sures which had been devised and carried through the Legislature solely with a view to their benefit and relief. First amongst these measures, was that which he had brought in for the purpose of affording protection against the excessive charges, in cases of Distress for Rent, which, to the great oppression of poor tenants, had frequently been consequent upon them. That measure provides a summary mode of redress, in cases of extortion, and it enacts that goods, chattels, or cattle, taken in distraint, shall not be removed, from the premises whereon the distress shall be made, to a greater distance than five miles, unless at the request of the tenant. Next was the Free Education Bill, which, by every right-thinking and unprejudiced man in the Colony, had been hailed as the greatest boon ever conferred upon the people by the Legislature: and in the lapse of a few years, the benefits resulting from it, would, he felt satisfied, be manifested upon the floor of that House. Some might consider the measure then before the Committee as of more importance than that of the general diffusion of education, because it held out a more immediate prospect of substantial improvement in the circumstances of the people; but his opinion was, that the only source of permanent improvement, in the moral and social condition of the people, was education; for, without it, all other temporal benefits would be insecure. Then there was the Small Debts Act, of the wholesome and economical working of which, no better proof could be afforded than the complaints of the lawyers of its having almost annihilated their practice in actions for debt in the Supreme Court. In excluding the proprietors from the Small Debts Courts, with respect to suits against tenants for arrears of rent, the House had acted most wisely; and although endeavours had, most dishonestly, been made to persuade the people that the object of such exclusion was the benefit of the proprietors, at the cost of the tenantry, such endeavours had been altogether futile. The people were too good judges concerning all measures immediately affecting their own interests, to be deceived as to their actual working, by the most dexterous perverter of facts, or the most subtle of false and deceitful reasoners: and, both in that measure and in others, which the enemies of the liberal party and the Responsible System had most perseveringly misrepresented, had the tenantry thankfully recognised the successful exertions of their representatives for the fair protection and furtherance of their interests. Next came the Ejected Tenants Compensation Bill; a most just and needful measuse, which passed the Assembly, last year, but was rejected by the Council. It would, however, he trusted, be successful this Session; although the time, he hoped was not far distant when its existence would be considered of but little importance. Should it pass here, there would be no reason, he thought, to apprehend its rejection at Home; for it was rather singular that a similar measure, introduced by the Government, was, at this very time before the Imperial Parliament. Then there was the One-ninth Bill, a measure of very high importance. When first brought before the Assembly in 18 it was in connexion with the Currency Bill. The Currency Bill was reported to the House by a Committee, of which Mr. Duncan M'Lean, then a member of the House, was Chairman. His (Hon. Mr. Coles's) attention had been particularly directed to that Bill in consequence of his apprehension that the provisions of the Bill would render all tenants whose rents were reserved in Sterling Money in their leases, liable to pay at the rate of £7 10s Currency for £5 Sterling; and he stated his opinion to that effect to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. M'Lean. He (Mr. M'Lean) said he was of the same opinion, but the Committee would not agree to introduce a Clause to prevent it: and it was then agreed that the Bill should be amended by attaching to it what was afterwards styled the One-Ninth Bill. The Currency Bill, so amended, passed the Assembly, and was sent up to the Council. There they demurred to the amendment alleging that the two measures were of distinct characters; and, by means of conference Committees between the two Houses, it was agreed that the amendment or One-ninth