

The hon. and learned member for Charlottetown had charged the committee, whose duty it had been to prepare the Report, with having improperly delayed to lay it before the House after it was completed and signed. As to that charge, it was merely necessary to refer the House to the fact, of which they were all aware, that the pressure of business in progress through the House was such, that it was quite impossible to find an opportunity, till yesterday, to call the attention of the House, in due form, to the consideration of the Report; but that their attention had not been called to it an earlier period after its completion was, however, of very little consequence; as, after having gone deliberately through it, paragraph by paragraph, and having corrected any slight or verbal inaccuracies should any such be found in it, all that would remain for the House to do, he had before said, would be to agree to an Address to His Excellency, recommending the immediate adoption by the Government, of such steps as they might think it the most advisable to pursue, for causing a restitution of the moneys illegally and unjustly taken from individuals and the public, by the late Colonial Secretary; and who would, then, be furnished with a copy of the Report, and be allowed to reply to it in the best way he could. To furnish Mr. Haviland with a copy of the Report was no part of the duty of the Committee who prepared it; and neither was it reasonable then to endeavour to postpone the final decision of the question by the House, by endeavouring to carry such a motion as that which had been made by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, and supported by his colleague; the object evidently being to frustrate the labors of the Committee and give the enquiry the go-by; for who was so blind as not to be able to perceive that the effect of allowing the late Colonial Secretary a week to prepare and send in an Answer to the Report, on the very eve of the prorogation of the Legislature, would be, if not to set the enquiry altogether aside, to defer its further prosecution for another twelvemonth; when, if resumed, it would have to be taken up again just as it was at the beginning of the present Session: and, should the House adopt the Resolution under consideration, the result of such a policy might be that in the end, the inquiry would be abandoned in disgust, and the country be cheated out of that redress and restitution which they had a right to expect, in such a case of malversation as that of the late Colonial Secretary's, from the impartial perseverance and inflexible justice of men, truly and faithfully representing and protecting their interests. It was not, he felt certain, the desire either of the majority in the House or of the Committee to criminate the gentleman whose conduct whilst in office was the subject of the Report; but they felt that they had a public duty to discharge with respect to that conduct; and, however ungrateful to their feelings the discharge of that duty might be, they were bound, by their obligations as representatives of the people, fully and faithfully to perform it. That the late Colonial Secretary was or had been in the practice of exacting fees, in the discharge of his official duties, to which he was not entitled, was never dreamt of until after it had been intimated to the Legislature that the Colony would be required to assume the responsibility of its own Civil List, when the necessary enquiries touching the annual amount which would have to be set aside by the Legislature for that purpose, brought to light the unsuspected fact, that the Colonial Secretary, although in the receipt of a very liberal salary, which had been accorded to him by Statute, in lieu of all fees and emoluments of office whatsoever, which were thenceforth to be paid into the Public Treasury, and accounted for by him, to the Government, was in the habit of exacting, and applying to his own use, Fees, to the amount of about £90 per annum. Since the discovery was made, it had, indeed, been said by some of the friends of that gentleman, that when a fixed salary was appointed him in lieu of fees, it was understood by the House that he should be allowed to exact and retain certain fees, as

