CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Dear sir,—

As many members of our church residing in this Island have not yet seen, either in its original or amended form, the much talked of Bill which has emanated from the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, one of Her Majesty's Ministers, and which has been introduced by him into the British House of Commons at its last annual session for the purpose of conferring on us and our fellow colonists the privilege of meeting in Synod and arranging our own ecclesiastical affairs, I should feel obliged by your giving it insertion in your widely circulating Journal at your earliest convenience, and I remain yours truly.

A Member of the United Church of England and Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FIRST BILL.

A Bill to relieve Bishops in the Colonies in Communion with the Church of England, and the Clergy and Laity in Communion with them, in respect to legal Doubts or Disabilities affecting the Management of their Church Affairs.

[Note.—The Words printed in Italics are proposed To be inserted in Committee.]

Whereas doubts exist as to the Rights of the Bishops, Celrgy, and Lay Persons inhabiting the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty, and being in Communion with the Church of England, in regard to the Management of their internal Ecclesiastical Affairs: And Whereas it is expedient that, under certain Restrictions, they should be permitted to make Regulations for the said management by Agreement among themselves: Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That,

I. It shall be lawful for the Bishop or Bishops of any Diocese or Dioceses in the Colonies enumerated in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or in any other Colony which Her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, by Order in Council, have declared to fall within the operation of this Act, together with the Clergy and Lay Persons being declared Members of the said Church, or being otherwise in Communion with such Bishop or Bishops respectively, to meet together from Time to time, and at such Meeting, by mutual Consent, or by a majority of Voices of the said Clergy and Laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said Bishop, or of a Majority of the said Bishops, if more than One, to make all such Regulations as may be held necessary for the better Conduct of their Ecclesiastical Affairs, and for the holding of Meetings for the said purpose thereafter, any Statute, Law, or Usage of the United Kingdom to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. But it shall not be lawful to impose by any such Regulation any temporal or pecuniary Penalty or Disability, other than such as may attach to the avoidance of any Ecclesiastical Office or Benefice.

III. And no such Regulation shall be binding on any Person or Persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the Lay Persons residing within the said Colonies, and being declared Members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in Communion with him or them respectively.

IV. And no such Regulation shall in virtue of this Act be held to have any other legal Force or Effect than the Regulations, Laws, or Usages of other Churches or Religious Communions in the said Colonies.

V. And no such Regulation made in respect of the Nomination of Bishops shall have any Force or Effect whatsoever, except upon the Consent of Her Majesty, signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

VI. And any such Regulation touching the existing relation of the said Bishop, clergy, and others to the metropolitical see of Canterbury shall be forthwith transmitted by the presiding Bishop or his Deputy, to the Archbishop of the said See, and shall be subject to Disallowance by the said Archbishop, under his Hand and Seal, at any Time within *Twelve* Months from the passing of the said Regulation, or within *Six* Months from the Receipt thereof by the said Archbishop, but not afterwards.

VII. And no such Regulation shall authorize the Bishop of any Diocese to confirm or consecrate or to ordain, or to license or institute any Person to any See, or to any Pastoral Charge or other Episcopal or Clerical Office, except upon such Persons having immediately before taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned Assent and Consent to the Book of Common Prayer.

VIII. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by Order in Council, that this Act shall from a Day to be named in such Order, be in force within any other One or more of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions besides those contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the Colony or Coloniesso designated accordingly.

Schedule (A.) to which this Act refers. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SECOND BILL.

A Bill to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies.

Whereas Doubts exist as to the Rights of the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay persons inhabiting the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the Management of their internal Ecclesiastical Affairs: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that under certain Restrictions, they should be suffered to make Regulations for the said management by agreement among themselves: Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That—

1. No Statute, Law, Rule, Usage, or other Authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such Bishop of any Diocese in the Colonies enumerated in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or in any other Colony which Her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, have declared by Order in Council to fall within the operation of this Act, together with his Clergy, and the Lay persons of the Diocese, being declared or bona fide Members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time, to make or from making at such Meetings, by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said Bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, or for the holding of Meetings, whether on behalf of one such Diocese only, or on behalf of more than one such Diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purpose thereafter; subject always as at this time, in common with all other religious communions to the authority of the local Legislatures respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact.