Bill should be detached from the other,—the understanding being that the Council would first pass the Currency Bill and then afterwards, the One ninth Bill, on its being sent up to them as a separate and independent measure. The Currency Bill accordingly passed the Council as a separate measure; but, when the One-Ninth Bill was sent up to them, by the Assembly, for their concurrence, they threw it out, regardless of their previous engagement to pass it. In consequence of this breach of faith on the part of the Council, he (Hon. Mr. Coles), when the Currency Bill, at the close of the Session, was sent down to the Assembly, proposed that it should be retained in the custody of the Clerk, and not presented by the Speaker for the concurrence of the Governor—his intention being that it should be kept back from becoming law, until the passage of the One-ninth Bill or measure, either separately or conjointly with it, in another Session, had been secured in the Council: but, the majority being against him the Bill was sent up. At the want of good faith, on that question, by the Legislative Council, he had felt much aggrieved, and he pledged himself that he would use every exertion to secure the final success of the Bill. He was, however, very sanguine in his expectations that the Council would now pass the Bill, and His Excellency having undertaken to give reasons in support of it, there was good cause to believe that it would receive the Royal allowance. The extension of the Elective Franchise Bill was one which would also be received as a boon by the people; and, although a few who were opposed to it might call the majority who carried it a radical set, and decry a measure which would allow every Tom, Dick, and Harry to vote, it was a just measure, and would certainly be found, in connexion with the diffusion of Education, to work eventually for the general good. There was also another great measure which the Government had done their utmost to further—he meant the Address for Reciprocal Free Trade with the people of the United States. He would not, however, on the score of that Address, seek to claim any particular merit on behalf of the party at present in the majority; for it was due to those in the minority, to acknowledge that they had earnestly and warmly supported it. It was very fortunate, however, he thought, that the Address which had passed the former House had not been sanctioned at Home, as it had proposed to give up our Fisheries, to the citizens of the United States, without any equivalent concession from them to us. In that agreed to by the present House, in the last Session, the error of too great and very unwise liberality, into which the former House had fallen, had been rectified; and the condition on which it is proposed to throw open our fisheries to the citizens of the United States—that of their allowing our produce to be admitted duty-free into their markets—was, he believed, the basis on which reciprocity, if established at all between the people of this Island and those of the United States, would be carried into effect. He was, however, sorry to think that owing to the obstinacy of the other Provinces, there was no prospect of its being established this year. The Bill for an additional issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of £13-500, would also, when it became law, afford many advantages, and greatly facilitate our internal trading and commercial transactions. Our own Notes would be given in payment of the appropriations of the House, and they would circulate, from hand to hand, as freely as gold and silver. In concluding his remarks concerning what had been done, by the Legislature and the Government, since the establishment of the Responsible System, he felt that he might fairly assert that everything had been accomplished that could reasonably have been expected or demanded, in the short period which had elapsed since its introduction. In fact, in the three years during which it had been in operation, more measures of the greatest importance to the country, had been carried through the Legislature, than had ever, in the like period, been passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, or in any of the neighbouring Provinces, in which one great measure only generally distinguished a legislative Session.

