saw the whole business of the Province prostrated, and a general bankruptcy staring us in the face, it was time, he thought, to consider what had caused such general ruin, and if possible to discover a remedy. Mr. W. then spoke of the Timber trade and Ship building as occupying the general attention of the inhabitants.—He said that in the prosecution of that trade we were wasting our resources,—we were building ships and sending them away, without receiving compensation, either individually or collectively.—Look at the Custom House Returns of Imports and Exports:—

In 1839 our Imports amounted to	£1,435,474
and our Exports to	701,839
Leaving a balance of	£733,635
to be made up in freights and new ships,—and who will believe that it is so made up?	
In 1840—our Imports were	£1,257,300
and our Exports	639,349
Leaving a balance of	£617,951
to be made up in the same way.	

As these large balances have not been made up in freights, the balance of trade has been against us, and who can wonder at the depression that exists?—If I have but an income of £100, and incur debts to the amount of £150, how soon will I be in gaol! So with the Province. We import everything, and have turned all our people to building ships and getting out timber, that it may be sold at a price not averaging 5s. a ton.—Ships, too, have been sent to England, and have not realised £2 a ton; and instances have occurred where they have been built and fitted out, and the owners have not realised enough from them to pay for the outfit. And this is the trade we have been carrying on to the exclusion of those which bring into action the labours of our husbandmen, our fishermen, our manufacturers and our artisans; this is the trade which has paralysed all effort at improvement, and, by being followed too exclusively, has ruined nearly every person who has been engaged in it. But if the extent of the lumber trade be diminished, to what employment can the parties so drawn off turn their hands.—Look at your Agricultural resources. This country, beyond question, and without limit, will produce rye, oats, hay, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, &c., and I have excellent authority for believing the value of this Province as a wheat country is not problematical, neither as to the quantity or quality.—Mr. Hanson, of St. John River, last season, had raised wheat of 70 lb. of the bushel, and 40 bushels to the acre; and Mr. Carman, of Musquash, informs me that he grows more than he can consume, on his lands in the parish of Lancaster, and I have authority for stating, (a statement which will not be questioned) that oats, hay and potatoes are as natural to the country as the snow that covers the ground. Then, there are our mineral resources in iron, coal, lead, copper, slate, &c., riches which lie entirely neglected. Our white pine timber is another resource, which, instead of being recklessly cut and shipped, should be harvested, that its value might be enhanced, and that it might be made productive of benefit to the country.—When engaged in business in Liverpool, I once out of a cargo disposed of 10,000 feet of white pine, off the quay, for 2s. 6d. a foot, when Quebec timber, lying alongside, was sold at 1s. 6d.—The Purchaser told me, that for the particular purposes for which he required it, he would have been obliged to procure Malogany, had he not been fortunate enough to have secured this.—Thus, by glutting the market of the old country with a valuable commodity, we are depreciating the value of our timber resources. Again, there are our Fisheries, on all sides inviting our attention; there are also our manufactures; but this country, say some, is not a manufacturing country. For manufacturing purposes, Mr. Chairman, we are a country of giants.—Every stream in our noble Province may be made to do the work of a giant; and as our streams are innumerable, our capability for manufacturing is equally boundless. It is with such resources as these, with such Agricultural products, and such minerals, that the Mother Country had grown to greatness under the protective system. It was supposed, said Mr. Wilmot, that 10,000 of our labourers and mechanics had been driven out of the Province, to dwell among foreigners, consuming their produce, and, in many instances, manufacturing articles for the New-Brunswick market, upon which we pay a duty on their importation into a country abounding in the raw material. Our sheep-skins, even, said he, go to Boston with the wool on, and come back with the wool off, at an increased cost to us of 300 per cent.—and it is the same with many other articles. He would treat them now with something in which he himself was somewhat interested.—In the year 1833, we imported into the Province 104,550 barrels of bread-stuffs, in addition to 100,000 bushels of wheat. Supposing that there had been no mills, and all had come in in manufactured flour, it would have been equal to 126,000 barrels; and supposing the empty barrels to cost the present price at Baltimore (40 cents each), the cost of barrels alone to this Province would have been £12,500.—In the year 1840, the whole quantity was equal to 160,000 barrels, and the cost of barrels would then have been £16,000. It is a well-known and admitted fact, that during the year 1842, while the duty of 5s. sterling was on foreign wheat flour, the price of flour in this market averaged lower than in the New-York market, taking into consideration the cost of freight and charges, without the Millers getting any part of the duty; thus the duty only acted as a protection to the domestic manufacturer, without any additional cost to the consumer. Admitting, then, that the mills are erected, and that they are capable of grinding all the bread-stuffs consumed in the Province, and that the cost of five bushels of wheat in the United States, weighing 300 lbs. is no more than a barrel of Superfine flour, weighing 136 lbs., the country would save, by importing wheat, the raw material, £16,000 in barrels (fit only for firewood), and all the bran, horse-feed, and coarse flour, which would otherwise remain in the United States. At present, in consequence of the equalization of the duty on wheat flour, nearly 20,000 barrels of the foreign manufacture have come in since July; consequently the business is so divided that the domestic miller cannot compete, not being able to find sale for a sufficient quantity to pay his expenses. Mr. Wilmot, in the course of his observations, alluded to the effect of the British Tariff and the Despatch of Lord Stanley respecting differential duties. The British Tariff, said he, regulates the trade between the colonies and foreign countries. It applies to an empire upon which the sun never sets; it embraces all the productions of the earth; and never Lord Stanley directs the different Colonial Legislatures not to interfere with it by the imposition of different duties! The consequence, in respect to this Colony, is, that glass, paper, cottons, ironmongery, soap, candles, &c. which have hitherto been imported from England, now come in from the United States. The only remedy now, said Mr. W. in conclusion, is to give such protection to the produce and manufactures of the Province, distinguishing between raw materials and manufactured articles, as would induce or make it the interest of one half of those parties now engaged in destroying our resources in lumbering and shipbuilding, to turn their attention to supplying the other half with what may be required.—Thus the Exports of the Province would increase in value, while the Imports would be immensely lessened; and then, and not till then, will the Province prosper.

