

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th.

In the House of Assembly, this day, Mr. D. Macdonald presented the Impost Accounts for the District of St. Margaret's.

Mr. Yeo, with leave, introduced a Bill to amend the Act regulating the floating of Logs, Scantling, and other kinds of Wood, down the rivers and lesser streams in this Island. Second reading on Tuesday next.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that the House do come to a Resolution, as follows:

"That in order to expedite the business of the Legislature, the House should not insist on the privilege claimed and exercised by them, of laying aside Bills sent from the Legislative Council, because they impose pecuniary penalties; nor of laying aside Amendments made by the Legislative Council, because they introduce into or alter pecuniary penalties in Bills sent to them by this House; provided that all such penalties thereby imposed, are only to punish or prevent crimes and offences, and do not tend to lay a burden on the subject, either as aid and supply to Her Majesty, or for any general or special purposes, by Rates, Tolls, Assessments or otherwise."

And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon, it was agreed by the House.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of the House.

LIMITS AND RULES OF JAILS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

The House went into Committee on the Bill—Mr. D. Macdonald in the Chair.

Mr. Douse, under the impression that the bill before the House embraced the provisions relative to debtors having the benefit of Jail limits, pointed out the very great impropriety of granting this indulgence to persons having friends resident within the liberties; by which means fraudulent debtors were frequently enabled to retain possession of property which ought to be made available for the payment of their debts—were enabled, in fact, to set their creditors, to a certain extent, at defiance—were, most unfairly, permitted to secure to themselves all the comforts and advantages of a home; and felt indeed, perhaps, very little more restraint than some of their honest and suffering creditors.

Mr. THORNTON objected to the irrelevancy of Mr. Douse's observations. The Hon. Mr. POPE expressed himself to the effect that insolvent Debtors ought either to resign whatever property they might possess, for the benefit of their creditors, or be deprived of their liberty. He added, that Mr. Douse's observations would apply, when the House should come to the consideration of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Mr. COLES here observed, that the Bill under consideration went merely to define the limits or liberties of the Jails, and had nothing whatever to do with the question, who ought, and who ought not, to be entitled to the privilege of the liberties, and called upon the Chairman to read the expiring Law. This request having been complied with, the attention of the Committee was directed, by Mr. Coles, to the great extent of the limits of the Jail in Prince County, which extends over the whole of Lot 17.

The Hon. Mr. POPE explained, that at the time the Act defining the limits of the Jails was framed, there were no certain or known boundaries by which the limits of Prince County Jail could be defined, except those of the Township, and it was thought better that the limits should include the whole Lot, than that, by any narrower but uncertain boundaries, they might be left dubious. He also added, that unless the House should direct narrower boundaries to be marked off, they would, for the sake of certainty, still have to remain as they are.

The Bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday the 30th inst.

On motion of the Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, it was resolved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Read a third time and passed, a Bill to continue the Act relating to Jail Limits.

Mr. THORNTON gave notice that he would move for a Special Committee to be appointed to report on the present increased rates of Postage between this Colony and the neighbouring Provinces, with a view of founding an Address on the subject to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and to report on the Post Office Department generally.

Mr. MACAULAY brought forward a notice, having for its object the exemption from postage of all communications on public business, and of papers relative thereto, forwarded through the Post Office, to or from Members of the House, during any of its sessions. He contended that it would be very unjust, that either a member or his constituents should be taxed by the charging of postage on any communications, or transmissions of printed papers, which attention to public business, or interests on either side, might render necessary. He thought that the difficulty on this head might, perhaps, be got over by directing the Post-Master to keep an account against the House of all postages charged upon any communication to any of the Members thereof,—the House agreeing to provide for the payment of such postages at the end of the session.

Mr. FRASER observed, that such communications formerly were franked; but that alterations in the Post-Office Department may recently have been made withholding that privilege. If any such, however, had been made, he was not aware of them.

The SPEAKER informed the House, that he had held a conversation with the Post Master, in which he was given to understand that in consequence of the strict orders lately issued to Post-Masters, he expected the House would be deprived of the advantage enjoyed by former Houses, of free communication through the Post Office with their constituents.

Mr. COLES thought the withholding of the privilege would be very hard upon the House. He also complained that since the recent alterations in the Post-Office, the postage charged upon letters from Halifax to Charlottetown was 1s. 1d. instead of 8d. as formerly. Mr. C. expressed a hope that the House with reference to this subject, would comply with the suggestion of Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, copies of the following Despatches and Documents, viz:

No. 1.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 19, dated 4th April, 1842, in answer to the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of the Prince of Wales.