In reply to an interrogative observation concerning the Fishery Reserves, on the part of Mr. Fraser—

Hon Mr Coles resumed his speech, and said—The Government would not purchase the Reserves from the Proprietors: when an agreement for the purchase of Township Lands, at so much per acre, from a Proprietor, by the Government, should be entered into, a deduction would be made, according to the extent of the Reserves. It was a subject which, if fairly considered, could occasion no doubt or misapprehension; especially as the subject of the Fishery Reserves had already been so fully discussed by the House in the present Session. Where the right to the soil of the Reserves was in the Crown, the Government were fully prepared to assert their controul over them to the fullest extent; and, in fact, had already done so, as far as circumstances had made it necessary they should. As to the other class of Reserves, in which the right to the soil is in the Proprietors, that right, when properly considered, appeared, he thought, to be little more than the liberty to fish and shoot over grounds, when let, under lease, to tenants, by Proprietors in the Old Country. That liberty, in Great Britain and Ireland, was, indeed, much valued by gentlemen who were large land proprietors; and some of the Grantees of Prince County, in this Island, had formerly, he believed, imagined that the reservation of such a liberty here would be as valuable as a similar one in Great Britain, and had accordingly introduced a clause, to secure it, in the leases granted by them. That the right to the soil of the Reserves, in all cases in which it is vested in the Proprietors, could, when properly estimated, be of little more value than the right to fish and shoot over lands in the occupancy of tenants, holding under lease, was, he thought, evident enough; for, when Proprietors either sold or leased any portion of those Reserves, and, in the Deeds of Conveyance, or Leases, granted by them, clearly set forth—as common honesty required they should—that the purchaser or lessee would, at all times, be liable to a lawful interruption in his possession or occupancy of any part, no matter what, of the portion of a Reserve so sold or leased to him, surely no man of common judgment, so purchasing or so leasing—that was with a full knowledge of his constant liability to interruption in his possession or occupancy—would agree to give any thing but a very trifling consideration, in the shape of either purchase money or rent, for so imperfect a title, or so insecure a tenure. If any portions of the Fishery Reserves wherein the right to the soil vested in the Grantees, had been so fairly sold or leased, neither purchaser nor lessee could have any right to complain. But if any portions of the Reserves of this class, had been otherwise sold or leased, and, by a concealment of the constant liability to interruption of possession or occupancy, the purchaser or tenant had been defrauded or deceived, redress could be claimed only at the hands of the proprietors of the Townships, the Reserves on which had been so improperly dealt with. As to the other class of the Reserves, he believed no member of the House was disposed to doubt the sincerity of the Government in their declaration that it was their intention to deal with them, in such a manner as would best promote the general interests, whilst, at the same time, due regard should be paid to the private interests of individuals who had improperly, but yet through no fault of their own, been put into possession of any portions of them, and, unconscious of wrong, had made improvements thereon. On that subject, he thought, it would be best that the House should agree to an Address to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, declarative of their wish that the interests of individuals so circumstanced should be indulgently considered; and that, wherever it should appear just and desirable that any portions of that class of Reserves should be made available for agricultural purposes, they should be rendered so, at a moderate rent, payable to the Government—all rents so arising from such Reserves to be set apart, to form a fund, out of which in certain cases, to afford some compensation to individuals who might have to yield up their improvements on Fishery Reserves, or, at least, sustain injury therein, through the prosecution of the Fisheries. In anticipation of such difficulties, it was the duty of the House to prescribe, as far as possible, some certain and equitable mode of arrangement. In dealing with the Fishery Reserves generally, difficulties of another kind would, no doubt, arise. He alluded to the disputes concerning the extent of the Reserves up the Bays, Creeks, and Rivers, which a full assertion of the public rights, in and to the Reserves, by the Government, would occasion, in many instances, perhaps, between the Government and the Proprietors. The settlement of such disputes could not, it was clear, be provided for by any anticipatory provision or determination of that House. The settlement of them could only be effected by means of a judicial decision; and, he thought, the sooner the question should be fairly decided in a Court of Law, the better it would be for all parties concerned. The House ought to agree to guarantee the Government against all expenses consequent upon bringing the question to a judicial issue. It might be, in the event of its being argued in the Supreme Court here, that the decision would be against the Government, and adverse to the common opinion of the Legislature concerning it. In such case, it would be the duty of the Government to carry the question Home, by appeal; and, should they be obliged to do so, they would, he had no doubt, not only be afforded the assistance of the best lawyers, but have full justice awarded them. He would not advise that the question should be dealt with, by legislative enactment, before a full and final judicial decision had been pronounced upon the whole question. If the Government should let any of the Reserves, in the way of which he had spoken, and the Proprietors should interfere to prevent such an appropriation of them, grounds would, at once, be laid, whereon to bring the dispute to a judicial issue; and it was his opinion, as he had said before, that the sooner it should be brought to such an issue, the better it would be for all concerned.

