

meet the views of those who scrutinized everything touching private property with extreme strictness. Mr. COLES said, if it were carried through the Supreme Court without costs, he would have no objection to its going there, but he did not think it would. We will suppose that on one Township the assessment for 100 acres had not been paid. Now, by going through all the formalities of the Supreme Court for the recovery of two shillings, &c. a Township or a Town Lot is saddled with seven or eight pounds expenses. Can anything more forcibly shew the necessity of the proposed amendment?—Progress reported.

TUESDAY, February 21.

House in Committee of the whole on Mr. Thornton's "Squatters" Bill.—Mr. Beairto in the chair.

Mr. THORNTON, on presenting this Bill as re-modelled by the Special Committee, observed, that it was something different from the one he had formerly presented; it was different in some of its details; and on these he would make a few remarks, as the Bill progressed. As to the question of the rent, and term of the lease, perhaps he would oppose them; however, the principles of the Bill are plain, and he hoped it would be found a better measure than that which he had formerly presented.

Mr. DOUSE thought that the Bill should undergo many alterations before it passed into a law. He could not, for one moment, conceive the justice of placing a squatter on a par with a bona fide tenant. As to the term of years, he thought a proprietor should not be compelled to give any length of term the tenant might demand; this would be doing an injustice to those tenants who were settled for a shorter period. He thought the privilege of a right of purchase was as much as he had any claim to demand, or could reasonably expect.

Mr. SPEAKER did not think an occupation of two years was sufficient to allow a squatter the benefit of this Bill. A proprietor may be absent from the Island during the space of two years, and be unable to attend to the affairs of his property, for various reasons; and it would, in his opinion, be highly improper to take advantage of his absence, and compel him to pay for what he might not deem improvements, or to dispose of his property in a way contrary to his desire. While he (Mr. Speaker) wished to secure to the settler the interest of his labour, yet he considered that the term of two years would not be sufficient to entitle him to the benefit contemplated by the Bill. He would move that six years be substituted for two years.

Mr. PALMER was of the same opinion as the hon. Speaker. He (Mr. Palmer) thought at one time that ten years would have been no more than sufficient to entitle the occupier to the consideration of the Bill. In a new country, large tracts of land are unproductive, and it would be unjust to compel a proprietor to give compensation to those who may squat down on his land, for their own convenience, and who may be doing him more harm than good. In this manner a proprietor may be seriously injured; for instance, a proprietor may be unavoidably absent, though having a good title to his land; or a party who was indebted might make a conveyance of a part of a property here, and might not know anything of the circumstances of those persons being settled on the property. In such a case, it would be very hard to allow those to gain an interest in the land when, in the eye of the Law, they may be only trespassers; for a person may bring an action of trespass during the term of six years, as the law now stands. Sub-proprietors should be protected by the Bill, as well as holders of fifty acres; for if we allow two years to stand as the term to entitle a squatter to compensation, a holder of 50 acres, who happens to be absent two years, may lose his land, and the squatter become a freeholder by the operation of this Act. He would, therefore, support the motion of the hon. the Speaker, to substitute six for two years.

Mr. COOPER said it was well known that the proprietors have forfeited all claim to the land; especially those who neglected to comply with the requisition of the Prince Regent in 1816. Here the hon. gentleman read from the Proclamation the following extract:—

"The further pleasure of his Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township lands shall be released from the obligation imposed by their original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided, that within ten years from December, 1816, the lands shall have been settled with other persons, in the proportions specified in the original Grants."

Now, many of those Lots would have been forfeited, were it not for those squatters; and if the proprietors are allowed to hold their land now, it is a boon from the Crown, and not attributable to any efforts they had made to settle the land themselves; therefore he (Mr. Cooper) considered that the squatters who had improved their land, and preserved it from forfeiture, were entitled to as much indulgence as those who had leases.

