

amining the details of the present bill, find that the distribution for each head of public service amounts to much less than the aggregate sum, leaving unappropriated about eleven hundred and seventy-nine pounds, and thus rendering the necessary grant (which the Council trusts will still be added by the Assembly,) of much smaller amount than it otherwise would be.

They regret to observe, that the provision for the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, whose services are so valuable and important to the Province, should have been made apparently without reference to its amount, when paid from the fund that was relinquished by His Majesty, for the appropriation of the Assembly, with the expectation that such amount would be made good.

They do not consider that there can be any satisfactory reason for this change, and are besides unwilling to believe that it can be the intention of the Assembly to adhere to an arrangement which would leave the Speaker of the Legislative Council the only Officer in either branch of the Legislature dependent upon an annual vote.

They also remark, that probably, through inadvertency, a total departure from all former usage has taken place in the enactment which professes to provide for the Secretary and Register of the Province. By an express agreement with the King's Government, that Officer has been receiving as a commutation for fees relinquished by him to the Crown, the annual sum of seven hundred and seven pounds.—In reducing his salary to six hundred pounds, the Legislature would not only diminish a compensation paid by the King to a public servant, according to a rate by him declared equitable and out of a fund solely under his controul, but would virtually assume to themselves the right of appropriating a crown fund, by taking from the Principal a proportion of his income thus derived, and assigning it to his Clerk. The Council cannot believe that it was intended to run the risque of placing His Majesty's Representative under the difficult alternative of either withholding his assent from a bill providing for the support of the Civil Government, or of departing from his instructions, a consequence which they fear might ensue, were the measure even satisfactory in other respects. It is with great regret that the Council have felt themselves obliged to make this second representation. They were willing to anticipate a different result from their former candid statement, for they imagined the Assembly would not fail to consider that the Executive Government were not asking, and the Legislative Council were not disposed to grant more money than was requisite for the support of the Civil Government, when it must be admitted, that while every duty is increased, and the Revenue is increased in proportion, nothing more was desired, or is now desired, than the Assembly have repeatedly sanctioned for a long series of years, while the services were less onerous and the public Revenue less able to compensate them.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1834.

The mouse met.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Yates relief bill passed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill for the relief of John B. Yates was read a third time and passed.

Title.

Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Merritt, moves that the bill be entitled "An Act to enable John B. Yates to hold Lands in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Bill sent up to Leg. Council for concurrence.

Which was carried, and Messrs. Elliott and Merritt, were ordered by the Speaker to carry the bill up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Contingency bill passed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill to cover the contingencies of the last Session was read a third time and passed.

Title.

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Samson, moves that the bill be entitled "An Act to make good certain monies advanced for the contingent expenses of the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, and also to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with addresses of the House of Assembly during the present Session."

Bill sent to Leg. Council for concurrence.

Which was carried, and Messrs. Robinson and Samson, were ordered by the Speaker to carry the bill up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Bill to appropriate certain monies read third time. Motion that question for passing may be put to-morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill to appropriate certain monies was read a third time.

On the question for passing the bill, Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, moves, in amendment, that the question for the passing of this bill be not now put, but that it be put on to-morrow.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS. Messieurs,

Boulton, Jarvis, Robinson,

NAYS. Messieurs,

Berczy, Cook, Howard, Randal,  
Bidwell, Crooks, Lewis, Samson,  
Buell, Duncombe, McDonald D. Shade,  
Burwell, Elliott, McMartin, Shaver,  
Campbell, Fraser, D. Macnab, Vankoughnet,  
Clark, Hornor, Perry, Wilson, W.—24

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of twenty-one, and the bill was passed. Amendment lost and bill passed.

Mr. Duncombe, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moves that the bill be entitled "An Act appropriating certain monies in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, raised under the provisions of an Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to impose an additional duty on Licences to vend wines, brandy and spirituous liquors, towards the payment of the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds granted for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province, by an Act passed during the present Session, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges in the several Districts in this Province."

Which was carried, and Messrs. Duncombe and Burwell were ordered by the Speaker to carry the bill up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto. Bill sent to Leg. Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Majesty on the subject of granting Land to U. E. Loyalists and others, was read the third time. Address to His Majesty on U. E. Lands read third time.

On the question for passing the same, Mr. Berczy, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves, in amendment, that after the words "Most Gracious Sovereign," the whole be expunged and the following inserted:

"We Your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly represent, that in the year 1832 we presented an humble address to your Majesty, stating that the system then in operation for the disposal of the lands in this Province was unfavorable to its settlement, in as much as the establishment of only one office at the seat of Government where reference could be had for the purchase of land, was inconvenient, and highly disadvantageous, particularly to Emigrants, to whom delay in establishing themselves was most injurious, and that it would be advisable to appoint Agents in each District, with power to give all the information that might be received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and also to dispose of all lands in the same manner as that officer might do."

"In answer to this address, your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch bearing date the 27th April, 1832, informed your Lieutenant Governor of this Province, "That the late regulations were to make the purchase of lands as easy and simple as possible, and if the system "can still be improved, that he would be ready to attend to "any system the Lieutenant Governor might offer."

"We make no doubt that the regulations referred were supposed to have obviated all difficulties, and to have answered the end desired; but it does not, in our opinion, afford the facilities necessary for the settlement of the Province: on the contrary, by obliging all sales to be made by auction, and leaving no discretion with the Commissioner of Crown Lands to sell by private bargain, an additional difficulty has been created of the most injurious tendency, inasmuch as it has the effect of discouraging settlers from remaining in the country, by putting them to very great additional expense in waiting for the time when such sales are to take place, and depriving them of the choice of lots in the Townships where they might wish to make their locations—thus placing them in a state of uncertainty, and compelling many to go to a neighbouring country, where lands are said to be more readily obtained, without being subject to the restrictions imposed in this Province.

"The scale of upset prices fixed upon the lands of the Crown in this Province is far beyond the rate at which, in our opinion, they ought to be disposed of, exceeding as they frequently do the prices charged by private individuals, and often being fixed without regard to quality of soil or situation,—as in the case of the Clergy Reserves occupied under lease, upon which the charges are twenty shillings per acre, although in many instances the lots are not worth a fourth part of that sum. This valuation too often has the effect of bringing the wealthier parts of the population in successful competition with persons of more indigent circumstances, and too generally