THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H. SUN.	S. MOON.	D. W.
14 Saturday,	7 33	4 41	1 0	5 6
15 Sunday,	7 33	4 48	2 9	6 11
16 Monday,	7 33	4 45	3 15	7 29
17 Tuesday,	7 32	4 47	4 22	8 42
18 Wednesday,	7 32	4 49	5 28	9 55
19 Thursday,	7 31	4 50	6.17	10 40
20 Friday,	7 31	4 52	7 5	11 29

Full Moon 21st. 2h. 49m. aft.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.—Director next week: Thos. Barlow, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: P. Duff, Esq.

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Chas Hazen, Esq.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, January 3.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Baillie, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered the following Messages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 2d January.*

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address of the House of the 28th December, lays before them copies of the correspondence therein requested.

"A C."

"12 *Devonshire Street, Portland Place, 28th Sept.*

"MY LORD,

"Having requested that instructions might be given by your Lordship to the Executive of New Brunswick to lay before the Assembly, at the ensuing Session, particular and detailed accounts of the Casual and Territorial Revenue from the commencement of the year 1831 to the present time, we now beg leave, in compliance with your Lordship's request, to specify in what manner those accounts will be required to be made up, viz.:

"1st. The particulars of all fees and contingencies received in the Land Office and the Provincial Secretary's in each year on petitions for land, and for licences to cut Timber and logs, or on any other account whatsoever.

"2d. The particulars of all sums paid in each and every year for public surveys—the quantity of land and by whom surveyed.

"3d. The particulars of Timber and Logs licenced to be cut in each year, the names of the persons obtaining the licence, and at what rate of duty the same was issued.

"4th. The particulars of all Timber, Logs or other Lumber seized in each year for having been cut without licence, how disposed of, and an account of the proceeds.

"5th. A particular account of the quantity of land sold in each year, and how sold, whether by private sale or by public auction, to whom sold, at what price per acre, and on what condition of payment; and whether any and what defaults have been made in the performance of any conditions, and whether any and what instalments or deposits have been forfeited.

"6th. The particulars of land leased in each year, to whom, for what term, at what rate, and what sums have been paid thereon.

"7th. The particulars of the indoor expenses of the Land Department, stating the names of Clerks and other subordinate officers of that establishment in each year, and their respective salaries, together with the particulars of all other annual incidental expenses of that office during the same time.

"8th. The particulars of the contingent expenses of prosecutions at the instance of the Crown, charged in the Casual Revenue account of 1835.

"And also, detailed particulars of all receipts and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, during the same time, other than herein before specified.

"We have, &c.

(Signed) "WILLIAM CRANE,
"L. A. WILMOT."

To Lord GLENELG, &c. &c. &c.

"*Downing Street, 30th September, 1835.*

"SIR,

"Adverting to that part of my Despatch of the 31st ultimo, in which you are instructed to give the most prompt attention to all Addresses which you may receive from the Assembly of New Brunswick for information on subjects connected with the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Revenues of the Province, I transmit to you the copy of a Letter which I have received from Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, specifying the manner in which the returns to be required for the purpose of obtaining that information should be made up; and I have to request that you will cause the several documents mentioned in the enclosed Letter to be prepared and laid before the two Branches of the Provincial Legislature at as early a period of the ensuing Session as may be possible.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major General Sir A. CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 3d January.*

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of the 30th ultimo, directs to be laid before them copies of the documents there in mentioned, relating to the calculations of the Salaries on the Civil List, and the Circuit Courts; and thinks he cannot better comply with the request in the close of that Address than by communicating to the House copies of his own Despatches on the subject of the Bill for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue; which he therefore directs to be laid before them, and in which his reasons for recommending a suspending clause are fully detailed.

"A. C."

Downing Street, 24th Oct. 1832.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th August last, in which you suggest that all Salaries in sterling should be made payable in Dollars at 4s. 4d. the rate of Exchange having recently borne very heavy on the Casual Revenue. You also propose that the Salaries should be paid half yearly instead of quarterly: viz. the 30th of June and the 31st December, as meeting with more convenience the resources of the Province.

"I have to acquaint you in reply, that I entirely concur with you in opinion that the Salaries payable in New Brunswick ought not to be governed by the rate of Exchange on England, but should be paid either in British Money or in dollars at 4s. 4d. You will therefore carry this arrangement into effect after the end of the present year. With regard to the payment of the Salaries, as you state that it will be more convenient to pay them half yearly, I have to approve of your giving the necessary directions accordingly.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GODERICH."

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 12th Aug. 1836.

