THURSDAY, February 12, 1852. AFTERNOON SITTING.

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Fish Bounties.—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary presented a Petition from Martin Collins, of St. Peter's, fisherman, setting forth, "That in the summer and fall season of the past year he prosecuted the Mackerel Fishery on the Northern coast of the Island, having cleared at the Customs for the purpose on or about the 11th July: That his vessel of eighty tons, which was built for the purpose, was launched, on or about the 25th day of April, but, being unable to procure the necessary general supplies here, he had proceeded to Boston to procure them; and that though every exertion had been used, by him, to expedits his return to the Island, he was not able to accomplish it, until the time was passed, when, according to the Act, he should have commenced his voyage, in order to have a legal right to the bounty: That he had, nevertheless, immediately commenced a fishing voyage, and continued actively engaged therein for a period of four months: That although he is sensible he is not in a position to say that he has literally complied with the terms of the Act for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, he trusts the House, having a regard to the facts, will consider that he has substantially conformed to the spirit and essence of its provisions, and see fit to extend to him, the benefits contemplated to be conferred on the labour and enterprise of persons, who should engage in the fisheries, after the passing of the said Act."

The Mon. Mr. Coles presented (we Petitions of a similar The Hon. Mr. Coles presented two Petitions of a similar

The statement made in the Petition, is supported by an affidavit of the Petitioner.

The Hon. Mr. Coles presented two Petitions of a similar nature; one from John McLeod, senior, and John McLeod, junior, of New Landon; accompanied by a certificate of the declaration of the Petitioners, to the effect, that their vessel was fully equipped, manned, and victualled, and that they had prosecuted their voyage without deviation by freighting, and that they had caught on the said voyage, about one hundred quintals of Codfish, and teh barrels of Mackerel; a second from Donald Morrison, of New London, merchant, setting forth, that on the cight day of July last, the Petitioner fitted out a vessel expressly for the Cod and Mackerel fisheries, agreeably to Collector McNutt's fishing pass hereusto attached: That he remained on the fishing ground till the twenty-first day of October, when she came into port and entered the carge of fish, consisting in part of 1255 barrels of mackerel, which were cleared for Halifax, with 96 quintals of Codfish, according to the Naval Officer's certificate attached: That his vessel would have been on the fishing ground on the date prescribed by the Statte, but sait, barrels, &c., could not be obtained in New London, and had to be procured from Halifax, which occasioned the delay; That he is of opinion that he had complied with the resentials and spirit of the Act, but, although his vessel was on the fishing ground for three and a half months, as the dates were not identical with the provisions of the Act, the Governor in Council declined granting a warrant for the amount of Bounties to which he considers himself entitled. His remarks, it would be observed, were directed only against the claim for founage bounty: the requisite quantity of fish having been caught by him, the Petitioner (Mr. Morrison) was entitled to the Bounty.

Ma. Mooney. He would oppose the Petition, on the ground, that having made a law, they were bound to carry it

would be observed, were directed only against the claim for tonage bounty: the requisite quantity of fish having been caught by him, the Petitioner (Mr. Morrison) was entitled to the Bounty.

Mr. Mooney. He would oppose the Petition, on the ground, that having made a law, they were bound to carry it out. There were many petitions of the same kind; but the House could not entertain them without setting aside the law. It had, heretofore, been the practice for parties to apply to the House for grants; and, if they had a friend or two in it, they would drum up recruits, and carry the day. Was that fair legislation? If was not. When they passed a law, he would wish it to be carried out. It was his day, as a representative of the people, to know no man who petitioned the House, unless his application was founded in justice.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary having moved for the appointment of a Committee to whom should be referred all such Petitions, that they might report thereou to the House, a short discussion cusaed, touching the propriety of the House's entertaining any Petitions of the kind.