No. 2.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 21, dated the 27th May, 1842, in answer to the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to the Queen, praying that Corn and other articles, the growth of this Colony, may be admitted into the United Kingdom duty free. [Cannot be granted.]

No. 3.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 24, dated 16th June, 1842, in answer to the Address of the late House of Assembly to the Queen, praying for an additional Grant out of the money arising from the Sale of Crown Lands, for the purchase of ground for the Lunatic Asylum, and for other purposes. [Refused.]

Nos. 4 and 5.—Despatches from Lord Stanley, Nos. 25 and 42, dated 1st July, and 3d September, 1842, in answer to the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to the Queen, praying that the Moneys arising from the sale of the School Lands, under the Provincial Act of the 5th Will. 4, cap. 13, may be invested with the Treasurer of this Island in the public funds. [Granted.]

No. 6.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 27, dated the 14th July, 1842, acknowledging the receipt of the Address and Petition to the Queen, and the Petition to the House of Commons, of the late House of Assembly, regarding the rights of the original Grantees of Crown Lands, and the Fishery Reserves in this Island. The Despatch also communicates the decision of Her Majesty's Executive Government upon the former question.

No. 7.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 32, dated 4th August, 1842, with reference to the Act passed in the Session of 1842, to create a fund for defraying the expense of medical assistance for sick Emigrants, and enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination.

No. 8.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 33, dated

11th August, 1842, stating an objection to the wording of the Act relating to the admission of Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, passed in the Session of 1842, and suggesting the propriety of amending the Act.

No. 9.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 34, dated 19th August, 1842, transmitting copy of an Act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 49, to amend the Laws for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad; together with a copy of a Despatch addressed to the Governor General, explaining the policy by which Her Majesty's Government has been governed, in recommending to Parliament the adoption of the important changes in the Laws affecting the Trade of the Colonies which are sanctioned by this Act. Also, a circular Despatch from Lord Stanley, dated 20th August, 1842, on the same subject.

No. 10.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 56, dated 22d December, 1842, with reference to the Act for the increase of the Revenue of this Island, passed in the Session of 1842.

No. 11.—Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 58, dated the 31st December, 1842, communicating the disallowance by Her Majesty's Government of the Act to authorise the issue of a Copper Coinage in this Colony, and to prohibit the circulation of base coppers, passed in the Session of 1842. Also, Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 36, dated 20th August, 1842, on the same subject.

No. 12.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 27th April, 1842, leaving to their operation an Act passed by the Legislature of this Island, in the Session of 1841—an Act to amend an Act of the 7th Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act entitled An Act for the limitation of Actions, and for avoiding Law-suits, so far as the same relate to Actions concerning Real Estate, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof"—and an Act passed in the Session of 1842, "To confirm and render valid certain proceedings of the Executive Government of this Island."

No. 13.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th August, 1842, especially confirming an Act to authorise the erection of a building near Charlottetown as an Asylum for Insane persons, and other objects of Charity, and to provide for the future maintenance of the same.

No. 14.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th August, 1842, leaving to their operation Seventeen Acts, passed by the Legislature of this Island in the Session of 1842.

No. 15.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 2d November, 1842, leaving to their operation an Act for the Incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company; and an Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to manage certain Shares and Property in the Prince Edward Island Steamboat Company, on behalf of the Government of this Colony, passed in the Session of 1842.

No. 16.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 10th December, 1842, leaving to their operation an Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intitled 'An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period'—and an Act to amend an Act for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and to continue and extend the provisions of the Act now in force regulating the size and quality of Fish Barrels and Tierces, and the weight of Fish made up therein.

Government House, January 30th, 1843.

Ordered, That the foregoing Message, and the accompanying Documents, do lie on the Table.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, deploring the House that they have appointed the Honorable Mr. Young, Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Hensley a Committee to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

The Bill to amend the Act regulating the floating of Logs Scantling, and other kinds of Wood, down the Rivers and lesser streams in this Island, was, according to order, read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

