

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 4.

A Petition of Angus Macdonald, of Township 46, King's County, was offered to the House by Mr. Cooper.

Ordered, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the said Petition be received and read.

And the said Petition was read, setting forth—That Petitioner, in the year 1819, took possession of land on Township 46, and has ever since lived thereon and improved it. That Petitioner, with many more, waited to see if any Proprietor would claim the said land; but, finding no claimant, Petitioner, with his neighbours, got a Surveyor and surveyed to every man his share, on which Petitioner becomes owner of Eighty Acres, for his share. That subsequently—that is to say, from the year 1822 to 1843—rent had been demanded from the Petitioner by six different individuals, none of whom received any; and that Petitioner now lies in Georgetown Jail, at the instance of the Hon. J. H. Peters, for the sum of Seventy Pounds, for rent of the said land: That the said Mr. Peters will not shew any title, or secure your Petitioner from others claiming the land in like manner—and praying the interference of the House in his behalf.

Mr. Cooper moved, that the said Petition be referred to a Special Committee, to examine the same, and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, in amendment to the question, that the House do Resolve as follows:

“That the case set forth in the Petition of Angus Macdonald presents no peculiar circumstances, calling for the interference of this House; nor can this House entertain the same, without, in effect, establishing a precedent for the House of Assembly's reviewing the Judgments of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island, against each individual subject, as he may consider himself aggrieved by such Judgment.”

Mr. Rae then moved, in amendment to the said motion of amendment, that after the word “that,” all be expunged, and the following substituted:—“the Petition be referred to the Committee on Crown Lands, to report thereon as respecting the Grant of Lot 46, and other Lots for which no Grants are on record, and the grounds on which, when such is the case, the title of the claimant of the Township is held good,” and the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage.

TUESDAY, March 5.

The Bill to regulate the publishing of Notices and Advertisements relating to the public service, was read a second time, committed, and reported with amendments.

Mr. D. Macdonald moved to amend the Report, by striking out that portion of the Bill which limits the publication of Public Notices to the Royal Gazette, except in extraordinary cases, and inserting—“shall be inserted in all the Newspapers published in the Colony.”

The House divided on the motion of amendment: YEAS—Messrs. D. Macdonald, Cooper, D. Maclean, Fraser, Macintosh, A. Maclean, Montgomery, Rae—8.

NAYS—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Baird, Hudson, Coles, Thornton, Douse, Aitken, Dalziel, Macgregor, Wightman, Cambridge, Longworth—12.

So it passed in the negative.

The Bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of Ways and Means—Mr. Aitken in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Aitken reported, that the Committee had come to the three following Resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several rates and duties imposed and levied on articles imported into this Island during the past year, under the Act of 6 Vict. cap. 7, intitled *An Act for the increase of the Revenue of this Island*, be continued for one year, from and after the Third day of May next—save and except such rates and duties as are imposed by the Fourth Section of said Act, and that the following articles shall, for the same period, be made exempt from Colonial Duty, viz:—Barley, Oats and Oatmeal, Potatoes, Horses, Cattle, fresh Meat, raw Hides, Tallow, Burr Stones, Hemp, Flax and Teasels.

2. RESOLVED, That in addition to the Rates and Duties to be imposed in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, there shall be imposed and levied, for the same period, the several Duties, as the same are respectively set forth in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained viz:

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Wheat Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs.	£0 5 0
Meat, salted or cured, the cwt.	0 4 0
Lard, per cwt.	0 5 0
Butter, do.	0 5 0
Cheese, do.	0 5 0
Coffee, do.	0 4 0
Bread, Biscuit and Crackers, do.	0 5 0
Refined Sugar, do.	0 7 6
Iron and Brass Castings, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Men's Boots, 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Sole Leather, per pound,	0 0 1
Harness Leather, do.	0 0 1
Upper Leather, do.	0 0 3
Manufactured Tobacco, except Cigars, do.	0 0 2
Cigars, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Clocks and Clock Machinery, 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Articles manufactured of Wood, and such articles as wood forms the principal part of, 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Rum, per gallon,	0 0 9
Other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon,	0 0 9
Wine, bottled or not, per gallon,	0 0 9

3. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Sixpence, per gallon be imposed and levied on all Spirituous Liquors distilled within this Island.