"SIR,

"I have had the honor to receive your Despatches of the 5th April, No: 21, and the 10th May, No. 28, announcing that the Legislative Session of New Brunswick had closed without the passage of any Bill for establishing Circuit Courts in the Province—the Bill for that purpose which had been sent up by the Assembly having been lost in the Council, in consequence of its not containing any provisions for defraying the expenses of those Circuits. You at the same time inform me, that you should nevertheless order such extra Circuits as might be actually required, to prevent any interruption in the administration of justice.

"I entirely approve of the intention announced in your Despatch of the 5th April, of providing for the holding of the necessary Circuit Courts, notwithstanding the omission of the Assembly to vote the usual allowance for that service. The great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the Province since the date of Lord Bathurst's Instructions of 11th December, 1824, renders them inapplicable to the present case. I trust, therefore, that you will not have considered yourself as enjoined or authorized by those Instructions to withhold the Commissions from the Circuit Courts. Whatever arrangement may be ultimately made respecting the expenditure for that service, I cannot but think that to arrest the administration of justice throughout the Country would be an evil of such extreme magnitude, that the Government could not be justified in subjecting His Majesty's Subjects to it, except in submission to some evident necessity, which cannot as yet be alleged. You will, therefore, consider yourself at liberty for the present, to defray the necessary expense of holding the Circuit Courts out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Province.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the October mail, of your Lordship's Despatches, Nos. 84 and 85, of the 31st August and 5th September last, communicating to me the placing the Crown Revenues of the Province of New-Brunswick at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature; and I shall feel it my duty to carry into full effect, so far as in me lies, all the arrangements His Majesty's Government have determined on for this very important measure, in the spirit and according to the desire expressed in your Lordship's subsequent Despatch of the 10th September last; and I most sincerely hope it will be productive of all the good your Lordship seems to anticipate, and that the liberality of the Government and the gracious disposition thus displayed by His Majesty to yield to the wishes of His subjects on this side of the Atlantic, will be duly appreciated and gratefully received by all classes in this Province. But as the measure itself and the details of the arrangement are yet to be laid before, and to become a subject of discussion in the Assembly, where many various opinions will probably be expressed thereon, I think it a matter of great importance that I should be fully possessed of your Lordship's intentions on all points that may arise in the course of the discussion, so as to enable me to lay the same before the other two branches of the Legislature, should it be required, in order that the matter may be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and that any question which may be raised as to the intent and meaning of His Majesty's Government on any part of the details may at once be answered. And as the further instructions on this head which your Lordship has given me reason to expect as soon as your negociation with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot is closed, may not (unless your attention is particularly called thereto) provide for all, I have thought it advisable to save time, by at once submitting for your Lordship's consideration several points which at present occur to me, and which I think will require to be provided for in settling the details, and which are not adverted to in either of the Despatches I have as yet received from your Lordship on the subject.

"In the first place it appears by your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st August, that the surrender of all the Revenues of the Province now at the disposal of the Crown, including the payment of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period of ten years or permanently, is assented to by His Majesty, subject to two qualifications.

"The first of which is, that the appropriation of the House of Assembly is to be confined to the nett amount of the Revenues to be placed under their control, after deducting from the gross proceeds the necessary expenses incident to the collection and management thereof.

"On this point I could wish to be explicitly informed if it is your Lordship's intention that under the new arrangement the gross proceeds of the Crown Revenues do in the first instance pass through the hands of the Receiver General as heretofore, and all expenses incident to the collection and management thereof be paid by Warrants on him, and at the end of each quarter the accounts all to be made and audited according to the practice hitherto pursued, and the nett balance, then in the hands of the Receiver General, after payment of the expenses, handed over by him to the Provincial Treasurer? Or whether the nett quarterly balances are to remain in the hands of the King's Receiver General until appropriated by the Legislature, and drawn for by Warrant on him pursuant to such appropriation, without going into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer at all? Or in what manner it is intended that this part of the business shall be arranged.

"Your Lordship, I believe, is aware that a considerable amount of the surplus of the Casual Revenue has been laid out by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose on interest, amounting in the whole at the present time to the sum of £35,000 besides interest. £3,000 of this sum was very recently laid out on terms which will prevent its being called in before the 1st of January, 1838, and the remainder was invested about the close of the last year, until the 1st of January next, but upon terms that three months notice, before the end of this year, should be given of any part thereof intended to be then called in. And as this notice has not been given, from the Commissioners not being made aware that any part of the amount would be required, the Government may not be enabled to call it all in before the 1st of January, 1838. £6000 of this money is out on a loan to the Saint John Bridge Company, at 6 per cent. interest, no part of which, it is expected, could be got in before the 1st of January, 1838; as it was not contemplated when it was so laid out, that it would be sooner required. The remaining £29,000 is invested in three different Banks in the Province, and may probably be got in a shorter date if required. If therefore it is intended that these monies shall be called in as soon as the nature of the securities taken will admit of, your Lordship will see the importance, of immediately sending me instructions to that effect.