Mr. Montgomery.—He wished to know whether the hon. the Leader of the Government meant that the arrangement which he had just proposed, concerning the agricultural occupation of portions of the Reserves, should extend to the small freeholders who had purchased, paid for, cleared, and cultivated portions of Reserves, under a conviction, on their own part, of the perfect propriety and safety of their proceedings. To call upon them, under such circumstances, to pay rent for any Reserves in their hands, would certainly be very unfair. But, apart from the consideration of the position in which such freeholders stood, in relation to the public right to the Reserves, he could not see that the Government could require any power or authority to deal with the Reserves generally,—particularly with those in which the right to the soil is in the Crown—further or beyond that conferred upon them by the Royal Allowance of the Civil List Bill. Where Proprietors, however, had put individuals in possession, as tenants, of any parts of the Crown Reserves, it was, he thought, the duty of the Government to interfere to prevent unjust exactions from the tenants. A mere public declaration, on the part of the Government, that the Proprietors were not, in such cases, entitled to any rent, on account of the Reserves, would not be sufficient. The dread of the expenses consequent upon a resistance to the demands of the Proprietors would, in most cases, be so great as to deter the tenants from such a course; and reluctant compliance with an unjust demand would be the consequence. Tenants so circumstanced were justly entitled to the effective protection of the Government against the unfair demands of their Landlords; although it might be well that they, as well as all other agricultural occupants of any portions of the Crown Reserves, should pay a moderate rent, on account thereof, to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Coles. He did not think it right that the Government should be called upon to assume the responsibility on account of all agricultural occupancy of the Reserves. Whatever indulgence might afterwards be granted, by the Government, to parties who might suffer from having been improperly put in possession of portions of the Reserves, they could not with propriety look for, or demand redress, except at the hands of the proprietors. But not only did he think it would be right to demand a small rent from the agricultural occupants of portions of the Crown Reserves; he also thought it would be perfectly just and reasonable to require fishermen who should, by Licences from the Government, be put in possession of portions thereof for fishery purposes, to pay rent for the portions which they should so hold and occupy—say a shilling or five shillings per acre, as the House might think fit to determine. These Reserves being at the disposal of the Crown for fishery purposes, the Government were certainly invested with a discretionary power over them for such purposes; still, however, he would not think it right that the Government should lay down to themselves any fixed rules, for their guidance in the disposal of them, independently of the sanction of the House.

Mr. Montgomery—Some remuneration ought to be provided for those who had cleared portions of the Reserves, on their being called upon to give them up for the accommodation of the fishermen. It could not be right to require a man to give up the most improved, the most valuable part—the water front of his farm—without remuneration, even although, unfortunately for him, it should be a Fishery Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Coles replied:—The hon. member has forgotten that I have said that all rents which may accrue to the Government, on account of the Reserves, ought to be set aside to form a fund, ont of which to afford moderate compensations to individuals who may be dispossessed of their improvements, or sustain injury therein, by the prosecution of the Fisheries. As for the small freeholders in occupation of any of the Reserves, I think we had best leave them as they are—the Government not seeking to interfere with them in any way. If, however, they be required to give up possession of any part of their improvements for the use of fishermen, they must look for redress to the Proprietors from whom they purchased their farms. It certainly does not appear to me that it would be fair in the Government now to demand rent for the Reserves in the occupancy of such freeholders. These Reserves, I think, we must be satisfied to look upon in the light of long neglected property, every thing concerning which has fallen into confusion; and I would, therefore, advise that the present freehold possessors thereof be allowed, to the fullest extent that circumstances will permit, the advantage of the long previous neglect, on the part of the Government of this Colony, of the public interests therein. As the subject in a direct form, will be brought up again, this session, I think any further discussion of it now would be useless.

Mr. Mooney. My motion concernig the Registration of all Proprietary Titles, if successful, will afford the means of bringing to light much which is now hid in darkness, concerning the Fishery Reserves. It is now full time for the Government precisely to asertain, not only how far the rights of the people justly extend with respect to these Reserves, but also whether the Government have not a right to take possession, for the public benefit, of certain other lands, to which no legal proprietary title can be shewn to exist; and, independently of an Act for the Registration of Proprietary Titles, the Government will never be in a position clearly to ascertain whither, certain lands are theirs and at their disposal, or not.

Hon. Mr. Thornton jocularly observed, that, after the long speech which had just been delivered, to the Committee, by the hon. the Leader of the Government—the *Resumé*, as, he believed, the French would call it—in which the hon. gentleman had taken a review of all the measures which had been introduced into the Legislature, by the present Government, and carried through it, under their auspices, he was inclined to think that they had almost arrived at the close of the Session; nay more, he was half disposed to conclude that the House was on the eve of a dissolution; and was almost prepared to ask the hon. the Leader of the Government directly whether his (the hon. Mr. T's.) conjecture on that point was correct or not. If so, they might as well, he thought, be positively informed concerning it at once, to the end that they might shake hands, and, as legislators, bid each other farewell; for, in the event of a dissolution, it was not probable that they would all meet again, as representatives of the people, in that Hall. With respect to the question of the Fishery Reserves, which had been incidently introduced, all that he would then say was, that it appeared to him to be beset with many serious difficulties; and that, however the Legislature might deal with it, it would occasion the Government no little trouble. But, to return to the Bill which had just been got through, and agreed to, by the Committee, he wished to know whether it was intended that the Commissioner of Public Lands to be appointed under it, in the event of its becoming law, was to be allowed to hold any other salaried appointment under the Government. (Hon. Mr. Coles. No: it is not intended that he shall be allowed to hold any other Government appointment with a Salary attached to it.) Well then, concluded the Hon. Mr. Thornton, I am satisfied; and I hope the provisions of the Bill, and the manner in which we have wound it up, will be as satisfactory to the tenantry as they seem to be to us.