The First and Second of the said Resolutions being again severally read, were agreed to by the House.

The Third of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question put thereon;

The House divided:

YEAS—Messrs. Aitken, Wightman, Cooper, Douse, Longworth, Hudson, A. Maclean, Palmer, Macintosh, Thornton, J. S. Macdonald, Cambridge, Dalziel, D. Macdonald—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Coles, Baird, D. Maclean, Macgregor, Montgomery—5.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Committees were then appointed to bring in Bills pursuant to the above Resolutions.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the Bill relating to the publication of notices &c. relating to the public service in the newspapers.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Mr. Thornton reported a Bill imposing a duty of sixpence per gallon on all Spirituous Liquors distilled within this Island.

He also reported a Bill to further amend the Laws making lands and tenements liable to the payment of debts.

Mr. Longworth reported a Bill for the increase of the Revenue, by imposing certain duties of Impost.

The three preceding Bills were severally read the first time.

The Bill intitled “An Act relating to Schools and Education” was read the third time.

Mr. Yeo moved to amend the Bill, by reducing the allowances to District Teachers to the rates formerly allowed by Law.

The House divided on the motion:

YEAS—Messrs. Yeo, Longworth, Fraser, Cambridge, Douse, Baird, Palmer, Cooper, Macintosh—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Wightman, D. Maclean, Dalziel, Hudson, Aitken, D. Macdonald, Macgregor, Montgomery, A. Maclean—9.

The House being equally divided, the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The clause rendering it imperative on District Teachers to undergo a fresh examination as to their qualifications before the Board of Education, was, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, struck out of the Bill.

Mr. D. Maclean proposed, as an amendment to the said Bill, that the highest class teachers, in addition to their other qualifications, should be required to teach Algebra.—Negatively on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. D. Maclean, Rae, Cooper, Dalziel, D. Macdonald, Macgregor, Cambridge, Macintosh, Wightman—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Yeo, Longworth, Palmer, Montgomery, Douse, Fraser, Hudson, A. Maclean, Baird, Aitken—10.

The Bill was then passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence.

The Bill, in its main features, does not appear to differ materially from the former Act.

THURSDAY, March 7.

A Petition of John Mackenzie and John Mackie, of New London, was presented to the House by Mr. Longworth, and the same was received and read—praying that a bounty may be allowed upon every vessel properly manned and fitted, which shall this year be engaged in the Seal Fishery, and which shall prosecute the same during a suitable period.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of so much of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session as relates to the Fisheries of this Island; also, the Despatches and other papers communicated to the House by His Excellency during the present Session.

Several Bills went through Committee, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 8.

Read a third time and passed, the Bill to establish an additional Term of the Supreme Court, and to extend the Hilary and Trinity Terms for Queen's County.

Read a third time and passed, the Bill in further amendment of the Laws for making Lands and Tenements liable for the payment of Debts, and other purposes.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House that their Honors had passed the Bill to regulate the publishing of Notices and Advertisements relating to the Public Service; and the Bill to naturalize John Broderus Edinger Tybring, with several amendments.—Amendments read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of so much of the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the present Session as relates to the Fisheries of this Island; also various Despatches and other papers communicated to the House by His Excellency during the present Session—Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Fraser reported, that the Committee had come to the two following Resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any Legislative enactment to be made on the subject of the Fishery Reserves shall require to be based upon the principle of, and having mainly in view, encouragement and protection to individuals immediately concerned in prosecuting the Fisheries, having a due regard to the interest of agriculturists.

2. RESOLVED, That certain lands in this Colony, originally reserved for the use of the Fisheries in this Island, having been declared by the Atty. and Sol. General of England to be the property of the Crown, having been claimed, and in many cases, leased and sold by the Proprietors of the Townships on which such are situated; it is right and proper that the Settlers on said lands should be protected by Legislative enactment in the quiet possession thereof, without any further rent being exacted by the Proprietors of the Townships on which such reserves are; but at the same time, not interfering with any right the Crown may enjoy to exact rent for such reserves, until the land be required for the use of the Fisheries.