II. But it shall not be lawful to impose by any such Regulation any temporal or pecuniary Penalty or Disability, other than Loss of the Emoluments of any Ecclesiastical Officer or Benefice, under any Sentence or Proceeding affecting the Tenure thereof.

III. And no such Regulation shall be binding on any Person or Persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the Lay Persons residing within the said colonies, and being declared or bona fide Members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same.

IV. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation made in respect of the Nomination of Bishops, except upon the consent of Her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

V. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such Regulation which shall touch the subordination of the said Bishops, Clergy, and laity to the see of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said see previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

VI. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such Regulation which shall direct or allow the Bishop of any Diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any Pastoral Charge or other Episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the thirty nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Bood of Common Prayer; but if such see, Pastoral Charge, or Episcopal or clerical office be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such person.

VII. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by Order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, be in force within any other one or more of Her Majesty's colonial possessions besides those contained in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly.

[Schedule (A.) to which this Act refers, is similar to the other, save that New Zealand is added.]

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

DEATH ON A RAIL CAR.

On Friday, at one o'clock, I stept on board the Boat at Amboy. Having been some weeks from home, the prospect of reaching it and joining my friends and family, within the short space of six hours, was cheering. But, whilst a glow of pleasure was produced by the anticipation of a meeting with dear friends, it was chastened by a tinge of sadness. The reflection that life was uncertain, could not be repressed. The first thing attracting my attention might be the *crape on the door knob.* The first greeting might be sobs of grief.

A crowd of persons was waiting around the baggage cars. A young man of fine athletic frame was discharging the office of conductor, "The square black trunk is mine," said I. He seized it, gave me the check, and prosecuted his labour with vigorous activity. I marked his countenance. It was peculiar. It had a smile for every one. As we pushed off to the bay, the wind arose. Black clouds came up from the west, and in a few moments we were enveloped in a fearful tempest. A voice addressed me, it was that of the young man, the conductor, "Beautiful!" said he, "would it not make a fine picture?" The storm was quickly over; the boat reached her destination. We were all proceeding to the cars. Again that conductor's voice was heard: "Car A. gentlemen, A." he exclaimed. Then addressing himself to me and my friend, as we came up, he said, "Your car is B., further down. We passed on and took our seats. The engine commenced its labour and we were soon from the depot. The door opened, and that some pleasant countenance made its appearance. The young man walked back through the whole length of the cars, addressing every seat, "See your tickets, gentlemen, if you please." On we went—a smooth rapid motion, at length our speed was slackened. We stopped. It was not a place for receiving passengers, or for taking in wood or water. Enquiry was made, "What is the matter? Has any thing happened?" "Yes, a life is lost." That young man, the conductor, that had just spoken so smilingly to every passenger, had stood upon the roof of one of the cars. He turned to look back, saying something to some persons standing on the space between the cars. What it was he said, was not heard. Perhaps it was a word of caution. The next moment the cars were carried against a bridge. He was thrown on the space below and laid, in the agonies of death, his garments besmeared with blood. He was taken up, and laid upon a shutter, at full length, a ghastly corpse. The impression made upon the company was irresistible. Yet we were hindered *but ten minutes. Thus, the world moves on*;

> But as the soul that never dies,
> Soon as it leaves the clay,
> Ye thoughts pursue it where it flies
> And teach its wonderous way!

Perhaps some of that company may be indebted to that solemn providence as the means of leading than to prepare for Eternity; but whatever the impression be on others, one at least will not soon forget the impression made by the death on a Rail Car.

Yours ever truly,
W. H. H.

INDIAN WAR—REPORTED MASSACRE OF U. S. TROOPS.

New York. Jan. 24.—A letter from Florida states that the Indians have formally declarad war against the government of the United States. There is a painful rumour prevalent that Gen. Hopkins and his force have been massacred by the Indians.

Major A. G. Johnston has been chosen General of the force raised by the State, to remove the Indians.

NOVA SCOTIA.