How. Ms. Pore was decidedly of opinion, that it would be best to shut the door at once against the admission of any such demands. The Government, said the be "member, had spared no pains to enquire fully into the nature of the claims for bounty which had been preferred to them, and they had allowed it in every case in which it seemed to be fairly due. They had no desire to repudiate fair claims. But, for himself, he would protest against the reception of such Petitions, as those which had just been read. Unless they meant to set aside the Law altogetier, how could they consent to entertain Petitions for bounty, when the Petitioner's themselves declared they had not so complied with they petitioned for. He sincerely wished well to what they petitioned for. He sincerely wished well to the fisheries, and was willing to go all reasonable and just lengths for their encouragement; but when the Legislature had just been read. The

fisherman who understood his business, observed Mr. Davies, and he had gone to Bonton to fit out in the same way as the American fishermen, and the success which had attended his prosecution of the voyage, was a proof that all this was wanted to secure the prosperity of our fisheries was that they should be prosecuted in suitable vessels, properly fitted out, by men acquainted with the business. Mr. Thornton observed that the bounty of a few shillings per ton was as a matter of mere moonshine compared with the benefit conferred upon the country by the presecution of the fisheries. The law was a new one, and, for the first year, they ought not to be too rigorous in the interpretation of it. It had not been promulgated in sufficient time to afford all a fair chance of complying with the very letter of it. They had not always adhered to the literal interpretation of such laws, as witness that for the excuragement of the seal fishery, as also that to encourage the export trade in Codfish to the West Indies; and it would be anwise and unjust to do so now, if they really wished to encourage the fisheries, as they all professed they did.

Alt. CLARK believed that some who had exactly complied with the law, might have very strong claims; but where parties had fitted out their vessels with a double intention of first securing freights and then trying the fishing, they could have none. If the House, this Session, entertained the Petitions of parties who were not legally entitled to the bounty, they would, next year, be in a manner flooded by such applications. He would vote against such Petitions altogether.

Hon. Mr. Cotass. There was a difference between not complying with the very letter of the law, and an actual violation of the law. Parties who had obtained fishing passes, whose vessels were properly equipped and manned, who had actually cleared out before the Officers had received their intentions under the new law, and who had prosecuted their in-

complying with the very letter of the law, and an actual violation of the law. Parties who had obtained fishing passes,
whose vessels were properly equipped and manned, who had
actually eleared out before the Officers had received their instructions under the new law, and who had prosecuted their
fishing voyages for the time prescribed, were, in his opinion
entitled to favorable consideration. But the case was different with those who had taken freight, under pretence of procuring supplies either in the United States or at Halifax, and
who had not commenced the prosecution of their fishing voyages, until a fortnight or a month after the appointed day. By
such delay, the Island was a loser, as respected the quantity
of fish taken by them, which could not be so great as if they
had commenced at the appointed time, and continued fishing
during the prescribed period. If the bounty should now be
granted to such parties as had not commenced fishing until a
month after the appointed time, the number of such irregular
claimants would be greatly increased next year. They must
convince them that to succeed they must be out in time. The
Act has been passed for three years, and they who were not
prepared in time last year, and who have consequently missed
the bounty, will most likely take care to secure it by timely
preparation and action in each of the next two years. He
would not object to the appointment of a Committee by whose
consideration of the Petitions and their report concerning them,
the House might be informed which were, and which were
not, entitled to their favorable consideration.

Mr. McNetts said, when the Bill for the Encouragement
of the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries was before the House last
year, he opposed it, because he thought the bounty policy a
badone. The Bill, however, passed into a Law; and, that
being the case, parties, both within and out of that House,
should be governed by it; but, to entertain Petitions for the
tonnage bounty, from individuals who were not legally entitled to it,

tonange bounty, from individuals who were not regard to titled to it, would be for the House itself to set aside the law.

Mr. Fraser would not object to the appointment of a Committee, but he would object to the prayer of Collins's Perition, because his not having 'commenced his fishing voyage at the appointed time, was owing to his having gone a trading; and he would oppose the allowance of the bounty to any who applied for it under similar circumstances. Mr. Yeo said, if they were to entertain the Petitions of such parties as had not commenced their voyages until a fortnight, three weeks, or a month after the time appointed, it might appear that they were in some measure persuing an example set forth in the Seriptures, by admitting parties at the ninth and tenth hours; but it did not seem to him a right way of doing business.