Some conversation then ensued, the import of which was, that it was clearly understood by the Committee that the Salary of "the Commissioner of Public Lands," should, at no time, exceed £300 a year; and that, until it reached that amount, it should be regulated by a fair consideration of the extent and nature of the duties he actually performed.

Hon. Mr. Whelan observed that, as for two or three years after his appointment, the annual Salary of the Commissioner would not, in all probability, exceed £50, it would, he thought, be unfair to cut him off from all other sources of emolument.

Hon. Mr. Warburton replied that, although he was to be debarred from the holding of any other salaried appointment under the Government, he was not to be cut off from the emoluments or profits arising either from professional practice or other private business.

Education.—The sum of £9000 has been voted for the support of Education, in addition to the funds which will be raised for that service by the new Education Act.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Friday, 18th March.

BEDEQUE AND SHEDIAC PACKET.

Whereas the Licensee of the Government Packet established between Bedeque, in this Island, and Shediac, in New Brunswick, by virtue of the Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled "An Act to facilitate the intercourse between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, hath lately signified to the Government of this Colony, his desire to surrender his said Licence, and be released from his said Contract: and a large number of the Inhabishments of Prince County have petitioned this House to repeal so much of the said Act as authorises a Grant of money to the Licensee of the said Packet:

Resolved Therefore that a Bill be brought in to authorize the Government to accept a Surrender of the Licence of the present Contractor and to reduce the annual amount of the said Grant, in future, from £80 to £30.

Saturday March 19th

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The following Resolution was submitted, by the Hon. Mr. Coles, and adopted by the House.—In submitting it, the hon. gentleman observed, that the site, selected by the Government, for a new Market House, was at the West end of Queen's Square, South of the Old Court House, fronting on Queen Street; and that it was contemplated that the building itself should have an entrance at each side, and one at each end; and that—being equally divided by the passage from one side door to the other—one end should be set apart for Butchers' Stalls, and the other appropriated to the use of the people from the country, for the sale of various articles of Farm Produce. It was also purposed, he said, that, when the new Market House should be erected, streets should be run across the Square, from north to south between the site of the present Market House and the Old Court House; and that then, other portions of the Square should be railed in, and tastefully planted with trees.

Resolved That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Plan and Specification for the erection of a new Market House, in Charlottetown, and report the same in the next session of the Legislature.

Ordered That the Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Lord, and Mr. Longworth do compose the said Committee.

Hon. Mr. Pope's Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the mode of proceeding against Lands on the several Townships cn this Island and the Islands contiguous thereto, for the recovery of arrears of Land assesment*," was read a third time, and passed.

Remuneration to Jurors attending the Supreme Court.

This question on motion of the Hon. Mr. Palmer was taken up in a Committee of the whole House, and very fully dsscussed therein.

A Report of the discussion will be given in due course, by the Reporter. The original Resolution as submitted to the Committee, by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, was to the effect "That it is expedient to provide remuneration for Petit Jurors, for their attandence at the Supreme Court to the extent of per day, for each day's actual attendance" and, in submitting the same, the hon. and learned gentleman proposed that the blank should be filled up with 2s 6d or 3s or as the Committee might determine.

The Resolution reported from the Committee is as follows:

Resolved—That it is expedient to provide remuneration for Petit Jurors for their attendance at the Supreme Court, to the extent of Three Shillings per day, for each day's actual attendance; and that the pay for the trial of Civil Cases be increased to Two Shillings, and paid into the Court toward defraying the daily pay of the Jurors.