House of Assembly, Jan. 26.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins rose to introduce a Bill to provide for the relief of Bankrupts. It provided that where a man felt himself embarrassed in business, he should have the privilege of calling his creditors together, and a majority of them should choose commissioners who should examine into his affairs, and if he was a bankrupt, they should report the fact under oath, and the debtor should go free on giving up his property, and in case there was no appearance of fraud or preference.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said such a law was very necessary, for now there was no security for either debtor or creditor.

Mr. Marshall said there was only one clause which ought to be added to the bill—that was one to enable the *Province* to take the benefit of it in a few years.—(*Laughter.*)

Mr. Wilkins replied that the Bill regulated all expenses, which were settled in itself. The only objection he apprehended might arise to country Attornies was that it was not expensive enough, as all disputes between creditors of an insolvent and in the settlement of estates, would be take out of their hands and decided by arbitration.

The Bill was read a first time.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, February 10, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

[The following article was written for immediate publication a fortnight ago.]

Will the House of Assembly be dissolved at the close of the approaching Legislative Session?

This is a question which has, of late, been frequently proposed, both in town and country; but to which, we believe, no satisfactory answer has, as yet, been given, either through the Public Press, or otherwise. Many and diverse are the opinions and speculations which have arisen from the consideration of it; and to many of them, as involving objects of vital importance to the general well-being of the country, the highest interest attaches in the public mind. They have indeed occupied not a little of our own attention; and as we feel persuaded that, whether we have taken the wisest view of the whole subject, or not, we have at least considered it fairly and impartially, we will now submit for the consideration of our readers, in the hope that they will not find either uninteresting or unsuggestive.

That the Executive Council will advise His Excellency to dissolve the Assembly before the period beyond which its existence cannot, legally and constitutionally, be prolonged, we do not believe; and neither do we believe that, unless His Excellency shall be thereto powerfully moved, by petitions from the several constituencies, will he think it right, in the present posture of public affairs, to exercise the royal prerogative, vested in him, for that purpose.

The leaders of the party dominant, seeing that "the law allows" them another Session, and being themselves "the court" to decide upon the propriety or impropriety of taking their ease in their seats and offices for another year, will not, we imagine, act with more magnanimity than they think would be displayed by their adversaries, did they occupy the vantage ground. As respects a *fifth* Session of the present Assembly, we, therefore, fully expect the decision of the Executive Councill will be—

"The law allows it, and the court awards it."

and that "the law" and "the award" will be fully carried into effect.

Some are of opinion that, should His Excellency—refusing to defer to what, it may be presumed, will be the advice of his Council in the business—take the matter into his own hands, and, of his own free motion, interpose the prerogative, and dissolve the Assembly, at the close of the next Session; his doing so would make him more popular than any other Governor has been in the Colony. We, however, think that, in the absence of any popular demonstration of feeling in favour of such an exercise of the prerogative, such an act, on the part of His Excellency—unless sanctioned by some powerful emergency, or warranted by some irreconcilable differences between himself and his constitutional advisers—would be nothing less than an arbitrary infraction of the liberties of the people, and a positive outrage upon their chosen representtiaves. All speculations based upon such a supposition, we, therefore, hold to be as vain and futile, as the supposition itself would be absurd, and insulting and derogatory to the understanding and wisdom of His Excellency; and our conclusion, drawn from these premises, is, that, how much soever many may desire to see the Assembly suffer the death of *the condemned* it will—at least so far as His Excellency's *free-will* power to abridge its days may be concerned—be allowed—whether for honor or dishonor to itself—advantage or disadvantage to the people—to hold on its way to the full limits of its *legal* course.—*To be continued.*