Mr. J. W. McLeod stated, in proof of the enormous over-trade in ships and timber, that when he was in Liverpool two years ago, a ship of 300 tons arrived there from St. John, and on her being offered on consignment to a respectable firm at that port, they refused to have anything to do with her, unless the light and dock dues were first paid. Such was the estimation in which our ships were held at the first commercial city in the world.

The Chairman stated that our ships were employed in almost every trade, and that the business of the country was a ruinous one. He, to be sure, was not an example; but there were others to whose interests it had proved destructive. One cause of our ships being so low in estimation in the mother country was on account of the protection which the merchants at home found it necessary, for the safety of their own interests, to impose upon Colonial shipping, through the medium of Lloyd's and other insurance offices. Our ships, said the Chairman, must receive the A 1 of Lloyd's, in order to compete with British ships; and in order that they may be fit to receive A 1, they must incur an additional expense of £2 a ton. After four years they lose their claim to A 1, and are placed on A 2, which causes an additional 2 per cent. premium on their freight, and finally drives them out of the market.

M. H. Perley, Esq. moved, seconded by Mr. W. Emslie, and supported by Mr. S. M. Chamberlain,—That the Committee do forthwith prepare a Petition to the Provincial Legislature, praying that body to adopt such a Scale of Duties as will give just and equal protection to all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects, and lead to the development of the extensive and valuable resources of New Brunswick. Mr. Perley remarked—such a measure as the establishment of this Association has long been needed, and is now pressed upon us, so that we can no longer resist.—We must call out for protection—equal protection. Mr. Perley called the attention of the Meeting to the Trades' Processions at the laying of the corner stone of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institution, and on the occasion of the visit of the late Lord Sydneyham, then Governor General.—There were present on

those occasions about 1400 well fed and well clad men—of whom 300 were Tailors—of these 300 there are now but 12 first class and 16 second class Tailors in the City of St. John.—Where, in the short space of three years, have these 270 gone? On the same occasion there were 300 Cordwainers present; of these there are now in the City but 25 journeymen, moderately employed, and 20 working at cheap work. There were likewise about 300 House Joiners present, of whom scarcely a trace is now to be found. Looking at the number of consumers here lost, can we wonder that the price of farm produce is so universally depressed. The bone and sinew of this country are gone to enrich our foreign neighbours. Mr. Perley next alluded to the timber trade.—Large parties, he said, had this season, left the Restigouche and its neighbourhood, for the country of the Upper St. John, which he described as being alive with lumberers, who have received all their supplies from Canada and the United States, and are engaged in wastefully cutting our Timber, to be brought to St. John next spring, probably to the extent of 125,000 tons, and hence to be shipped in English vessels, supplied in England with foreign provisions. Thus, said he, our valuable White Pine Forests are rapidly disappearing, and we are deriving no benefit from them,—and how, under such a state of wholesale destruction of our resources, can we expect to prosper. If one fourth of the men from the Restigouche could be prevailed on to go to the lumber camps, one fourth to prosecute the fisheries, and the remaining half to till the ground, to raise food for the others, then might we expect better times—the result of a proper application of the industry of the country.—Mr. Perley concluded by urging the claims of the Association upon the support of all classes.

The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, who was present, having been called upon by the Meeting, made some appropriate remarks on the objects of the Association, which were received with much applause.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—Thursday, Feb. 8, 1844.