Mr. SPEAKER said, the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) wished to show himself a friend to the squatters, and to the country in general; but he would assure them they were their greatest enemies who, by grasping after extreme measures, had sowed the seeds of discontent, and thereby retarded the settlement of the country. Heretofore, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cooper) would not hear a word of this Proclamation; he reprobated it, as giving a countenance to the claim of the proprietors, but now he brings it forward to justify the claim of the squatters. For his own (the Speaker's) part, though he was not a hunter after popularity, he considered himself as much the friend of the poor man as the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) could be. He would wish to see the poor man paid for his labour, even if only for one day.

Mr. COOPER said, hon. members might say he was an enemy to the people, but he could tell who were their real enemies. They were those who were in power, and who thwarted every measure brought forward by him, and those who sided with him, for the relief of the people; these were they who injured the people, and not he and his measures. By their justice was denied the people. The hon. the Speaker said that until now he (Mr. Cooper) would not listen to this proclamation; but he would refer him to the records of a former House, to see what use he had made of it.

Mr. MACAULAY felt satisfied the House had too much good sense and discretion to grapple with what cannot be accomplished. Some hon. members either would not, or could not, perceive what was palpable to every one else. When the Bill was before the Special Committee, he thought that two years possession should entitle the squatter either to compensation or a lease; but as it appears from the statements of those more acquainted with what would or would not pass the Council than he was, that the Bill would not pass with so short a term as two years, he would go with the amendment for five years. It was not just to put a squatter on an equality with a tenant who was many years paying rent.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that when the Bill was in Committee he was for allowing the term of two years as entitling the squatter to compensation. He disliked five years, for a person might be four years and nine months settled, and if the amendment were carried, he would lose the benefit of his labour.

Mr. COOPER thought that if the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) had any communications with the Council, by which he knew with so much precision what would pass through their House, he should communicate it to the Committee, for their information, as by this means much labour and time might be saved.

Mr. MACAULAY said he had no interviews with the Legislative Council, but he supposed them actuated by Conservative principles. It is well known that there exists no visible property without an owner. Of this the squatter was well aware; why then does he take possession of what belongs to another? Justice and equity should protect every man's property. If it was not for his own benefit, why did he settle on the land? and shall we be called on to protect him in doing wrong? We should keep probability in view, if we wish for success. He would not raise expectations, for the purpose of deluding the people, as they always end in disappointment, and then broils and confusion are the certain consequence.

Mr. COOPER would inform the hon. member who last spoke, that land was granted to the proprietors that they might act as agents for the Crown, and settle the Island with Foreign Protestants, and not for the purpose of enslaving British subjects.

Mr. MACAULAY was amused with the forcible arguments of the hon. member for King's County. If the property be-

longs to the Crown, can we compel the Crown to do what we please with it?

Mr. COLES said the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) spoke as if it were the intention of the Bill to deprive the proprietors of every right to the land. It is no such thing. It is designed to protect the cultivator of the soil from being deprived of the fruit of his labour, by allowing him a fair remuneration for it, or a lease on equitable terms.

Mr. SAEAKER said, the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) would have the House think that squatters were to be turned off without any ceremony; but the claimant must first prove his title, before he can exact any thing from the settler. There is one thing that seems to have been lost sight of in the Bill, and that is, that squatters do a vast deal of injury to a property, by cutting down timber, and burning it; and is it just or equitable that they should be remunerated for this? The proprietors, as a body, do not deserve the opprobrious epithets that are so lavishly heaped on them by certain parties. We ought to distinguish between those who are the enemies of the country, and those who have its welfare at heart. We should be wise enough to profit by the experience of the past, and not grasp after an ideal good; let us do that which we can defend. The present Bill will benefit many, and let us not lose it by clogging it with enactments that will not receive the sanction of the other branches of the legislature. His (the Speaker's) public conduct had been arraigned, but his different appeals to his constituents shewed how they appreciated his conduct. It was at one time said, that the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) intended to leave the country. He (Mr. Speaker) trusted he would leave it in peace, and he would give three hearty cheers at his departure. He would not be surprised to hear afterwards that he was called to fill a comfortable situation at the head of a republic of squatters.

Mr. A. MACLEAN would vote for two years; he thought that those who laboured for two years were entitled to compensation.