The Season and the Weather.—So far, the mildness of the weather, this winter has been unprecedented for the last twenty-one years. It has not only been mild; but, with the exception of two or three days at the most, the weather has been agreeable and healthy since the setting in of the winter. In consequence of the mildness of the season, cattle must have required and consumed much less fodder, than if the winter had been rigorously cold, as usual; but the gain, to farmers, in this respect, is now, we fear, being much more than counterbalanced by the difficulties in the way of travelling, both by the high roads and the ice; the former being bare, and in a very undesirable state for either sleighs or wheeled carriages; and the latter having become very unsafe, being not more than about four or five inches in thickness. It froze pretty keenly last night, and, to-day, whilst we write, the air is keen, but bracing and agreeable. Conjectures respecting the future state of the weather, this season, must be very uncertain. We ourselves hazard none; but we are of opinion that, unless the winter should set in again, and with its wonted rigor, the approaching Session of the Legislature will be a short and busy one, remarkable for *more wool than cry*, such as our Legislative Sessions should, and might, always be. The intimations of approaching spring will not fail to expedite the despatch of parliamentary business.

Twenty-one years ago, the winter here was as remarkably mild as it has been this year; and a gentleman in town having kindly favored us with the inspection of a Diary which he kept at that time, we have by his permission, made a few extracts from it, which we give below as likely to prove interesting to many of our readers.

1831—Jan. 1st, Ploughing—soft weather—a dull day.
Jan. 13th & 14th. Freezing very hard.
15th. The ice on the Hillsborough was crossed by foot passengers.
20th. Horses, first time this winter, crossed the Hillsborough on the ice.
22nd. Very heavy snow storm.
Feb. 3rd. House of Assembly met.
Mar. 14th. Horses crossed the Hillsborough on the ice, for the last time.
15th. This was the last day people crossed on foot.
17th. St. Patrick's day. The ferry-boat crossed.
April 5th. The Hillsborough was quite clear of ice.
18th. Two Brigs arrived—one, Nelson's from the West Indies, and the other, Peake's from Plymouth—the earliest arrivals ever known here.
19th. Commenced Ploughing.
21st & 22. Very cold—a little snow.
May 9th. Sowed wheat.
27th. Put out manure.
Aug. 16th. Commenced harvest.
Oct. 26th. Commenced digging potatoes.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE MEETING, 2d Feb., 1853.

PRESENT:

His Honor Judge Peters, President;

Hon. Mr. Rice,	Mr. Pethick,
Mr. Simpson,	Mr. H. Longworth,
Mr. Laird,	Mr. Gall,
Mr. Hodgson,	Mr. Lyall.

The President read the draft of a Memorial to the Legislature, praying for aid to import Three or Four Stud Horses from England,—which was agreed to by the Meeting, and ordered to be engrossed, for presentation on the meeting of the Legislature; and in the meantime to be printed with the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society—

Humbly sheweth:

That the experience of the past season shows that a very large demand has arisen in the neighbouring Colonies for strong powerful Horses, which demand your Memorialists are of opinion will continue to increase; at the same time, few good Stud Horses are to be found on the Island. That although the introduction of a single Horse may eventually improve the breed throughout the country, it cannot effect that general and rapid improvement in this description of Stock necessary to enable all classes of our Agriculturists at once to avail themselves of the profitable market thus opened up to them. Under these circumstances, your Memorialists are of opinion, that the interests of our Agriculturists would be much advanced by the immediate importation of three or four Stud Horses, of strong and powerful breeds, from Great Britain. That the amount necessary for that purpose would far exceed what the funds of the Society can afford.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, suggest the following plan for keeping up and improving the breed of horses in this Island, viz.:—That the sum of £1000 should be appropriated for the importation of Stud Horses, of the Clydesdale breeds, to be imported in the ensuing spring. That, when imported, these horses should not be sold, but kept under the charge of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, and at its expense—the Committee every season giving each horse in charge of a competent groom, and assigning the district in which he should serve; and that he should be allowed to serve mares of a certain size (to be fixed) for the sum of Five Shillings. Your Memorialists would here beg leave to state some of the reasons, which induce them to recommend this proposal to the favorable consideration of your honorable House. The interests of every country are best advanced by enabling the industrial classes to avail themselves of those sources of profitable employment which the peculiar circumstances of the country may present. The present and future prosperity of this Island depending almost entirely on agriculture, every thing that tends to increase the profits of the agriculturist deserves the particular attention of the Legislature. The climate and soil of this Island seem peculiarly adapted to the breeding of horses; they are here subject to few diseases, and those epidemics which frequently carry off great numbers in other places, are here almost unknown. Our dry soil furnishes a short but sweet pasture, from which the close-biting horse can obtain ample food, when horned cattle find a scanty subsistence. The young horse, therefore, acquires a robust constitution and early maturity, and being easily conveyed to places where, as already shown, he wil meet with a ready market, there is, perhaps, no branch of rural economy to which the attention of our farmers can be more profitably directed, than the breeding of horses of a large and powerful description. To enable them to do so, it is indispensable that the country should possess a sufficient number of superior stud horses. But to insure their being used by all, something more is necessary. When the charge for the services of a superior horse is 20s., and of an inferior one 7s. 6d. or 10s., a poor man is often tempted by its cheapness to select the latter, forgetting that the progeny of the former would, in three years, probably yield him £25 or £30, while that from the animal his false economy had induced him to use, will not produce half the amount. The plan suggested by your Memorialists would, by removing the inducement, prevent the present farmers in the country from falling into this too prevalent error.