The above Resolution was reported from a Committee of the whole House on the subject, and the question being about to be put thereon by the Hon. the Speaker,

The Hon. Mr. Palmer—moved to amend the same by striking out all the words after the word "attendance" in the said Resolution.

The House divided on the motion of amendment—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Macaulay, Mr Campion, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Macneill.

Nays—Hon Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Mr. Wightham, Mr. Laird, Mr. Davies, Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Lord, Hon. Mr. Jardine, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. Fraser.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, the House again divided:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Laird, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Clark, Mr. Campion, and Mr. Macneil—10

Nays—Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Mr. Longwoth, Mr. Fraser, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Jardine, Mr. Haviland, and Mr. Davies—10

And the numbers being equal, the Hon. Mr. Speaker, gave his casting vote in the affirmative. So it was carried in the affirmative.

Monday, March 21.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. M'Aulay introduced a Bill to make the Legislative Council of P. E. Island elective, which was read a first time.—It was then ordered that it should be read a second time on Tuesday the 29th inst., for which day there should be a Call of the House.

Tuesday, March 22.

Hon. Mr. Coles's Bill, intituled "An Act to enable the Government of this Island to take possession of Lands when required to erect Light Houses, and for other public purposes, and to pay Compensation to the Owners or Occupiers thereof," was read a second time, agreed to in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 23, 1853.

TOWN MEETING.

On Tuesday last, the 22 inst. the adjourned meeting of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown on the subject of obtaining an Act of the Legislature to enable the Inhabitants to tax themselves for local improvements, was held by a numerous attendance at the Hall of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the former meeting, held at the same place on the 17th February. The Representatives of the Town having taking the Chair, the Committee appointed at the former meeting presented, to the Chairmen, the draft of the Bill which, in pursuance of their instructions received at the first meeting, they had framed to be offered in the Legislature, investing the Inhabitants of the Town with the power of taxing themselves for the means of making local improvements. The Bill was of some length, although prepared in a condensed form with a view, it would seem, of drawing attention towards its substantial previsions, and thereby keeping within sufficient bounds the discussion which might arise upon its merits; whilst the opinion of the meeting might; at the same time, be elicited upon all of its enactments which might be deemed of sufficient importance to be canvassed. The Bill having been twice distinctly read through by one of the Chairmen, Francis Longworth Esq., several persons addressed the meeting in opposition, or by way of suggesting alterations to both the principles and details of some parts of the Bill. As the discussion however proceeded and explanations were occasionally afforded by Members of the Committee by whom it was compiled, the scope and operation of the Bill became better understood, and the disussion was narrowed up to two or three questions; the principal one of which being, whether the Commissioner or Officer to be entrusted with the charge and management of the works and improvements should be appointed by the Nine Wardens to be elected, or whether he should be elected by a majority of the Inhabitants to be convened at a public meeting. On the question's being put thereon, it was carried by an overwhelming majority, that such officer should be chosen by the nine wardens by ballot (not being one of such wardens) as provided in the draft of the Bill.

Another question or two of much less importance, being disposed of in a similar manner; the question was then taken on the adoption of the Bill as submitted by the Committee, and it passed in the affirmative by nearly the whole number present. The meeting having then, by three hearty cheers, expressed their thanks for the conduct of their Chairmen, dispersed, apparently well satisfied with the manner in which the business had terminated.

Below, the politeness of the Chairman of the Committee, John Longworth, Esquire, has enabled us to give the principal Suggestions or Heads which were supplied by the Committee for the drafting of the Bill.

1st. The Pump and Well Act, of (1847) to be repealed, and the provisions of that Act, to be re-enacted, except as hereinafter altered.

2d. The 18th Sec. of Fire Engine Act which empowers Inhabitants to assess themselves for purchase of sites for Engines, &c., to be also repealed.

3d. An Act to be prepared embodying the provisions of the above and extending the Power to assess for objects of local improvement within the Town and Common.

4th. The assessment to be made by a Board of Town Wardens, to be elected apnually by ballot.