The question of concurrence being put on the first Resolution, it was agreed to unanimously. On the second, the House divided as follows:—

For the Resolution—Messrs. Rae, Fraser, Hudson, Montgomery, Aitken, Baird, Thornton, D. Maclean, A. Maclean, Cooper, D. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Dalziel, Wightman, Macgregor, Coles, Longworth, McIntosh.

Against it—Messrs. Douse, Palmer, Yeo, Cambridge, Messrs. Rae, D. Maclean, Wightman, Thornton, and Hon. J. S. Macdonald were appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill in accordance with the said Resolutions.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, by leave, introduced a Bill relating to Entire Horses.—Read a first time. Second reading on Monday next.

SATURDAY, March 9.

The Revenue Bill passed through a Committee of the whole House, with some slight amendments, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill for regulating the publication of advertisements, &c., relating to the public service, in the newspapers, were taken into consideration—a discussion ensued, whereupon they were finally agreed to, on the following division.

YEAS—Messrs. Wightman, Palmer, Cambridge, Longworth, Coles, Thornton, A. Maclean, Hudson, Douse, J. S. Macdonald—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Rae, Cooper, D. Maclean, Fraser, Montgomery, D. Macdonald, Dingwell, Macgregor, Dalziel—9.

An amendment made by the Council to the Bill to naturalize Mr. John Broderus Edinger Tybring, suspending its operation until the Royal assent thereunto had been signified, was agreed to by the House.

A Message was received from the Council, intimating that they had passed the Statute Labour Act amendment bill; the Supreme Court additional term bill; and the Herring and Alewives' bill, without any amendment;—also, that they had passed the Bill for confirming titles to land purchased under the Land Assessment Acts, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

A Message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council, praying that their Honors would permit the Hon. Charles Young, one of their members, to be examined before the Special Committee appointed to report on the subject of the Crown Lands, and also as respects the grant of Lot 46, and other Lots for which no grant is on record.

MONDAY, March 11.

Mr. Yeo, by leave, introduced a Bill to amend the Act for ascertaining the boundary lines of Townships, &c.

The House went into Committee on the amendments made by the Council to the Bill for confirming titles to land purchased under the Land Assessment Acts. After some time spent therein, the Chairman reported, that the Committee had disagreed to the same.

The report was received, and a Committee appointed to draw up reasons, to be offered to the Council at a Conference, for disagreeing to their amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer introduced a bill concerning the taking of bail in civil cases.

Mr. Palmer also moved, that it be an instruction to the Post Office Committee, to consider the expediency of affording additional accommodation to the mail carriers in crossing the straits with the winter mails.—Carried.

The Bill to incorporate a Fishing Company was read for the third time, as engrossed.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the Bill by Mr. Rae, by adding the following words thereto:

“Provided always, that the Company hereby incorporated shall, in regard to the occupation by them, or any person or persons acting for them, of any portion of the Land reserved on this Island for the Fishery—whether in the Crown or otherwise—be liable to such regulations as shall hereafter be imposed in any Act for regulating said Reserves which may be passed by the Legislature of this Colony?”

The amendment was negatived, on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. Rae, D. Macdonald, Montgomery, D. Maclean, Fraser, Dalziel, Macgregor, Cooper, Dingwell—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Yeo, Coles, A. Maclean, Longworth, Palmer, J. S. Macdonald, Hudson, Douse, Thornton—9.

The House being equally divided, the Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative.

The Bill was then passed on the following division.—Yeas, 17. Nays, Mr. Rae.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intitled “An Act for imposing a duty on all Spirituous Liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled within this Island.”

Mr. Coles proposed an amendment to the Bill, by lowering the rate of duty from sixpence to three-pence per gallon.—Negatively: Yeas, Messrs. Coles, D. Maclean, Montgomery—15.

NAYS, 15.

Mr. Thornton then moved, that the Bill do now pass.

Mr. D. Maclean moved, in amendment, to leave out the word “now,” and, at the end of the question, insert “this day three months.”

The amendment was negatived, on the following division: Yeas, 3. Nays, 15.