The amount named may at first appear large; whethe state of the public funds will permit it, is of course best known to your honorable House; but assuming the finanaial prosperity of the country such as to justify it, your Memorialists think the expenditure will not bear any comparison with the enormous advantages the country will derive from it. Looking at the prices in the market of good powerful horses, as compared with those of smaller breeds, it is not too much to anticipate, that under the operation of the proposed plan, the value of all the young horses raised in the Island would, in a few years, be advanced 35 or 40 per cent.; in short, that every farmer who now raises a colt worth £12 or £15, would, with no more trouble or expense, raise one worth £25 or £30.

Such, your Memorialists feel confident, would be the effect of the measure they have ventured to propose; and they therefore pray your honorable House will take the matter into your favourable consideration, and make such appropriation for the purpose as the wants and circumstances of the country require.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

The Colonial Mail arrived on Tuesday evening last, after our paper was printed. We find the following announcement of news by the English Mail, telegraphed to St. John, N. B. The English Mails for this Island are expected to-night.

The people were much excited in England, by the apprehension of an invasion from Louis Napoleon. The Government had communicated with the Railway Companies, and the Troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning.

Saddler had lost his election in Ireland.

Lord Eldon is declared a Lunatic.

The war at the Cape 'drags its slow length along.' Kaffirs not subdued.

Since the above was in type we have received from Mr. Gisborne, the following

News by Telegraph.

Halifax, February 9.

Steamship "Europa" arrived from Boston on the 4th instant.

Kossuth expected back.

Famine in California. Great freshets, destroying much property. Four million dollars in gold arrived at New York.

New caloric engine built, producing pressure of 50 lbs. to square inch.

Everett appointed Secretary of State,—out strong against Slavery.

Steamship "Canada" arrived from Liverpool at 7 a. m., on the 4th instant.

Bank of England advanced rates of discount to 3 per cent since last advices.

Steamship Great Britain arrived at Australia in 81 days; Chebucto from Halifax to do. in 97 days.

Gladstone elected, 123 majority.

Louis Napoleon married to Miss Montijet!—daughter of a Spanish grandee by an Irish wife. Senate annoyed, but silenced. Public marriage to-morrow.

England is building war steamers rapidly.

A meeting has been held at Manchester in favour of national defences.

Ship News.—Gravesend, Jan. 8, arrived Darnley from hence. Sir Alexander and Vernon loading at Liverpool for P. E. I.

West Indies.—Steamer Levantine arrived from Bermnda on the 4th.

Krollman, the celebrated violinist, dead.

Deputy Ass. Commissary Cummings dead.

Steamship Geyser burst her boilers.

To the 1st January the West India Squadron lost 27 officers and 70 men.

1200 soldiers and 28 priests had died at Martinique by yellow fever. At St. Thomas not one soldier has escaped, and many ships are without crews.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, opened the Session, today, a little after 2 o'clock, p. m., with the subjoined

SPEECH,

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have again summoned you to meet, and with great satisfaction acquaint you, that, with one exception, all the Acts which were passed last Session have been left to their operation. The exception is the Lights and Anchorage Bill—additional information being required in regard to some of its provisions; that information has been furnished by the Government, and I shall apprise you of the result when it is communicated to me.