The question was then put on the Hon. Mr. Warburton's motion, and the same having been agreed to,—Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Japatine, and Mr. Beaton were appointed a Committee accordingly.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the Sons of Tempagapoe was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to.

## AFTERNOON SITTING. HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY. ROAD SERVICE.

ROAD SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN submitted the following Resolution, and in doing so, he observed, that there was still due on Notes of Hand, given to Road Commissioners for seed grain, &c., in the years '47, '48, and '49 a very large sum, amounting he believed, to £3000 or £4000; for the recovery of which, there appeared to be no means but the acceptance of work on roads and bridges, by which amount, or at least, by so much of it as could be made available, it was proposed the specified grant for the road-service, should be increased.

Resolved. That the sum of Two thousand Five hundred pounds be granted for the Service of the Reads and Wharfs for the present year, in addition to the amounts which may be realized in labour on the several Premissory Notes due to the Government by destitute settlers for seed grain, &c.

on the several Premiseory Notes due to the Government by destitute settlers for seed grain, &c.

Hon. Mr. COLES. He presumed, the honorable member who had submitted the Resolution, contemplated an additional grant of £100 for Charlottetown Royalty. He was truly surprised at the large amount still due for seed grain and meal, and he was of opinion, that the best way of recovering it, would be to take it in work upon roads and bridges, on liberal terms; say at 5s. a day, or otherwise on contracts There were now thinty-one Road Commissioners, and with respect to these outstanding debts, he thought, the best plan would be to give to each Commissioner, all the unsettled Notes of Hand, given by individuals in his district or neighbourhood, with instructions to take work in payment of them on liberal terms. There was, he believed, an inclination on the part of the people to pay; but it was utterly impossible. as sessented.

Mr. PALMER. He had expected, that now Responsible Government was stablished, the members of our bear Mainisture is as would, in all their precedings, copy the precise of Great Mainisture is a wide ourse the Responsible System should be concelled to his with ourse the Responsible System should be concelled to the Colony. He had therefore, expected, that at the opening of the Committee of Supply, the Clausceller of the Exchequer would have stored by some the requisite revenue. He had expected a systemic of the year, and what ascond to take the colony. He had there is the stored to severe the requisite revenue. He had expected a Claminites how much could be resided from such and such sources of revenues, and have given good enason why no more could be realized, before they proposed such a very incodequate sum for Road and Pringes, as that tamed in the Resolution just rend. Before the reign of Responsibility could be realized from such a such sources of revenues, and have given good enason why no more could be realized, before they proposed such a very incode proposed to the very contract of the country was deeply in dekt and the Revenues falling off—and just just the first proposed to the country was deeply in dekt and the Revenues falling off—and fancaing prospeces had; but ones, theratily and Liberath seemed to be quite different in their signification. Should be larger amount be granted, than that proposed by the Resultation, the ery throughout the country was deeply in dekt and the Revenues, the regular of the Read Service, was all that tomic, the ery throughout the contract of the Read Service, was all that tomic, the ery throughout the contract of the Read Service, was all that tomic, the ery throughout the result of the Read Service, was all that tomic part of with the party sum of 2700 for Read Beauchip Proposed to the proposed to the party of a fourth, but the Colon and the result of the party of a fourth of the party of the par

be been plan would be to give to each Commissioner, all the machine plan over a better, but he had occlaim to the tomographe house, and onght not to receive it; his title to the premium of the general good, by the encouragement of our fairness, and the part of the flower, in passing the Bill, had been the premium of the general good, by the encouragement of our fairness, and the dependence of the flower, in passing the Bill, had been the premium to my who were not legally such that the part of the premium to my who were not legally such that the part of the premium to my who were not legally such that the part of the premium to my who were not legally such that the part of the premium to my who were not legally such that the part of the premium of the premium of the general good, by the care of the predictor of the farmers, and they could receive activing in esturn, unless the fatheries, and they could receive activing in esturn, unless the fatheries, and the could be bone activately and outcomes for the predictor of the amount doe, would, the suggest for the amount doe, would, the suggest for the such that the could be bone activately and consecuting the such as a su