A good deal of discussion took place with respect to the length of notice to be given for the removal of obstructions. The hon. members who chiefly sustained the discussion were Messrs. Hudson, Thornton, Pope, Douse, Macaulay, Longworth, Cooper, Dalziel and Wightman. A month's notice was first proposed. This was objected to by Mr. Thornton, who proposed 6 days' notice.—The Hon. the Speaker thought 24 hours' notice quite sufficient, and was supported in his views by Mr. Hudson.—Mr. Douse put one or two cases strongly tending to show the insufficiency of such a notice.—Mr. Macaulay thought they ought to ascertain what would, in reality, be reasonable notice, and agree to give that. A long notice, he observed, would, in fact, amount to a prohibition.—Mr. Thornton admitted that, upon consideration, 6 days' notice appeared to him unnecessary; but 24 hours he thought too little. Three days, he imagined, might be sufficient.—Mr. Wightman was in favor of a longer notice. In some instances he had known 14 days required to remove an obstruction.—Mr. Hudson observed, that contracts had frequently to be completed in a very short time, and much inconvenience would, in such cases, be experienced, unless obstructions were to be speedily removed.—Mr. Dalziel contended that 24 hours' notice would be a very insufficient one. In the end, the Committee determined upon a notice of 24 hours—on a division, there being 13 in favour of it, and 11 against it.

The Hon. the Speaker then stated the necessity there existed for the devising of some more effectual means than are at present in operation, for the protection of that species of property respecting which they were legislating. The offences to be guarded against under this head, he said, were the obliteration of marks, the setting of rafts adrift, stealing therefrom, &c. He would not then he said, delay business by the proposing of any crude amendment; but if the Committee would rise and report progress, he would against their resuming the further consideration of the Bill, be prepared, in writing, with what he considered a necessary amendment to the Bill.—Mr. D. Macdonald suggested that after the expiration of the 48 hours' notice the parties who had notified should have power themselves to remove obstructions, in case the parties notified had not done so.—Mr. Thornton observed, that he found several very important and useful clauses might be added to the Bill, and therefore he thought they had better report progress and ask leave to sit again.—The suggestion of Mr. Thornton was then acted upon.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, delivered the following Message:—

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor brings under the notice of the House of Assembly, a material discrepancy between a manuscript Petition of the late House of Assembly to the Imperial Parliament, relative to the Fishery Reserves in this Island, wherein "repeated conferences" upon that subject are alleged to have been held with the Legislative Council, (and which "repeated conferences" are denied to have taken place by a Resolution of the Legislative Council,) which Petition was presented to him by a Committee of the House, a few days previous to the termination of the last Session, and a printed Petition, professing to be a true copy of the Manuscript Petition, wherein the words "repeated confer-

ences" are changed for the words "repeated communications," by means of amendments," which he received from the hands of William Cooper, Esquire, the late Speaker, some time subsequent to the last Session. The Lieutenant Governor deems it necessary to direct the attention of the House to the subject, as it will appear by the Correspondence which took place upon the occasion, copies of which accompany this Message, that an interpolation has been made in the original draft of the Petition, unauthorized by the House of Assembly, and involving the confidence which should exist between the Executive and the House of Assembly.

Government House, January 31st, 1843.

The said Message, and papers accompanying the same being read by the Clerk:

Resolved, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges, on the consideration thereof.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Bearsto in the Chair.

Preparatory to the House's resolving itself into a Committee of Privileges, strangers were ordered to withdraw. On the House resuming, the chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again—which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour. And being met—Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges, on the further consideration of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Message, of this day, with the accompanying papers.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Bearsto in the Chair.

