

sure which had been devised and carried through the Legislature solely with a view to their benefit and relief. First among these measures was that which had been 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 exacted upon them. This measure provides a summary mode of redress in cases of excessive and unreasonable charges of distress, and, in cases of distress for Rent, which, to the great oppression of poor tenants, had frequently been exacted upon them. This measure provides a summary mode of redress in cases of excessive and unreasonable charges of distress, and, in cases of distress for Rent, which, to the great oppression of poor tenants, had frequently been exacted upon them.

the Government against the unfair demands of their Landlords; although it might be well that they, as well as all other agricultural occupiers of any portion 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 occupiers of the Reserves. Whatsoever 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 right to demand a small rent from the agricultural occupiers 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 might hold and occupy, whether for 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 to demand a small rent from the fishermen who were engaged in the occupation of the Reserves for such purposes, for their guidance in the disposal of them, independently of the sanction of the Government.

the Government against the unfair demands of their Landlords; although it might be well that they, as well as all other agricultural occupiers of any portion 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 occupiers of the Reserves. Whatsoever 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 right to demand a small rent from the agricultural occupiers 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 might hold and occupy, whether for 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 to demand a small rent from the fishermen who were engaged in the occupation of the Reserves for such purposes, for their guidance in the disposal of them, independently of the sanction of the Government.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. FRIDAY, 19th MARCH. REDDQUE AND SHEDDIAK PACT. Whereas the License of the Government Packer established between Reddque, in this Island, and Sheddia, in New Brunswick, by virtue of the Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Victoria, entitled "An Act to facilitate the intercourse between this Island and the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," both lately signed to the Government of this Colony, his desire to surrender his said License, and to be released from his said Contract; and a large number of the Inhabitants of Prince George's County, petitioned this House to repeal so much of the said Act as authorizes a Grant of money to the Licensee of the said Packer: Resolved, That the Bill brought in to authorize the Government to accept a Surrender of the License of the present Contractor and to reduce the annual amount of the said Grant, in future, from £80 to £30.

Bill was of some length, although prepared in a convenient form with a view, it would seem, of drawing attention towards its substantial provisions, 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 provisions which might be deemed of sufficient importance to be canvassed. The Bill having been twice distinctly read through by one of the Clerks, Mr. Longworth, and 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, explanations were occasionally afforded by Members of the Committee by whom the Bill was introduced, and the scope and operation of the Bill became better understood, and the discussion 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 proposed, should be appointed by the Town 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 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 the said 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 Chairman, dispersed, apparently well satisfied with the manner in which the business had terminated.

The Hon. and Two Oases. Couriers arrived with the Mail from London, and they were out on the ice in 10 hours; and although very near evening were unable to effect Papers and Letters were very wet, and took a long time to get dry, and the weather was very disagreeable. The Mail was delayed by the weather, and the papers were not delivered until late in the evening. The following are the principal news: Significant limits have been recently appointed. Senator made no addition to their display, that the honours were not conferred on them solely to enable them to be exclusive benefit of their families; they might add to the splendour of the Imperial Court. The latter is not what it was in the days of the Emperor; and the Emperor has been ordered to join his gaiter for certain gallant services.

The Australian gold field destined to change the physical destiny of our continent is now beginning to tell, and it is probable that we are only on the verge of a great era. Enough has been proved to show, in its present state, that it will pay a tipple; and the consequent vessels and circular sailing by which distance and time are saved. Everywhere the spotter's adze rings on the since the building of Noah's ark, putting together of the price of vessels has advanced by a hundred per cent. during the last few months, but the supply bears to the demand. Some people are always to be found croaking and in the times—already prophesied a can see no symptoms of it. ry, judging by what is passing eyes, we appear to be only in the frame of the severity of upon which we cannot but get tired. It is a kind of ruzion, the termination of which of a mighty empire.