was the good state of the roads, however, last year, that the Commissioners were greatly puzzled to know how to expend the money and labour at their disposal, upon them. In order to find work, they had caused men accellessly to break up the roads and torn up soot to throw upon them, and the consequence was, that they left the roads worse than they found them. In the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, it was true, that the roads were bad; but in the country districts they were good, and were bad; but in the country districts they were bad in consequence of no appropriations having been made for their nepairs in 1850. The roins which fell had washed off all loose materials which had lain upon their sufface, and they were left firm and good. All that was required was the filling up of a few holes here and there. It was his opinion, that there was too much, rather than too little, labor expended on our roads: little more was required, in general, that to fill up heles. The making roads and bridges might benefit a few contractors; but he could not be persuaded, that it would be right to increase of the ad valorem duty or otherwise, for their benefit. The House must be aware, that to promote the success of the education scheme, £2 000 would have to be taken out of the general revenue; and in all likelihood, £2,000 more would be required to meet the demands for Fish Bounties.

Mr. CLARK was persuaded that as much money would be was the good state of the roads, I

by an increase of the det suforem duty or otherwise, for their benefit. The Honse must be sware, that to premote the success of the r-ducation scheme, £2 000 would have to be taken out of the general revenue; and in all likelihood, £2,000 more would be required to meet the demands for Fish Bunties.

Mr. CLARK was persuaded that as much snoney would be required this year for the road service, as hid ever been required this year for the road service, as hid ever been required this year for the road service, as hid ever been required the only way in which they received any direct baseful from the taxes. £3,000 at least, would be required this year, and be would more, that that would be the amount inserted in the resolution before the Committee.

Mr. HAYLAND seconded the motion.

Mr. DOUNE, in allusion to the state of the wharfs and bridges at Beffast, observed, that so much money as was new needed to put them into a proper state of repair, would not have been required, had a proper grant been made in time. He should like to ask, with what face honorable members expected to be able to meet their constituents, unless they agreed to make a sufficient appropriation for roads and bridges. He, for one, would insist that a much larger amount than that proposed, was required for the road service. He chould not be doing his duty to his constituents unless he did so.

Hon. Mr. Colley, and the canalle his to be provided the sum of the sum of

Hon Mr. Colles. He hoped the Government would never pur chase popularity at the expense of the country.

Hon. Mr. Whelan explained that £180, which it would be proposed to grant for contingencies, £200 for the winter roads, and £300 for altering highways, &c., added to the £2500 in the original Resolution, would make up the amount demanded by hon. members. And then there would be besiles what could be realized in work/upon the Notes of Hands; but if it was thought the amounts due on them would never be paid, it would be best to cancel them at once. He, however, believed there was a sense of honor and honesty among the people, sofficient to induce them faithfully to discherate their shilmstone should have be allowed to faithfully to discharge their obligations should they be allowed to do so in work. The hon, member then stated, is order to prove the necessity of economy with respect to the amount of the appro-priation under consideration, that £1000 would be required for

of honor and honesty among the people, selficient to induce them faithfully to discharge their obligations should they be allowed to do so in work. The hon, member then stated, in order to prove the necessity of economy with respect to the amount of the appropriation under consideration, that £1000 would be required for the Post Office service, besides an additional £3000 or £4000, for the support of schools, and £2000 at least for fish bounties.