"The other qualification mentioned by your Lordship, upon which the contemplated surrender of the Revenue in question is to be made, is—that the law and customs of Parliament and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and more especially by the House of Assembly, as the rule for their guidance in the appropriation of the Revenues of the Province.

"The first question which arises upon this is what is intended by your Lordship by the words "*Revenues of the Province*"? Is it meant that this rule of appropriation shall be extended to *all* the *Revenues of the Province* as to that which has heretofore been distinguished as the Provincial Revenue and always been at the disposal of the Legislature, as well as to that which has been distinguished as His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenue, and now about to be given up, or is it only intended to apply to the latter? For if the House of Assembly should insist that it only applied to the Revenue of the last denomination, and your Lordship's expected instructions as to the details should not further explain this, the general and unrestricted sense in which your Lordship has used the words "Revenues of the Province" will prevent my feeling authorized on the part of His Majesty's Government, to accede to that interpretation until I am better informed of what your Lordship thereby intended.

"The next question is. How is an adherence to this rule of appropriation by the Legislature, and particularly by the House of Assembly, to be secured? Is it to be made part of the enactment under which the Revenues are to be placed at their disposal, and to be made an express provision and condition in that act upon which the nett proceeds of the said Revenue are to be paid over? If so I presume your Lordship will require that the act do also contain a provision that upon any deviation from that rule of appropriation by the House of Assembly, the disposal of the said Revenues shall revert back to the Crown, and the act from thenceforth become null and void. And if it is to be embodied in, and form part of the enactment, the rule as contemplated by your Lordship, I could wish to be explicitly defined and expressed in the act. For, what the law and customs of Parliament and the usages of the House of Commons are, in respect to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, does not appear to be well understood and admitted here, and has heretofore been a subject of much contention and difference of opinion in our Legislature, and therefore I trust your Lordship will see the necessity of declaring in express terms the particulars of the rule of appropriation which His Majesty requires the Legislature to adopt. I could also wish to be informed if it is your Lordship's intention that the several provisions expressly directed by Lord Stanley's Despatch of 30th Sept. 1833, for securing the prompt payment of the sum to be granted for the Civil List, should be all inserted in any Bill now to be passed by the Legislature for carrying the proposed new arrangement into effect.

"If on the other hand it is not intended that the stipulation as to the rule of appropriation shall form part of the enactment under which the arrangement is to be carried into effect, what provision or security do the Government expect the Legislature to make or give, that any specified rule will be adhered to? For if a law is once made placing the Revenue at their disposal, that moment any time adopt a new mode of appropriation, or rather resort back to the present system, and refuse to grant any supplies but in their own ways; and the Executive or other branch of the Legislature could have no control, but that of refusing their assent to such deviation from the rule; which might be the means of depriving the Country of any appropriations until one party or the other gave way, and thereby be productive of most extensive injury to the best interests of the Province. And experience has already shown that this is a course Colonial Assemblies will resort to to carry a point without regard to the evil consequences necessarily arising therefrom.

"The next point to which I think it necessary to draw your Lordship's attention is that in your Despatch of the 5th September, your Lordship states that the charge of £300 sterling heretofore allowed to Mr. Baillie for the indoor establishment of his Office, being deducted from the charges on the Civil List, are hereafter to be made part of the expenses of the collection and management of the Casual Revenue in question, and paid out of the gross proceeds the same as other expenses of the like nature. Your Lordship will be ready to accept the sum of £14,500 currency instead of the £14,000 sterling, as a provision for the Civil List of the Province, under the impression as appears on your Lordship's mind, that this sum of £14,500 currency would be equal to £13,050 sterling, and would thereby leave a surplus in the hands of Government, after paying all the present charges on the Civil List, of £566 sterling. But in this estimate your Lordship has overlooked the circumstance, that all the present salaries to the officers on the Civil List, except the Provincial Secretary's have heretofore been paid in Army sterling, at the rate of dollars at 4s. 4d. and this mode of paying these salaries was expressly directed by the Home Government when the salaries were fixed, except in the case I have above mentioned of the Colonial Secretary, whose commuted allowance of £1180 per annum was especially directed to be paid at the rate of dollars at 4s. 6d. This rate therefore at which the salaries have heretofore been paid (and which could not now be altered without making a serious deduction therefrom) makes a material difference in the total amount, from your Lordship's estimate and instead of leaving the surplus of £566 sterling out of the £14,500 currency which your Lordship has reckoned upon, it would leave only a surplus of £199 19s. currency as will be seen by the accompanying statement, shewing the present charges on the Civil List, the several amounts in currency, and how paid.