Mr. COOPER acknowledged that persons sometimes chopped down wood, and burned it, and after taking out a crop or so, suffered it to grow up into bushes; but others, on the contrary, make valuable improvements, for which they should be remunerated. It would be a great hardship, indeed, to turn such and their families out without any compensation.

Mr. MACAULAY thought it was quite unreasonable to suppose that a landlord who saw an industrious person occupied in clearing and improving the soil, would wish to turn him away. He (Mr. Macaulay) considered that the interests of landlord and tenant were reciprocally connected, and that the more prosperous was the tenant, the better it was for the landlord. He would like to see the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) make a calculation of the expense of chopping down an acre, in order to see whether two successive crops would not be a sufficient remuneration for his labour, without exacting any compensation from the proprietors. Some hon. members seemed to think that those who squatted down on a proprietor's land, to suit their own convenience, had, by this act, acquired a right to the soil; but others had their rights. The shopkeeper had his rights—the tradesman his—and why not the proprietor his, as well as the squatter? If the proprietor has suffered the squatter to remain two years unmolested, there was a presumption he would for four; then eight, and so on. He (Mr. Macaulay) was neither a tyrant nor oppressor, but would like to maintain the distinction between right and wrong; and therefore he did not like to see the rights of property interfered with, to benefit squatters or others. Every Township has an owner, and in passing Bills that affect them, we should consider what probability they had of passing elsewhere. He did not like the idea of seeing our bills sent back to us, in consequence of our own folly.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD never meant to give squatters a right to the soil; but he would wish to give them compensation for their labour, and not to turn them away destitute on the world. He would propose that three years be inserted in the clause.

Mr. D. MACLEAN observed, that if he were right in his conjecture, the Bill would protect those who do not look after their property. He thought what was not worth looking after was not worth having.

Mr. PALMER would ask why two years should be chosen? Some families would improve the land much sooner than others. In two years a man does not make much improvement, and a party may have property in P. E. Island, and be in the East Indies, China, or elsewhere; and if we limit the time to two years, he may be called on to pay compensation. This he (Mr. Palmer) would consider as nothing more or less than giving a bounty to trespassers. A man may not, in the course of two years, arrange his business; and if he does not, he is called on to pay for what may be of no earthly advantage to him. A proprietor may have seven-eighths of his property settled, and yet, if persons choose to settle down on his land—perhaps against his will—he is called on to pay for this. Let us pass a moderate measure at first; if it were passed for ten years, he would consider it a great boon, for many would be benefited by it; and if it was found to work well, it could be reduced afterwards. It will be a considerable concession to get the principle admitted. If he wished to have the Bill lost, he would say, reduce the time to six months—extend the lease to 2000 years—and reduce the rent to three pence, to be taken in produce.

Mr. COOPER thought the Committee should apportion the compensation to the amount of improvement. The person who injures the property should not be remunerated.

Mr. SPEAKER said he knew instances of proprietors being necessarily absent in other countries for many years; and he thought it would not be proper to take advantage of this. If he wished to protect the proprietors, he also wished to protect the squatters. Those squatters alluded to on Lot 45, are, he believed, with few exceptions, more than five years settled there, and consequently would be benefited by the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. RAE said several matters were submitted to the consideration of the Committee. Have we power to pass a Bill to settle those who have improved the land of nominal proprietors? He had heard a good deal about the superiority of the Legislative Council, and the different opinion they held from that of the House. For his part, as he was a stranger to those enigmatical regions where Jupiter sat enthroned, he could not be supposed to know what were the opinions of the deities there on the subject; but one thing he knew, that the object of the landholders was to get rent, and not to improve the land; but we must limit the bill to what will pass the Council. For his part, he would be sorry to engraft anything on the Bill that would swamp it elsewhere; and those best acquainted with the matter think that the Bill will not pass the Council with the clause limiting the time to two years.

Mr. DOUSE said many of those who pretended to be the greatest friends of the country were, beyond all question, its greatest enemies. After the Committee have been so long engaged in preparing this Bill—which, he would say, would be of great benefit to the country—the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) turns round, and tries with all his might to defeat the Bill. He (Mr. Douse) was sent there for the benefit of the country. Others pretended they were the friends of the country, yet he would say, notwithstanding their pretensions of liberality, they were the greatest speculators that ever he was acquainted with.