The Bill was then passed, and sent to the Council, for their concurrence.

PORTREE, 5th January, 1844.—The Presbytery of Skye met yesterday at the church of Snizort, to moderate a call to the Rev. Angus Martin, minister of Duirinish. The Rev. John Mackinnon of Strath preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from Gen. iv. 7. There was a very respectable congregation. After sermon, intimation was given to the people to come forward and sign a call in favour of the Rev. Angus Martin of Duirinish, who has been presented by the Crown to Snizort, whereupon ninety-nine came forward and adhibited their names to the call—since then, several others have done so who had not an opportunity of being present at the meeting. All the gentlemen tacksmen signed the call (except one), such as Donald Macleod, Esq., Kingsburgh; J. Macleannan, Esq., Lyndale (a proprietor also); William Macdonald, Esq., Skerinish; Archibald Stewart, Esq., Cuiderach, &c. Objections to the presentee were called for, but none were made. The 18th current is fixed by the presbytery for the day of Mr. Martin's settlement. It is very gratifying to the friends of the Church of Scotland, as well as to the presentee, that the call has been so respectably and numerously signed, in the very parish which is the fountain-head of Non-intrusion in Skye, and in which the late incumbent of Snizort, the Rev. Roderick Macleod, uses all his power and influence to make the parishioners Free Churchmen. It was not expected by any, far less by the Free Church people, that the call to any minister appointed to Snizort would be signed by above a dozen, yet in less than half an hour 99 adhibited their names.

THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.—We are truly happy to learn that James Matheson, Esq., of Achany, M. P., has purchased from the family of Seaforth, the princely property of the Lewis—one of the largest islands in the Hebrides, with a population of about 15,000, and included in the county of Ross. The purchase money was £190,000.

THE OLD FAMILY.—In the Reign of William the Third there lived in Ipswich, in Suffolk, a family which, from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Old Family. Every event remarkably good or bad happened to this family on an odd day of the month, and every one of them had something odd in his or her person, manner, and behaviour. The very letters in their Christian names always happened to be an odd number. The husband's name was Peter and the wife's Babah. They had seven children, all boys, viz: Solomon, Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, David, and Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, his wife but one arm. Solomon was born blind of the left eye, and Roger lost his right eye by accident. James had his left ear pulled off by a boy in a quarrel, and Matthew was born with only three fingers on his right hand. Jonas had a stump foot, and David was hump-backed. All these, except David, were remarkably short, while Ezekiel was six feet two inches high at the age of nineteen. The stump-footed Jonas and the hump-backed David got wives of fortune; but no girl would listen to the addresses of the rest. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's remarkably white; yet every one of the children's was red. The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep swamp, where he was starved to death in the year 1701, and his wife refusing all kind of sustenance, died in five days after him. Ezekiel enlisted as a Grenadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in twenty-three places, he recovered. Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas and David died at different places on the same day, in 1713, and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames in the year 1723.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

The Couriers arrived at the Post Office rather unexpectedly, yesterday morning, with the usual American and Colonial Mails. The principal items of intelligence will be found below:

HALIFAX, N. S., March 11.—The proceedings of the Provincial Legislature are at last assuming the appearance of business, and we think our readers will agree with us, that it is quite time. On Friday, a Bill for the permanent settlement of the Civil List was introduced by the Attorney General, placing at the disposal of the Legislature the Casual and Territorial Revenues. The amounts of salaries are left to be fixed by the Assembly. The scale recommended is that in the bill of 1840. It appears by documents accompanying the Bill, that there has been a falling off in the Crown Revenues for the last three years to a considerable amount. The second reading of the Bill is fixed for Wednesday next, when an animated debate is expected.

FROM MEXICO.—The brig Petersburg, Capt. Larkin, arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 23d of January.

The intelligence of the settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico, occasioned by an insult offered to the flag of the former, is confirmed.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—We have the St. Christopher Advertiser of Jan. 6th. The Governor of that Island had appointed the 8th of February, the anniversary of the great earthquake, as a day of Thanksgiving.