Private Secretary, over and above the salary allowed him by Statute. The gentleman, however, by whom the Bill for the commutation of the Secretary's Fees by a fixed salary, had been introduced into the Assembly, having been lately in town, the Committee engaged upon the Report had taken occasion to question him with reference to that alleged understanding, and he had told them that there was no such understanding amongst the members of the Assembly at the time; and that the salary was positively to be in lieu of all fees and emoluments of office whatsoever. And that there could have been no such understanding, either on the part of the House of Assembly or of the Colonial Secretary, was besides, made quite evidently the fact that the Colonial Secretary had most carefully concealed his exaction of any fees, besides those which he paid over into the Treasury not only from the Imperial Government but also from the several Colonial Governors. And not only had such exactions been unauthorised by any law of the land, but the individual exacting them had not even had the sanction or authority of a Commission as Private Secretary to any of the Lieutenant Governors of the Colony, to plead in defence of them. Notwithstanding the abuse of such authority as might perhaps, be supposed to be conferred by a Commission independent of the sanction of the law; and, notwithstanding the direct prohibition of the statute by which the annual salary of the Colonial Secretary was fixed at £400, in lieu of all fees and emoluments of office whatsoever, the late Colonial Secretary had not only exacted and retained fees for his own private benefit, but he had caused the blank printed documents, which he had used in the granting of Licenses for such fees, to be charged to the public under the head, Stationery to the Colonial Secretary. Now, with respect to this part of the question, it was clear that if the blanks which he had to fill up were properly supplied to him at the public expense, the fees which he received for filling them up ought to have been paid into the Public Treasury; for if he had been entitled to the fees, as private perquisites, it was evident that the blanks ought to have been provided at his own private expense. As to the fee of 5s. which he had charged on each Marriage Bond, no one knew better than the late Colonial Secretary himself, that no such charge was authorised by law; and his having since the question concerning his Fees was first mooted in the Assembly paid in at the Treasury, the Fees taken on granting Tavern Licences, and ceased to exact the 5s. which he had formerly charged on each Marriage Bond, were convincing proofs of his own conviction that he had not only no right to retain the first, but that he had no authority either for the exaction or retention for his own use of the second; and if he had originally no right to put them into his own pocket, why should he now be allowed to retain them? With respect to the fees which he had exacted for the granting of Marriage Licences, if he had a right to them, why were they not inserted by him in the Blue Book? His having omitted to include them in the returns of his Fees and Emoluments contained in the annual Blue Book was, in itself, a sufficient proof that he knew he was not entitled to them. The hon. member then concluded by saying that he should like the Report to be gone carefully through, paragraph by paragraph, to the end that if it should be found to contain even so much as a single unwarranted word, it might be expunged therefrom; and that, when the House should be satisfied that it contained nothing but a clear plain statement of unperturbed facts, it should be adopted, and then followed up by an Address to his Excellency, recommending the immediate taking of such steps, by the Government, as should lead to the restitution of the amount of fees unjustly taken and retained by the late Colonial Secretary in his official capacity.

(To be continued in our next)

ROSS'S
Patent Artificial Slate,
AND
Unchangeable Metallic Paints;
PROOF AGAINST FIRE AND WATER.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PATENTEE, IN
COLCHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ARTIFICIAL SLATE is the product of a mixture of mineral substances, known to be the best non-conductors of heat as well as the most indestructible; the chemical affinity of which converts the surfaces of materials covered, into a *Coating of Actual Slate*—Proof against FIRE and WATER. Thus the laws of nature are made to accomplish results as surprising as they are useful, by rendering wooden fabrics as durable as brick or stone, and less pervious to moisture, and consequently preventing decay and destruction from corroding influences hitherto supposed unattainable.

The principal ingredients are Alumina, Silica and the Oxides of Iron. The adhesive quality of the latter not only binds and attracts the particles together, but the substance is covered also. The longer exposed to the weather the more powerful the attraction, and consequently the harder the *slate*. As various shades of colour are obtained, Black buildings may be made impervious to moisture, and the fashionable colours of either Free Stone or Granite. The oil must be evaporated by the action of the weather before it is Fire proof, which will take from nine to twelve months.

The METALLIC PAINTS, Purple and Red, are offered as *Weather and Water proof solely*. Their base being Iron, secures them from Galvanic action so fatal to lead and other Paints on Iron work—and their chemical combination makes it impossible that any change should take place from atmospheric influence, or the action of salt water and sulphurated hydrogen, so prevalent in sea ports and tidal harbours. They surpass all Paints yet discovered in *Cheapness and Durability*, which render them pre-eminently adapted to the covering of all kinds of Iron work, such as Shipping, Mills, Bridges, Steam Machinery, Railway Cars, and Iron Railing. The METALLIC PAINTS have been analysed by Professor Hays of Boston. The following is an extract from his Certificate:—"As a permanent pigment, this mineral must rank with the most *indestructible and unchangeable* bases. For covering Metallic Ware, its composition shews that it is eminently fitted.

(Signed) AUGT. A. HAYS,
State Assayer.

Directions.—ARTIFICIAL SLATE, Mix the powder with pure Boiled Linseed Oil and a little Spirits of Turpentine to the consistency of very thick paint, and apply with a common Brush, being careful to keep the mixture well stirred while putting it on. One pound will cover ten square of feet with two coats.