Hereupon several divisions took place, when the period of five years was finally agreed upon.

Mr. D. MACDONALD was of opinion that the number of acres held should be extended to more than 100 acres, as it sometimes happened that a man's clearing comprised more than the front of 100 acres.

Mr. THORNTON thought that 100 acres were quite sufficient for persons called squatters. Not one in a thousand of those who had leases possessed more. If we went beyond this, we might, with as much reason, extend it to half a township.

Mr. D. MACDONALD explained, that he thought the provisions of the Bill would be restricted to those who held but 100 acres only, but not to any above that amount.

Mr. RAE thought the Bill might be extended to include 200 acres with beneficial effect. Some settlers clear the front of 60 or 70 acres more than 100, and it would be a pity they should lose it if they were willing to keep it. He would not restrict the Bill to 100 acres.

Mr. DOUSE said that when he was on Lot 45, no person held more than 100 acres. It was understood that each should have 100 acres.

Mr. MACINTOSH said the hon. member (Mr. Douse) must have forgotten that some of them held 150, and some 200 acres, and were settled there thirty years. He thought such persons were entitled to some consideration, especially as they had 30 or 40 acres cleared.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was the opinion of many, and in which he concurred, that new settlers generally take too much land. If we say 100 acres, we provide for the majority of cases that may occur.

Mr. D. MACDONALD's reason for inquiring was, to know if tracts above 100 acres, held by squatters, would be excluded from the Bill.

Mr. COOPER was of opinion that the improvements would go to the proprietors.

A division then took place on the question of extending the provisions of the Bill to tracts of 150 acres, which was decided in the negative, five only voting for it.

WEDNESDAY, February 22.

Ordered, That the order of the day, for the third reading of the Bill relating to Landlord and Tenant, be discharged, and that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.—Mr. Cambridge in the chair.

Mr. COLES moved an amendment, to the effect, that no ejected tenant of a dwelling house or other premises shall be liable to imprisonment, or to have his goods and chattels sold for non-payment of the costs of process, provided security be given for the payment of them, within thirty days from the date of the judgment. Agreed to.

Mr. COOPER proposed to insert a clause, that Justices of the Peace shall not have power to act in cases where the tenant or occupant of any premises shall have erected the buildings thereon at his own cost.—Negatived.

YEAS.—Messrs. Cooper, Macintosh, Dalziel, Fraser, D. Macdonald, Dingwell, D. Maclean, Coloe.—8. NAYS.—Mr. Speaker, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Beairto, Montgomery, Macgregor, Thornton, Longworth, A. Maclean, Macaulay, Hudson, Douse, Wightman, Hon. Mr. Palmer.—13.

The clause limiting the duration of the bill was also altered from five years to two, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the Assembly.

On the House resuming, the amendments were reported, and ordered for a third reading on Thursday.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with a Bill for the naturalization of Aliens in this Island, to which they desired the concurrence of the Assembly.

Mr. Longworth presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.—Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday.

THURSDAY, February 23.

The Bill relating to Wills, Legacies and intestate estates, and the Bill for the naturalization of Aliens, were severally read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.—Progress reported, and leave given to sit again.

On motion of Mr. RAE, it was resolved, that the House go into Committee on the State of the Colony to-morrow. Mr. RAE laid upon the table a string of Resolutions, which he meant to submit to the Committee.

FRIDAY, February 24.

A motion being made, that the Bill relating to Landlord and Tenant, with the amendments, do now pass;

Mr. COOPER moved, as an amendment, that the amendments, so far as they went to extend the operation of the Bill to the country, be struck out.—Negatived, 13 to 5.

The Bill was then passed, and ordered to be sent back to the Council, with the amendments.

Mr. Thornton presented a petition of several shareholders of the St. George's steamboat, residing in and about Georgetown, complaining that the Act of incorporation had, in many instances, apparently been needlessly violated, inasmuch as she had not performed the number of trips to that port that she was by law bound to do—and praying that an enquiry may be instituted into the circumstance, and the necessary measures adopted for preventing the like occurring in future.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Secretary Haviland delivered the two following Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor. The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, specially confirming "An Act to alter and in addition to an Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, relating to the laying out and altering of Highways, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed during the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.