5th. The Town and Common to be divided into 9 Wards, and one Warden to be elected for each annually.

6th. The Precincts of the Wards to be as follows:

No. 1—All West of Pownal Street, including Common Lot No. 18.

No. 2.—From the West Side of Pownal Street to the West Side of Queen Street.

No. 3.—From the West Side of Queen Street to the West Side of Great George Street.

No. 4.—From the West Side of Great George Street to the West Side of Prince Street.

No. 5—From the West Side of Prince Street to the West Side of Hillsborough Street.

No. 6.—From the West Side of Hillsborough Street to the West Side of Weymouth Street.

No. 7.—From the West Side of Weymouth Street to the West Side of Cumberland Street.

No. 8.—All East of the West Side of Cumberland Street, and that part of the Common to the South Eastward of the St. Peter's Road.

No. 9.—All the Common except those portions of it included in Wards No. 1 and 8.

7th. None but rate payers or persons liable to be assessed to vote for Election of Town Wardens.

8th. Every owner of Real Estate and Resident holder of a House or Tenement, who has been 3 months in possession, to be liable to be assessed and to be eligible to vote, provided he is not in arrear for his assessment.

9th. Rate-payers to vote only for the Ward in which they reside or own property.

11th The Town Wardens must be resident at the time of Election in the respective Wards for which they are elected, and to be rate-payers.

12th. The Town Wardens to elect a Treasurer and Secretary in one person, and also a Collector and a Surveyor of Public Works by ballot—none of such officers to be selected from amongst themselves. All the said officers to give good and sufficient security by Bond to the Chairman under the Penalty of at least £ for the faithful performance of their duties.

13th. The Statute Labour Act for Charlottetown and Royalty, 12 Vic. c. 11. (1849) to be repealed and the powers thereby given to the Board of Justices to be conferred upon the Board of Town Wardens under this Act, and all moneys in the hands of the Justices, unexpended, to be paid over by them to the Board of Town Wardens. The rates imposed by that Act on the owners of horses and carts to be the same under this act, but the rate or tax to be paid by the person for himself to be reduced from 5s. to 3s.

14th. The Road tax or rate to be paid by the parties liable, to the Collector under this Act, to be by him paid over to the Treasurer, and appropriated to the general purposes of the Act.

15th. All Fees for Licenses, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties for Offences or Violations of law, inflicted or imposed by any Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of Small Debts, within the Town and Common, to be paid over to the Treasurer to be appointed under this Act, and applied for the Improvement of the Streets and othr purposes contemplated by the Act.

19th. A penalty of £5 to be inflicted for the refusal to serve the office of Town Warden, but no person to be liable to serve oftener than once in three years. In the event of a refusal by any person to serve the office, power to be given to the Chairman of the Board for the time being, to call a public meeting of the rate-payers of the Ward, for the election of a person to serve in the room of the person so refusing—such meeting to be called within 3 days after such refusal.

24th. All the officers to be appointed or elected by the Town Wardens under this Act, to receive a fixed salary, excepting the Collector, who shall be paid by a Commission on the amount of money collected by him.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor.

I will not dispute with *Vigilanter* about the best mode of obtaining information on Mr. Gladstone's Bill, so long as we obtain it one way or other and am therefore in some degree indifferent, whether it be by public meetings convened for that purpose, or by the public press, but I think *Vigilanter* must be aware, that a public meeting is a better place than the public press for church members to discuss with freedom, matters connected with the interests of their own body, to become acquainted with each others' sentiments, and to arrive at some definite conclusion as to what is to be done; there is no one who has heard what has already taken place, in New Brunswick and elsewhere, with respect to this Bill, or who has seen any of the English or Colonial papers which enter into its merits but must by this time have formed some opinion upon it. I am sure that *Libertas*, *Mentor*, *Vigilanter* and men of like stamp who see and judge and speak for themselves do not want any additional information to make up their minds on the subject, and that they are fully competent to enlighten their fellow churchmen at a public meeting without wanting to see what may appear in the public press in the course of the coming month. If the Bill be *permissive*, as is alleged by some; that is, if it be optional with