The Hon. Mr. Young laid before the House the Impost Accounts for the District of Crapaud.

The Hon. Mr. Young, from the Committee appointed to examine into and report upon such Laws as are near expiring, presented to the House the report of the said Committee.

Before the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the said Report, it was observed, that their usual practice had been not to go into any consideration of the Report on expiring Laws before they were sent up in Bills, for their renewal, by the House of Assembly; but that this mode had been a waving of their privileges by the House.

Message from His Excellency.—The Hon. Mr. Haviland, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House, Copies of several Despatches, &c., on various subjects—the principal of which will be found in our fourth page.

Act to establish an additional Term of the Supreme Court.—On motion, it was ordered, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Act to establish an additional Term of the Supreme Court, and to extend the Hilary and Trinity Terms for Queen's County. (The amendments contemplated in this Act, the Reporter understood to be at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Brecken, who observed that the right to originate such Bills was a privilege of the House of Lords.)

Protection of our Fisheries.—The Hon. Mr. Young rose to propose that a Committee should be appointed, to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare a joint Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, upon the answer from Lord Stanley to the joint Address of this Legislature, praying Her Majesty to cause an armed Steamer to be stationed off this Island to protect the local Fisheries from the encroachments of the Americans, and that the House of Assembly be requested, by Message, to join in the said Address. In doing so, the Hon. gentleman dwelt, for a short time, on the obvious necessity of some more efficient protection being extended to our Fisheries than they at present receive; which, he thought, could result only from the employment of an armed Steamer, which might give chase to the interloping Yankees, and follow them into the harbours to which they now retire on the approach of any of our war-vessels employed to restrain their encroachments. The Hon. gentleman adverted to the fact, that, although the Government of Nova Scotia now maintains two or three armed cruisers, each season, at an expense of £800 or £1,000 per annum, their services were found to be inefficient. From the lofty rigging of such vessels, he said, the intruders, as he was given to understand, could perceive their approach at a distance of 4 or even 6 miles; which a fleet of them no sooner did, than, with all haste, they made for the neighbouring harbours, whither, perhaps, it was impossible for our cruisers to follow them, and where, at times, it was, moreover, running a risk of violating a treaty to interfere with them. Were an armed Steamer employed, these difficulties would be got over, as her powers of pursuit would enable her to take the offenders, as it were, in the very act.

The Hon. Mr. Young's intention, on rising to make a motion on this subject, at first seemed to be, to propose addressing His Excellency, requesting him to be pleased to apply to the Naval Commander in Chief, at Halifax, for an armed Steamer to cruise off our shores for the protection of our Fisheries; but being reminded by His Honor the President that the application for an armed Steamer had been negatively at home, his (the Hon. Mr. Young's) motion assumed the form above given.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald said, that, as had been formerly observed by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, so long as the Treaties of Great Britain with the Americans, relative to our Fisheries, continued as lame as they are at present, it would be quite impossible to prevent the Yankees from encroaching upon us as they now do, under pretence of putting into our harbours for wood and water. He, therefore, thought that until these Treaties should be amended, all that could otherwise be done to prevent the encroachments complained of would be of little or no avail.

The Hon. Mr. Brecken observed, that they took advantage of the privilege of putting into our harbours for wood and water, which was extended to them by Treaty, to smuggle to a great extent, and to carry on an illicit trade, greatly to the injury of our Colonial Revenue; and on that account—more even than on their unjustifiable encroachments on our Fisheries—was it necessary to devise some means of effectually checking their present audacious infringement of our rights.

The Hon. Mr. Young said there was a still greater evil to be guarded against than that which had been spoken of by the Hon. Mr. Brecken: he meant the facility which the privilege of entering our harbours afforded our encroaching neighbours to disseminate their Republican opinions among our people. (Hear, from the Hon. Mr. Brecken.)

The Hon. Mr. Brecken observed, that the number amongst us entertaining such opinions was already much too great. He would readily concede to Yankee fishermen a perfect liberty to enter our harbours, provided their principal object in so doing were the carrying off from amongst us of what we can so well spare—successive cargoes of their Republican friends.

Ordered, That Mr. Holl and Mr. Young be a Committee, on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated, by Message, to the House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1844.

The following Committees were appointed:—  
Pauers and Lunatics—Mr. Hudson, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Yeo, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Coles, Mr.

D. Macdonald, Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. Dingwell, Mr. Rae, Mr. Bearstro and Mr. Longworth.

Expiring Laws.—Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Cooper and Mr. D. Maclean.

To revise the Journals.—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Hudson.

To report on Public Accounts.—Mr. Longworth, Mr. Coles, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Wightman, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. D. Macdonald and Mr. A. Maclean.