"I observe also that your Lordship has omitted to include in your estimate the Government contingencies of £300 sterling, which has heretofore always stood as an annual charge upon the Civil List of the Province to cover various expenses and exigencies that may arise in the course of the year while carrying on the Government, and for which no provision has been otherwise made; and if this provision is left out, the Executive will have no means whatever at command to meet such emergencies, and the public service may thereby seriously suffer.

"I should wish therefore to be informed by your Lordship, whether this item was intentionally left out or inadvertently omitted. It is true Lord Stanley did, in his Despatch of 20th September, 1833, also omit to include this in the schedule therein stated by him, but on reference Home, he explained by his subsequent confidential Despatch, dated 4th January, 1834, that it was not his intention that the allowance for contingencies should be discontinued—and if it should not be your Lordship's intention either, that £300 would have to be added to the amount already stated by your Lordship, in which case the £14,500 currency would leave the Government minus a considerable sum, instead of there being any surplus, which will at once be seen by reference to the accompanying statement before referred to. It will therefore be for your Lordship's consideration whether any deduction can safely be made from the £14,000 sterling originally demanded by Lord Stanley, and subsequently by your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st August, as a sufficient provision for the Civil List, particularly as it is in contemplation to provide thereout a sufficient audit department in the Province as your Lordship seems to contemplate, and your Lordship will perceive by reference to Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 4th January, 1834, with its enclosed memorandum, that he did not think even the £14,008 sterling a sufficient provision, as he therein directed me to call on the House to increase it to £15,000 sterling, but I did not receive that Despatch in time to lay it before the House at that Session. Here I beg to observe concerning the doubts entertained as to whether the sum asked by Lord Stanley was sterling or currency, that a calculated statement of the then and present expenditure of the Civil List will evidently shew, that the former was the rate demanded.

"There is one more point I think it necessary to refer to. It does not appear from your Lordship's Despatch, that any reference has been made in the negociation with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, to the subject of making any and what provision for the expenses of the Judges in the holding of the Circuit Courts in the Province, although I was directed by your Lordship's Despatch of 12th August last, to pay the expenses thereof out of the Casual Revenue. And in consequence, I have with the advice of Council, ordered and appointed Circuit Courts to be held in all the Counties of the Province for the ensuing year, the expenses of which will not be ascertained probably until the end of the year, and if the proposed new arrangement is effected at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, I shall then have no funds at command to meet those expenses.

"I beg leave, therefore, to suggest for your Lordship's consideration the propriety of having the question of providing for the Circuits disposed of and settled in the proposed arrangements to be made with the Legislature for the surrender of the Casual Revenue: either by a permanent Act of the Legislature establishing the Circuits and making provision for the expenses thereof, or by adding an amount to the sum to be granted for the Civil List, sufficient to cover the same, and thereby make them in future a part of the charges on the Civil List.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "A. CAMPBELL."

"Fredericton, New Brunswick, 23d December.

"MY LORD,

"On the 20th instant, I had the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, enclosing the draft of a Bill for the surrender of His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues to the Legislature of this Province.

"On a careful perusal of this Bill, and referring to my Despatch of the 25th ultimo, No. 32, I find my anxiety on the several points therein stated, relieved only in one instance, namely, the security for payment of the Civil List. I therefore deem it my duty without delay to call your Lordship's attention to the following further remarks upon this important subject, and to the difficulties which present themselves to me.

"There are, at present, at the lowest computation, not less than fifteen hundred heads of families who have located themselves upon the Waste Lands of the Crown; some under the plea of old minutes of Council, and others from ignorance or misapprehension of titles which they procured from others who took original possession; and although they are doubtless in the eye of the law trespassers, and I found it necessary, in many instances, to direct prosecutions against them, yet it is to be remembered that they are British subjects and actual settlers in a state of poverty, and who being convinced

(*Continued on second page.*)

Mr. Crane's Speech on the Civil List Bill.