An alarming visitation of earthquake was experienced in several of the Winward Islands on Friday morning, the 19th January. Two shocks, the latter of which is said to have been very severe, were felt in Granada, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. No damage occurred, except a slight injury to the guard room adjoining the Commissariat buildings in the Carenage, Grenada.

The Trinidad Standard of the 8th Jan. says the prospects of that Island are encouraging; an active Legislature—a well disposed peasantry—a bustling and prosperous commerce—good seasons—good crops, and good markets.—N. Y. Express.

QUEBEC, Feb. 26.—Mr. William Molsan has come forward as a Candidate for the representation of Montreal, in the place of Mr. Holmes, resigned. Mr. Fisher, it is understood, retires in order to enable Montreal to have one representative of the commercial classes. The appointment of Mr. Ogden, as Attorney General for

Distraction ought to be at liberty to select the paper, and having done so, the paper selected by him ought to be publicly declared the official organ of government, that all parties might know where to look for official notices. A paper having been so selected, it would, in all probability, continue the official organ of government for years, and to its files it would be easy on all occasions to refer back for the time it had continued so. If however, on account of decrease in the circulation of such paper, or from some other cause, it became necessary to withdraw from it the government patronage, another would be immediately selected, and the selection made public. The hon. and learned gentleman said, he would therefore move, that the executive be empowered, from time to time, to order that all notices relative to public business should be inserted in a certain newspaper; that paper as he had said before, ought to be one having an extensive circulation; the Gazette might be decreasing in its circulation, but he did not know that such was the fact; and, indeed, he cared not if the power to select the paper were left to the Executive, as it ought to be, what paper might be made choice of. If the Executive should think fit to name the Gazette, he would be quite satisfied. Equally so should he be whether the choice fell upon the *Islander* or the *Herald*, or even upon his hon. friend's paper, the *Palladium*. The paper which appeared to have the most extensive circulation would be selected, and, by an order of the Governor in Council, such paper would be constituted the official organ of government until such order should be repealed. This arrangement would meet any objection which might be made to public notices not continuing to appear in the same paper; for, on referring to the order in Council, persons would see to what paper they had to refer for years. There were two things to which their honours were bound to attend—retrenchment and the protection of the government's right of patronage; and he could conceive no better means for the accomplishment of these two ends than what he had proposed. My hon. friend says, let the Royal Gazette be the sole vehicle. I say, no; for if it were, a sort of double tax might thus be imposed upon the country. They might have to take the Royal Gazette for the sake of notices relating to public service, and another paper for the sake of news and general information. And again, if without an order in Council appointing a certain paper as the advertising vehicle with respect to the public service, first one and then another paper were selected for that purpose, persons having any interest in anything connected with the public service, that they might not lose the benefit of any notice, would be obliged to take God knows how many papers. The hon. and learned gentleman then explained, that in New Brunswick, during the administration of Sir John Harvey, the *Sentinel*, and not the Royal Gazette, had been made the advertising vehicle of Government.

(Mr. Young here suggested that with us the *Palladium* should be the paper selected for the patronage of government. Mr. Peters replied, that he should have no objections to the appointment, provided the proprietors of the *Palladium* had none themselves.)

His Honor the PRESIDENT said, that so long as a Royal Gazette continued to be published, that paper should contain all notices and advertisements in any way relating to the public service, as well as all legal notices of what kind soever. It was the proper record of all such notices, and he could not consent that they should be withdrawn from it. If their honours, with a view to economy, were for confining the publication of all notices relating to the public service to one paper, he would go along with his hon. and learned friend Mr. Young, in favour of the Royal Gazette.

The Hon. Mr. YOUNG thought his hon. and learned friend Mr. Peters was blowing hot and cold at the same time, as he himself had one day expressed himself in the Supreme Court, when he spoke of the man's warming his hands with the same breath with which he cooled his broth. If there were no other reason why the Royal Gazette should be the advertising vehicle, in all matters relating to the public service, than this—the certainty of reference which would thereby be secured to all parties—that alone would be a sufficient one. Let us not have two government papers; there is no necessity for our having two. If it were said, that the circulation of the Gazette is not at present so great as that of some of the other papers, he would reply, make it the sole advertising vehicle in all matters relating to the public service, and that alone would rapidly increase its circulation, and enable the proprietor to conduct it in such a manner as otherwise to entitle his paper to public support. But how is it known that the Gazette is not at present more extensively circulated than any of the other papers? It may be so, for any thing that appears to the contrary.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS again insisted that the best plan would be for the Governor in Council to appoint a paper from time to time, which paper would, in all probability, be the one having the greatest circulation, acquired by its general merits. Persons wishing to continue subscribers to such a paper would not then be put to the expense of taking two papers, one for general information, and the other for notices relating to the public service.