You will be happy to learn that the Education Bill was *specially* confirmed by Her Majesty—a measure of great importance, and the commencement, I trust, of a better system. Irrespective of party or political feelings, it was supported by you, in order to diffuse the blessings of education to all classes, and, with the Divine favour, to extend to Her Majesty's subjects in this Island the means of obtaining religious and secular instruction. The Bill will provide those means, if its details are revised, as experience may suggest, by a well constituted Board of Education, entitled to the confidence of the community, which will enable such a Body, with an efficient Inspector, to follow out a system similar to that which has been attended with happy results elsewhere, and obtained the sanction and support of Her Majesty and the Lords of Her Privy Council, during several successive Administrations.

You will recollect at the opening of the Session last year, that I alluded to a measure which was passed in the year 1851, but not confirmed—the One-Ninth Bill. Attaching, however, great importance to the inconvenience which might arise, from what I considered to be an unfortunate omission in your Currency Bill of 1849, I promised to endeavour to prove to the Queen's Government the necessity for legislation on the principle which I then enunciated, and which the Legislature of New Brunswick, in their recent Currency Act, did not fail to provide for. Soon after, however a change took place in Her Majesty's Councils—a dissolution of the Imperial Parliament followed,—and well knowing the mass of business which must necessarily occupy the attention of the Colonial Minister, I abstained from communicating with him on this subject, believing that if I did so he would naturally refer me to the Despatch of his predecessor of Nov. 6, 1851, in which Earl Grey says:—

"I observe that the provision of the Act is confined to cases in which the Landlords have been already in the habit of receiving their rents on a calculation assuming less than the actual depreciation of the currency. This gives me reason for hoping, that no serious practical inconvenience will arise from its not being confirmed; since I am not aware of any good reason for supposing, that Landlords will, in future, shew less indulgence than they have hitherto done.

"There may be special cases of hardship and injustice likely to arise from the state in which the law will be left from the non-confirmation of this Act, for which it may be proper to afford a remedy; but it has not been shewn that this is the case."

As you are again assembled to legislate impartially for all classes of the community, I leave with great confidence this important question to your deliberation, wisdom and discretion; and have given directions to lay before you a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 27th June last, relative to the Currency of the North American Provinces. A Bill has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature, with the view of adopting one uniform system. If such a measure be submitted for your consideration, it might afford a suitable opportunity to provide a remedy for those cases of hardship and injustice which Earl Grey admitted may arise from the state in which the law is left.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The Public Accounts will be laid before you, and you will be gratified at seeing a clear indication of the increasing prosperity of the Colony: the revenue in 1851 having been £22,800, while in 1852 it has reached £31,300; and you will, perhaps, be enabled to make some reduction in the duty on tea, an article of general consumption among all classes. After providing for the public obligations and the salaries of those whom you entrust with the management of the different departments of the Government—many of them, in my opinion, along with you, Mr. Speaker, being very inadequately paid—the annual appropriation of the revenue devolves on you, to be distributed for public purposes, and, consequently, for the benefit of the tax-payer, on whom it is levied. I shall only, therefore, again observe, that nothing will tend more to enhance the welfare and credit of the Colony, than by limiting its expenditure within the income, to enable you to meet emergencies, should they occur, if it please God to be less bountiful to this Island in those blessings which we have now such reason to be grateful for. The Estimates will be submitted for your consideration, and I have no doubt you will readily provide for the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

A Bill to empower the Government to purchase the Township lands will be submitted for your consideration.

Despatches will be laid before you relative to the very important question of the Fisheries; they contain representations which I considered it necessary, with the advice and cordial concurrence of the Executive, to make to Her Majesty's Government, on the daily infraction of the Convention of 1818, carried on along the shores and in the harbors of this Colony, by United States' fishermen, to an extent which, I am confident, was unknown to their Government. In reference to these representations, I received a communication from Sir John Packington, dated the 27th May, announcing that a small Naval