If shingles have been on for years, it will be necessary to sweep off the moss and lint with a stiff broom; two or three coats of this material will make it a perfect slate roof, proof against Fire and Water.

THE METALLIC PAINTS are mixed and put on like an ordinary paint.

JOHN ROSS, Patentee.

CERTIFICATES.

SAINT JOHN, June 24, 1850.

J. W. IRISH, AGENT.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in saying, agreeably to your request, and we hope it will assist you in bringing the "Patent Metallic Iron Paint" favourably under the notice of shipowners generally, that we have had several new vessels painted with the purple, and found it all that it is represented by the Patentee's printed circular. One of our vessels was painted with it in October last, she went from here to Liverpool, from Liverpool to Mobile, and in April last saw her in the latter port looking more like having come out of the Painter's hands than having performed the voyages just mentioned.

Yours, &c. Wm. & R. WRIGHT,
Ship Builders and Owners.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. June 25, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq. Patentee of the Purple Metallic Iron Paint.

Sir—I have just painted a new ship with your Metallic Iron Paint, and I have much pleasure in stating that I never painted a ship with so small a quantity of Paint and Oil, and look so well. From its adhesive qualities and the manner it covers the wood, I have no doubt but it will be more durable and much cheaper than any other paint used for such purposes, and would recommend it to the public generally.

Yours, &c. ROBERT G. MORAN

SAINT JOHN, N. B. July 20, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—I have lately painted a new Brig with your Purple Metallic Iron Paint, and have pleasure in stating that I never painted a vessel to look so well at so small a cost, and am fully persuaded it is the best article in use for ship or Iron Work, and would recommend it to the public generally. It only wants to be tried to prove its cheapness and durability.

Yours, &c. JOHN KIRK.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. July 23, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—I have used your Patent Metallic Paint, and find it has given perfect satisfaction. I think it is a superior article for any work exposed to the action of Salt Water, as it stands well in any climate. I do highly recommend it for ship Work, Iron covered building, &c.

The Artificial Slate Paint, if it was more generally used we would have less fires in our City than we have had, it also preserves the shingles from Rot; the cheapness of your Paints is highly in their favour, if nothing else.

G. T. THOMPSON, Painter.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior qualities of your Metallic Paint. We tried it on the steamer "Maid of Erin," in March, and since on our new ship the "Lady Blaney." We consider it cheaper and more durable than any other Paint we have ever used.

WM. PARKS & SON.

Thomas Parks.
Owners "Maid of Erin."

FREDERICTON, N. B. Nov. 13, 1850.

MR. J. W. IRISH,

DEAR SIR,—Please send us two more barrels of your Artificial Slate. We have seen some of the good effects of it at the last fire. Some of the Roofs covered with it did not catch at all, and when walls were burnt some of the roofs came down in one piece, and others were the means of saving the building, especially one roof alongside of the Bank B. N. A., which also was one means of saving the Bank.

Please see that it is on board of the first boat, as it might be neglected and stored. Your obedient Servants,

STEWART & NEIL.

GAS WORKS, HALIFAX, N.S. Nov. 12, 1850

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the great superiority which I consider your Patent Metallic Paint possesses over lead. I have painted our Gas holders with Red Lead Paint regularly every Spring for the last three years, and no sooner were they immersed in the water contained in the Tanks than I observed the effects of the Ammonia, marking the depth to which it had been in the water: this continued until Spring again, by which time it had almost become white. I painted them this last spring with your Metallic Paint, and cannot yet observe any difference of colour. The part which goes among the water remains the same colour as that which does not. From its adhesive quality as well as cheapness, I consider it superior to anything I have ever seen for Iron Work. I have also used the Artificial Slate Paint, and have no hesitation in saying that (if used as directed by your Circular,) it is destined to be The Paint for Wooden Buildings.

GEORGE BUIST, Manager.

NOVELTY WORKS, N. YORK,

December 5, 1850.

MR. JOHN ROSS—

Sir—I take pleasure in certifying that I have used your Patent Purple Metallic Paints, for upwards of eighteen months, chiefly upon our boilers for steamships, and find that it will dry quicker, last