On the House resuming, Mr. Bearsto reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution, being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having transmitted certain Documents to this House, bringing to its notice a material discrepancy between a manuscript Petition of the late House of Assembly to the Imperial Parliament, relative to the Fishery Reserves in this Island, and a printed copy of the same; and the House in Committee of the whole on Privileges, having investigated the matter, and several Members of this House, who were Members of the late one, viz: D. Montgomery, J. Macintosh and A. Fraser, Esquires, having declared that the alteration was made on the reading of the Journals the following day, viz: the 14th day of April, 1842, apparently after a copy had been prepared for His Excellency, and with the consent of the House, as then composed, several Members thereof being absent; Therefore, Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no blame can be attached to any Member of this House (who was in the former one), in the subject matter under consideration.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Reporter was again admitted, Mr. Coles was applying for a Committee to enquire into the operation of the present Land Assessment Act, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise. The reasons assigned by Mr. Coles for the course he was pursuing, are nearly as follows: The present mode of proceeding against individuals for the non-payment of the Land Assessment, he considered iniquitous; for the enormous expense of £6 or £10 was incurred to recover the sum of 2s. He thought a more summary mode of recovery ought to be adopted. As a precedent, he stated the mode of proceeding against individuals for the non-payment of the Tax imposed upon every Town Lot in Charlottetown, for the keeping of the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown in repair. He said the Assessors issue their precept to the Collector, and the Collector levies on any Lot in default. At the expiration of 6 months, if the Tax be not paid, with costs, the Collector proceeds to sell, and if no claim be made by the owner of the Lot before the expiration of two years, the purchasers' title is good and valid in Law. The mode of proceeding, in cases of non-payment of the Land Assessment, which he would recommend, was, that the Treasurer should be empowered to issue his precepts to the different Sheriffs, without being obliged to go through any expensive proceedings in the Supreme Court, and that the Sheriffs then proceed to make sale as under the existing Act, as they have hitherto done. Mr. Coles also declared the mode of proceeding against Township Lands a great hardship upon settlers thereon. For instance, he said, there might be 1000 acres proclaimed for non-payment of the Tax. At the time of sale the Sheriff would proceed to sell as much thereof as would pay the Tax, with costs. Then, if the occupiers or possessors of two or three farms included in the proclaimed land, farms in a high state of cultivation and with good buildings thereon, should have neglected to pay the Assessment, and some land-speculator, having, through some means, found out that such farms were in default, should bid a high price for the first one or two hundred acres, so as thereby to pay the whole tax and costs upon the 1000 acres; then give in to the Sheriff a description of the land which he had found out had not paid the tax; pitch upon those improved and valuable farms; lie quiet, as secrecy would be his main point, until the expiration of the two years by law allowed for the redemption of the land; and then pounce upon these farms, and, without one copper of remuneration, turn out the rightful occupiers, whose labour in clearing them from the growth of the forest has brought their grey hairs nearly to the grave; and this weighty calamity, said Mr. Coles, shall overtake a man solely for the non-payment of 2s., and to pay his neighbours' taxes. Mr. Coles pointed out what he considered another hardship under the operation of the Act—a tenant's being disturbed in his possession on account of the non-payment of the Land Assessment. To remedy this evil, he (Mr. Coles) suggested that proceedings should be against the freehold and not against the leasehold. This mode, he said, some would consider an interference between landlord and tenant; but, as most leases provide that the tenant shall pay the Taxes imposed upon the land, in every such case he held there was a private bargain between the landlord and tenant, and the landlord could recover taxes as well as rent by another proceeding. All proceedings under the Act, he argued, should, in justice, be against the freehold, and not the leasehold, and purchasers ought to acknowledge tenants on the terms of their former agreements. A proprietor, Mr. Coles said, might now submit the greater part of his estate to be sold for non-payment, and (as tenants in general leave the first payment of the Tax to their Landlords, and afterwards reimburse them,) he might, by buying in the said land and not demanding the Tax from the tenant, turn them out, or double their rents at his pleasure. Mr. Cole said he did not intend to intimate that such undue advantage had been taken to any great extent; but as the law was open to enable proprietors to do so, and as the agitation of Escheat, so long contended for by the late House, was no longer a terror to them, there was no knowing to what extent they might now put their advantage in force. After a few additional remarks, Mr. Coles concluded by moving the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven Members be appointed, to consider the expediency of amending the Act for levying an Assessment on Land, to report by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Longworth was in favour of the Tax being put upon Proprietors, and not upon Tenants.—Hon. Mr. Palmer entered at some length upon the subject of the motion. He was aware that the Act had been acknowledged by the Supreme Court to be defective; but he confessed he was not prepared with, nor had he heard any defined alteration for its improvement. He did not, however, agree with the suggestion of the hon. mover of the Resolution, who proposed to assimilate the proceedings to effect a sale of lands in default to those prescribed for the sale of lands under the Pump and Well Assessment Act of Charlottetown. By that Act it was incumbent on the officer to levy first on the Chattels found on the land in default, in consequence of which it was seldom found necessary to sell the real estate; and no record of the Assessment Act relating to the Tax on Township lands, contained no provision for the sale of Chattels: the land itself was invariably sold, and, for the security of the purchaser, it was necessary that a proper record should be kept of the judgment which authorized the sale. The disproportion of