Government House, 24th February, 1843.

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the several Returns of the Commissioners of Statute Labour for the past year, together with their remarks upon the existing state of the Roads and Bridges within their respective Districts.

Also, the Accounts of the Road Correspondent, shewing the application of the sum granted by the Legislature for Roads, Bridges and Wharves, for the past year. The contingencies for King's and Queen's Counties have been considerably increased, by an unavoidable expenditure upon the Roads and Bridges which were damaged by the severe storm of the Third of November last.

The Bridge over Darnley Basin, in Prince County, erected at a very considerable expense, was completely destroyed. The Lieutenant Governor recommends to the favourable consideration of the House a Petition, very numerously signed, praying for aid towards the reconstruction of this Bridge, so essential to the intercourse of that section of the Island.

The Lieutenant Governor also submits a Petition from certain Inhabitants of Lots Numbers Sixty-three and Sixty-four, and others, shewing the advantage of a new line of road from Vernon River to Murray Harbour, as delineated in a plan annexed thereto.

The Lieutenant Governor also lays before the House of Assembly certain Documents connected with the Wharf now in course of completion at Minchin's Point, Lot 48, in explanation of an additional outlay of £120, which has been incurred in the removal of the original site of the said Wharf.

The Lieutenant Governor also submits a Petition from Angus M-Isaac, the Contractor, praying for a remuneration for two additional Blocks and Bridges.

In making the necessary provision for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharves for the current year, the Lieutenant Governor leaves the House to appropriate such sums for this important branch of the public expenditure as the increasing demands of the Colony may require, and as may be deemed consistent with its available resources.

Government House, February, 1843.

The documents accompanying the second message were laid on the table, for perusal, and the message itself was referred to the Committee of Supply.—to sit on Tuesday.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee on the Public Accounts—the consideration of the state of the Colony having been deferred.

SATURDAY, February 25.

The order of the day, for the House in Committee on the state of the Colony, being read; the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.—Mr. Macgregor in the Chair.

Mr. RAE having some days previously given notice of a series of Resolutions which he intended to submit to the Committee, embodying his views as to the state of the Colony, handed in a list of nineteen witnesses whose evidence he was desirous of obtaining, and moved that they be severally summoned, to be examined at the bar.

This proposal gave rise to a long discussion, in which most of the members expressed their opinion with regard to the general state of the Colony; upon the policy pursued by the late House of Assembly with the view of ameliorating the condition of the agricultural part of the population; of the signal failure which had attended all the attempts which had been hitherto made for that purpose; and the causes of that failure; and what measures ought to be now adopted towards accomplishing that desirable object. At the close of the debate, which occupied the whole of this day, Mr. RAE's

motion was negatived, 8 voting for it and 13 against it. The Committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again. The vote upon this question seemed to be considered as no small triumph by the majority.

MONDAY, February 27.

The House did not meet this day until four o'clock, several members having left town on Saturday.

The Small Debts Bill was read the third time. Some idea of its length may be formed, when the reading of it occupied one hour and a quarter.

A clause was offered to be added to the bill, the object of which was to prevent more than one trial going on in the same room at the same time, as is now frequently done when more than one Commissioner is present, and where the cause of action does not exceed forty shillings. A clause was also proposed to be added, prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by the Commissioners. These two clauses were considered of such importance that they were referred to a Committee of the whole House, and the discussion of them occupied the whole of this evening's sitting. On the House resuming, the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received to-morrow (Tuesday).

TUESDAY, February 28.

Mr. Douse, from the Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the two clauses which were yesterday offered to be added to the Small Debts Bill, reported that they had made amendments thereto; which were read and agreed to; and the said clauses, so amended, were ordered to be added to the Bill. The Bill was then passed unanimously, and sent to the Council for concurrence. [The Council have ordered the Bill to be printed.]