Mr. Crane, sincerely hoped the bill would be passed as it was, and regretted exceedingly that objections had been made by the Executive, when the views of the Home government had been so clearly set forth, and an anxious desire manifested that the bill should immediately pass into law. The first objection was, that there was an error in the calculation; and he hoped that the house, if they should discover that to be the case, would not avail themselves of it, but put it in the power of the government to remedy it. He would be extremely sorry that it should be said, that the house refused or hesitated to comply with the evident intention of the government.—Allusion was also made to the £300 for contingencies, and to the provision for the expenses of the Judges.—But first, as to the supposed error of calculation. The deputation, in falling back on Mr. Stanley's proposal, of £14,000 sterling, expected that the government would accept of that sum; and they did so.—But previously to receiving Lord Glenelg's answer to that effect, the deputation laid before his Lordship the statement of charges for the Civil List, as communicated to the Legislature by Mr. Stanley in 1833; so that it was quite impossible for Lord Glenelg to be at all mistaken in that respect. That list specified what proportion of the Civil List should be paid in dollars at 4s. 4d., and what part in currency; therefore it could not be supposed that Lord Glenelg could not see the mode in which the Civil List was provided for. Every information as to the mode of payment was laid before his Lordship, and from that information he framed the statement of the Civil list which he had communicated to the Legislature in his dispatches, and made such deductions as he thought proper; and therefore that set at rest the question as to the money formerly allowed for contingencies. He (Mr. C.) would ask any disinterested man, whether the deputation were bound to go any further? They had given every information to Lord Glenelg; his Lordship had formed his own calculations therefrom, and deliberately settled the Civil List accordingly, and then the deputation had nothing more to do with it.—As to the right of appropriation. The first dispatch of Lord Glenelg seemed to shew a desire, to assimilate it to the practice of government at home; the deputation enquired his Lordship's views on that point, and they were entirely convinced that he had no desire to interfere with the internal concerns of the Colony, nor to introduce any innovation in the mode of appropriation usual in the Province.—With respect to the Civil List Bill itself; he (Mr. C.) regretted any difference of opinion should arise, on a Bill prepared with so much care and attention, and approved of by so many perfectly competent persons. As soon as the deputation found the Government were likely to accept their proposals, they turned their attention to the details of all the subjects entrusted to them, and prepared the draft of a Bill to provide for the Civil List. They were aware of the responsibility of so doing, but considered that the circumstances would justify them. The Bill was drawn up by Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Bliss, who devoted their time, attention and research to it most intensely, and examined all the authorities which would bear on the subject. After a short examination of the Bill, Lord Glenelg perfectly approved of it, and said he was satisfied that it was fairly and properly drawn. It was then examined by the Lords of the Treasury and their Solicitor (Mr. Maule,) and after some amendments sent back by their Lordships to the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg and Sir Geo. Grey were then absent, and on the deputation going to Downing Street, they were told by Mr. Stephen, the other under-secretary, that the Bill had been returned from the Treasury with some amendments which he thought unnecessary, and he advised them to point out the fact to the Solicitor for the Treasury; and upon the Bill being again examined by Mr. Maule, Mr. Baring and Mr. Grant, they struck out all the amendments except one, so that the Bill was left substantially the same as originally drawn up by Messrs. Wilmot and Bliss. The deputation then thought the Bill was got through with; but the next day they were told by Sir Geo. Grey, that he had consulted with the Lords of the Treasury, who thought the words "by and with the advice of the Executive Council" should be struck out. Feeling a doubt as to such an apparently material alteration, the deputation took time to consider the subject, and the next day they were told by Sir Geo. Grey that the Government had determined that the words must be struck out. The Delegates urged that no difficulty would occur in the Province, if the words were retained; Sir G. Grey said that he did not expect there would; but the bill was likely to form a precedent for other Colonies, and therefore the Government were obliged to watch more closely all its details. This was a striking proof of the most strict alteration which this Bill had received from H. M. Government, and of the ordeal through which it had passed; and yet they were now told, that there were legal difficulties in it. It might possibly be so; but it would require a very great degree of proof to convince him (Mr. C.) of the fact. As to any interference with the royal instructions; he (Mr. C.) had conversed with Sir G. Grey on that point, and represented the necessity of adapting those instructions to the present state of the Colony; and Sir Geo. had received the communication in the most satisfactory manner taken a memorandum of it, and promised an early attention to it. The idea, indeed, had been previously confirmed by Mr. Stanley, who had declared, in one of his dispatches, that those instructions had actually grown obsolete; and therefore there could be no fear of their inteference with this Bill. Let, then, the country have the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; and he (Mr. C.) hoped the feelings of the different branches of the Legislature would be unanimous in its favour.