costs to which allusion was made might, perhaps, admit of something more explicit than was to be found in the Act of the Supreme Court, in a case wherein he was counsel, and which was given after much argument and deliberation; but the Court seemed now inclined to vary from this dictum, although it was acted upon for nine or ten years. He imposed on the Sheriff, to make him search out and actually put his foot upon all the land in arrear in each Township, before he sold it, even to every single acre. The Sheriff should only be required to levy upon some part of the default land, in the name of the whole; and he whose land was sold, although to pay the whole default tax and costs, had no just cause to complain if he neglected to pay his share of the costs which he had paid above his own. If a separate suit were required for each distinct parcel of land in arrear, from a thousand acres down to one, the consequences would be monstrous. He would nevertheless agree to a Committee's being appointed, and that without waiting for the contemplated additional Land Assessment Act, which had better be a separate measure, as it would require more time, and its fate would be uncertain. He would, therefore, support the motion, as the hon. mover had clearly stated to the House his views on the subject, but he would not pledge himself to adopt them. After a few observations from other hon. members, the Resolution was—on the question being put thereon—unanimously agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Coles, Mr. Longworth, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bearsto, Mr. Thornton and Mr. A. Maclean do compose the said Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven Members be appointed, to report on the increased rates of Postage between this Colony and the neighbouring Provinces; and also to report on the Post Office department generally; with the view of founding an Address on the subject to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Wightman, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, and Mr. D. Maclean do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Cambridge presented to the House the Impost Accounts for Charlottetown, for the past year.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill for regulating the floating of Logs, Scantling, &c. down the Rivers and lesser Streams of this Island—Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Yeo reported the Bill agreed to, with several amendments.—To be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the several matters referred to in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session.—Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Fraser reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution, being again read, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to amend the Act, 4 Will. 4 cap. 2, for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Macgregor, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Montgomery, be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill in accordance with the above reported Resolution.

THURSDAY, February 2.

Read a third time, and passed, the Bill to regulate the floating of Logs, Scantling, &c. down the Rivers and lesser Streams in this Island.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to equanitate this House whether any information has been received from the Imperial Government, as to the opinion of the Crown Officers relative to the Fishery Reserves of this Island.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Rae and Mr. Wightman be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Message.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act, reported a Bill for that purpose, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

After some other routine business had been disposed of, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1843.

Mr. Douse, from the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of consolidating and amending the Statute Labour Laws, reported a Bill for that purpose, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. Thornton, to grant Tenants a will, and to such persons as are settled on lands to which there is at present no claimant, or where a claimant may appear, and disallow the acts of those persons who were considered as the agents or proprietors at the time such persons received possession, or took leases, or agreements for leases, of the lands occupied by them, compensation for improvements made thereon at their own cost; a long discussion ensued, on the principle of the measure—some members contending that the Bill went a great deal too far, and others as strenuously urging that it did not go far enough. A motion for deferring the second reading until Wednesday next was finally carried, and notice given that there will be a Call of the House on that day.

The Bill to amend the Marriage Act was read a second time, and committed. On the House resuming, Mr. Coles, the Chairman, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto. It was then passed, to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

PATENT STUCCO PAINT CEMENT.—A composition of very extraordinary and most valuable properties is at present under this name attracting the attention of speculators to the improvement of architectural material. To describe in half a dozen words the result of its application to the surface of the building—it may at once be said to assume the appearance of the most carefully dressed freestone when employed according to the prescribed directions. So perfect is the resemblance, that it would deceive an experienced mason; in short, as sand, the main component of freestone, constitutes a great portion of the material in its application, we may say that it is the formation of freestone—the result of a chemical combination surpassing the effect of the freestone of nature in this instance, inasmuch as freestone readily yields to the action of hard bodies, but this composition is of a more stubborn texture. This "Paint Cement" in colour is of the tone of cream, and of a consistency such that more dense than colour prepared in the usual way for house painting; and it is applied to surfaces after having been mixed with sand in the proportion of one part to three parts of the latter, or say one cwt. of the paint to two cwt. of sand. After this simple preparation, it is applied by the plasterer with a care proportioned to the kind of surface required. With respect to the surfaces to which it may be applied, there is no necessity for any degree of roughness, for so powerful is the adhesive nature of the base of the composition that it attaches itself to glass with as much the same tenacity that it would adhere to a rougher substance. It can be applied to fronts of brick or any other material, and of any degree of thickness, although, of course, upon rough surfaces there must be more of the material in order to secure uniform smoothness; and with respect to expense, we are assured that the cost of this composition for brick house into a stone one would be somewhat about three shillings per square yard. This valuable invention is the patent of a company of gentlemen at Plymouth, who have, during some years, tested the value of their composition before offering it to the public; the firm is known as Messrs. Johns and Co. To architects, builders, contractors, &c., it is represented as possessing these qualities:—