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider of a Supply. After a short discussion the sum of Three thousand pounds was voted for the general service of Roads and Bridges; to which was added Three hundred pounds for wharves, with the understanding that this was not to preclude special grants being made for any work of this nature, which, from peculiar circumstances, might claim the consideration of the House.

Another Resolution was proposed, for granting Three hundred pounds to the Lieutenant Governor, to be expended in opening new roads under the Road compensation act. Both Resolutions passed unanimously, and the Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, requesting the House to join the Council in presenting an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to order an armed Steamer, of moderate draught of water, to be placed on this station during the summer season, to protect the fisheries from the encroachments of American vessels.

The House agreed to join in the proposed Address; and a Committee was appointed to join the Committee of the Council to prepare the same.

The House again went into Committee on the further consideration of the Statute Labour Bill. After some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. Douse) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto.

The Report was received, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed. By this bill, it is enacted, that as far as respects the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown, each individual between the ages of sixteen and sixty shall be liable to pay the sum of four shillings annually, which sum must be paid in money, the option of working on the streets and roads for forty-eight hours in place of it, as the practice in other parts of the Island now is, not to be permitted here. Horses, &c. will also be taxed ratably. The persons which were hitherto exercised within the said Town and Royalty by the Road Commissioner of the District, are to devolve upon a board of magistrates, who are to appoint the Overseers, and direct what work is to be performed. The Overseers are to collect the tax, for which they are to be allowed two and a half per cent.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, an Address was ordered to be presented to His Excellency, praying for an account of sales of the Crown Lands which had been disposed of since the last account was furnished; and praying to be informed if any appropriations had been made out of the fund arising from such sales, and for other information connected therewith.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer reported a Bill to repeal the present Act for the summary trial of common assaults and batteries, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.—Second reading on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

The Order of the Day, for taking into consideration the several private Petitions before the House, being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the same into consideration.

The Petition of divers Settlers on the Wood Island Road, for aid towards opening a road from the Upper Wood Island Road to the harbour of Pinette, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said Petition be rejected—the remedy being elsewhere.

The Petition of John Peters, of Georgetown, Ferryman, was read; and thereupon,

Mr. Wightman moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Montgomery moved, as an amendment, that the prayer of the Petition be rejected.

The House divided on the motion of amendment: Yeas, 14. Nays, 3.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Petition of Thomas Hoggood, Ferryman, at Ellis River, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the said Petition be rejected.

The following Petitions were also taken up and again read, viz:

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Thirteen and Fourteen, for a grant to extend the Wharf on the West side of Ellis River Ferry.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Wilmot Creek, for aid to make a road to Sand Point.

Ordered, That the two last preceding Petitions be referred to the Members from the different parts of Prince County, for consideration on the division of the road money for said County.

The following Petitions were also taken up and again read, viz:

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots Eighteen and Twenty, for a Wharf at Long River, New London.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Forty-nine and Fifty, for aid towards the construction of a Wharf at China Point.

The Petition from Orwell, Newtown, and Murray Harbour Road Settlements, for aid towards the construction of a Wharf at Orwell Ferry Point.

The Petition for aid towards opening a road from the East Settlement, Lot 49, to the main road.

The Petition for aid towards the construction of a Wharf at Cranberry Point.

Ordered, That the five last preceding Petitions be referred to the Members from the different parts of Queen's County, for consideration on the division of the road money for said County.

The following Petitions were also taken up and again read, viz:

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of New London, for aid towards making a road from Harding's Bridge to the Princetown Road.

The Petition of Alexander Macgregor and others, of Frenchfort, praying for a grant to open a road.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Birch Hill Settlement, for aid to open a road to the Birch Hill Road.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Mill Cove and Darnley, for a grant to alter a road.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Thirty-six, for a grant to alter a road.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of St. Peter's Road and Black River Settlements, praying for a grant to make a piece of road near the new chapel on Lot Thirty-five.

Ordered, That the six last preceding Petitions be referred to the Members who presented the same—the remedy being elsewhere.

The Petition of Thomas Irwin, for aid to enable him to publish a book of elementary instruction in the Micmac language, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Macaulay, and the Hon. Mr. Palmer do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of John Cameron, of Township Fifty-one, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,