Engrossed Bills.—Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Aitken and Mr. Hudson.

Good Correspondence.—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Yeo and Mr. Wightman.

To provide Stationery.—Mr. Thornton, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Hudson.

To report on Private Bills.—Mr. Fraser, Mr. Cooper, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. D. Maclean and Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Thornton presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for Georgetown, Colville Bay, and St. Peter's, for the past year.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer presented to the House the Light Duty Accounts for Charlottetown, for the past year.

Four Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:—

By Mr. Thornton—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of that part of Georgetown Royalty, commonly called the Crown Reserves, praying an aid to complete a certain part of the Road leading from the Georgetown Road to Burnt Point.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Kent Street, in Georgetown, and others, praying for a grant towards making a Common Sewer through the said Street.

A Petition of John Maclean, of Georgetown, Joiner, praying to be remunerated for loss sustained on his Contract for the erection of Georgetown Market House.

By Mr. Dingwell—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of a new Settlement in the Eastern Section of Lot Thirty-eight, praying an aid towards completing a Road and bridging a Stream within the said Settlement.

Laid on the Table.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of St. Catherine's and Chepstow Settlements was presented to the House by Mr. D. Macdonald, and the same was received and read, praying an aid for the repair of a road within the said Settlements.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Dalziel, from the Committee on Expiring Laws, reported that the following Acts would expire at the end of the present Session, viz:—

The Act for granting a Reward for killing Bears and Loupcerviers.

The Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants.

The Act of 2d Vic. relating to Treasury Warrants.

The Act for purchasing sites for Engine Houses.

The Act for preventing accidents by Fire in Charlottetown.

The Act for the regulation of the Public Wharf in Georgetown.

The Act to provide salaries for Sub-Collectors of Customs.

The Act for the protection of Sheep against vicious Dogs.

The Act to amend the Act relating to Merchant Seamen.

The Act of 4 Vic. and Act of 6th Vic. regulating the size of Fish Barrels and Tierces, and weight of Fish made up therein.

The Act relating to Schools, and for the encouragement of Education.

And that the Act for the increase of the Revenue will expire on the 4th day of May next.

The Report of the Committee was then committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Hudson in the Chair.

After some time spent therein—Mr. Hudson reported, that the Committee had come to the five following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intitled "An Act to empower the Inhabitants of Charlottetown to assess themselves, for the purpose of purchasing or renting sites for Engine Houses, and for erecting such buildings thereon," be continued, and the provisions thereof extended.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intitled "An Act for the better preventing Accidents by Fire within the Town of Charlottetown," be continued, and the provisions thereof extended.

3. Resolved, That the Act of 2d Vic., cap. 8, intitled "An Act for the protection of Sheep against vicious dogs," be continued and amended.

4. Resolved, That the Act of 3d Vic., cap. 22, intitled "An Act to amend the Act relating to Merchant Seamen," be continued, and consolidated with the Act of 7th Will. 4, cap. 3, intitled "An Act relating to Merchant Seamen of this Island."

5. Resolved, That the Act, 4th Vic., cap. 6, intitled "An Act relating to Schools, and for the encouragement of Education," and amended by an Act passed in the Fifth year of Her present Majesty, be consolidated, amended and continued.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Longworth be a Committee to consolidate and amend the Acts referred to in the First and Second of the above reported Resolutions.

Ordered, That Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Cooper be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Third of the above reported Resolutions.

Ordered, That Mr. Yeo, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Wightman be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Fourth of the above reported Resolutions.

Ordered, That Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Rae, Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Wightman and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Fifth of the above reported Resolutions.

Mr. Dalziel, from the Committee on the Expiring Laws, presented to the House a Bill to provide Salaries for Sub-Collectors of Customs; also, a Bill to regulate the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections; also, a Bill for the regulation of the Public Wharf in Georgetown; and a Bill to establish a reward for the destruction of Bears and Loupcerviers.

And the said Bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Dalziel, from the same Committee, reported a Bill relating to Treasury Warrants; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Resolved, That a Law Clerk be appointed for this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. Cooper and the Hon. Mr. Palmer be a Committee to make the necessary enquiries towards obtaining the services of a qualified person for that situation.

Mr. Aitken read in his place a Petition of Thomas Doheny, residing in the vicinity of Georgetown, praying the House to adopt measures to confer on him and his wife the privilege of enjoying undisturbed possession, during the term of their natural lives, of their dwelling house, and the enclosure around it, situate on the Common of Georgetown—and a motion being made, that the said Petition be received and read—it passed in the negative.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the District of Bedeque, for the past year.

Two Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read; viz:—

By Mr. Yeo—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Three, Four, Five and Six, praying an aid to improve the Road leading from Cascumpeque to Kildare Bridge.