The Hon. Mr. HOLL thought that if their honours came to the conclusion that the publication of all notices and advertisements relating to the public service should be confined to one paper, that paper ought to be the Gazette. In this way they would economize as much as in the other.

The Hon. Capt. SWABEY looked upon the question in a light in which it did not appear to present itself to some of their honours. He thought the real question was merely this—whether they should deprive the Executive of the right to make the selection; whether they should deprive it of the power of bestowing patronage in those quarters in which it might think it best merited. He would put the question broadly and without disguise. It was nothing but this:—Shall we unconstitutionally tie up the hands of government, and deprive it of that privilege which is enjoyed by every other British government on earth, the privilege of freely bestowing its patronage in whatever quarters it may choose? It was very well known, that when only two papers were published in the Colony, an exclusive claim to the right of publishing all notices relating to the public service had never been set up on behalf of the Gazette, and he was at a loss to see with what propriety such a principle could be recognized now. He was perfectly willing that with respect to the Gazette all notices should appear in it as heretofore; but he would not consent to any invasion of the right of patronage of the government, which, he contended, was not only a constitutional, but a most useful privilege of it.

His Hon. the PRESIDENT explained that the Bill, as it stood, provided that all notices and advertisements relating to the public service should be published in the Royal Gazette; but that in extraordinary cases the Government might direct that notices should also be published in any other paper they might select for that purpose. He would then in extraordinary cases allow the Government to act accordingly, and in Council to nominate the paper, if the choice ought not to be left entirely to the Governor himself.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS said, if the Bill were as his honor had explained it, it would leave matters pretty much as they were. But it ought to be recollected that if, on every extraordinary case, the sanction of a Council were to be made necessary, a Council could not always be got. Frequently, if in such cases they had to wait for a Council, much injurious delay might be the consequence. The Government very properly did many things without the advice and consent of a Council; and in judging of extraordinary cases, and making choice of a paper, he thought it might very well be left to act independently of one.

The Hon. Mr. BRECKEN disliked the proposal made by the hon. the Solicitor General, which was that the Government should from time to time select a paper as an advertising vehicle in all matters relating to the public service. In Charlottetown, no doubt, the choice would very soon become known, as also any change when it took place; but it would be perplexing in the country, where such a scheme would occasion much perplexity and uncertainty. If the advertisements, however, were to be confined to one paper, he thought that paper ought to be the Royal Gazette. To withdraw them from that paper would be an invasion of the rights of the Queen's Printer. And as to leaving it to the Governor in Council to decide what are extraordinary cases, and to select a paper, he thought such a proceeding would be quite absurd; nay, it would almost be insulting to his Excellency. If another paper besides the Gazette is to be patronized, it ought unquestionably to be a privilege of his Excellency to decide both with respect to extraordinary cases and the paper to be selected.

The Hon. Capt. SWABEY explained that wherever an Act provided that all notices under it should be published in all the papers, he would not propose that such notices should be withheld from the Gazette; he would say, let them be published in the Gazette as heretofore; but in every other case, he maintained that it ought to be left to the Head of the Administration to direct publication to be made in the Gazette, or in any other paper which he might think proper to select.

After some time spent in Debate, which would exceed our present limits (the opinions of most Members having been again repeated), the hon. Mr. Peters moved, in amendment, that the words “extraordinary cases” in the preamble, and the words “except in particular and extraordinary cases” in the body of the Bill, be struck out, and the words “in such cases as the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being may see fit to order the same to be published in some other paper,” be inserted, which was carried.

The Bill, as amended, was then sent to the Lower House for their concurrence, and after rather a sharp debate finally agreed to with the amendment.