Mr. Theornyor thought they could, afford to give more than £3000. As to the Notes of Hand, he held them to be of very little or no value. If labor were to be given for them, as it would generally be anwillingly performed, it would scarcely be worth any thing. What had been advanced by the hon, member for the accord District of Queen's County (Mr. Whelm) was, he believed, pretty correct; although he (Mr. T.) did not think they would require £3000 or £4000 from the general revenue for the support of Education. The hon. Treasurer was not now a Road Commissioner, or perhaps he would not have spoken as he had just done. When he (the hon. Treasurer) was a Commissioner, or perhaps he would not have spoken as he had just done. When he (the hon. Treasurer) was a Commissioner, he insisted—he (Mr. Thoraton) would use his own words—that the only benefit derived by the people from the taxes was what was afforded them by the appropriations for roads and bridges. Let them look to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and see what appropriations they made for roads and bridges. In Nova Scotia, it was never less than one seventh of their revenue, and in New Brunswick it was not less than one fifth. In duty to their constituents, the House were bound to grant at least £3000. It had been said by the hon. leader of the Government (Mr. Coles) that the Commissioners, lest year, had not had enough of either money or labour. The fact was that the case was quite the reverse; for the Commissioner (Mr. Walker) had not had enough of either money or labour. The fact was that the commissioner could not ge

the bridges.

Mr. DAYER. The Notes of consideration: no man would lecting them. But, if they did them first look after the large cover the large amounts due be them first look after the large cover the large amounts due be them look after the Fabery E they eight to be for the basefix large revenue to the country, would yield £000 a year.

Hon. Mr. Corles replied to allow the Government time, he specifity as possible bring greathey would also effectually look marshas of which would cert amount income. With regard debted to the Government, and he begged to state for the indicated to the Government, and he begged to state for the indicated to the Government, and he begged to state for the indicated of the hands of the large sams due by hon, the Colonial Secretary had out of the hands of the late Att Hon. Mr. Wannuarows stepasted applications for those them since the meeting of the The Hon. the SPRAKEN.

Revence was nader £14,000, vice was close upon £400; Sisteen thousand Pounds, £5000. He thought one sixth had ever been voted. The armount of statule inhour had, I had ever been worded. The meeting of the public money of statule inhour had, That little statute labour was in heaver he more effectually perfused to be of opinion that the were better paid for their seave, be believed; and, moreover, he never he more effectually perfused to be of opinion that the were better paid for their seave performance of their contracts, to perform all their statute lab ling of the public money. He for special grants were not to been a source of discord; and ement had frequently suffered plannes with such demands. £3000.

23500.

Some discussion then ensue
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general grant, but be provided
A Resolution, submitted by
the general grant for the three
agreed to.

After two or three different

printion and some assumed a was agreed to:

RESOLVED, That the surpounds be granted for the suffering the surpounds be granted for the suffering to be suffering to the surpound to be suffered to the suffering the surpound to the suffering to the sufficient to the suffering to the sufficient to the suff Queen's, County King's '' Prince ''

It was also Resolved, That tingent expenses on Roads, Br year, to be equally divided am same be required. And likewise, That £300 be of the Licut. Governor in Cour required, to be expended in the ways.

ERRATUM.—In a short spence to the Bespatch of Earl or received by the late Colonial to say, "He (Mr. H.) had pwords ought to have been "I over his head."

## HASZARD' TUESDAY, FE

The Colonial and United Sevening—The English mail copy from the New Brunson Europe received via New Yol our lest—
The chief topic of interes prospect of war with Francomessures for the national decover the kingdom. Even the Eschange are organisang of The Board of Ordnanoc have ers of London and Birmingh muskets.

nuskets.
The Daily News of the 24
Some rumors as to French and have coused surriety; little business has been done not, nevertheless, be denied. invasion has taken strong ho ly canvased, and that alread which the traditions of six-si-ously shaken. It is long, in-ing has been so expressed as the danger of war and invasi-centingent; but now, though looked upon as imminent, an

Considerable exertions are construction of a railway fro The Roman Catholic Defe

The correspondent of the from Paris, January 25th, as a lident's whole idea is with a that he had consulted Genel logne expedition, received rage of the Channel, &c.—the Eigere that does not affair that is not only practic Let it not be supposed that unhappily, too many points, to rouse the feelings of the which would be an excuse Napoleon imaging—and I for people want to have their is and for the imprisonment of a war, they any, would be why should they not underlings of other countries, but join is any attack which Flegland. Certain it was, the recentaive of Russia has dence at the Elysse, and the corps; that Russian nobles present moment, than they both amongst the French at that an arrangement betwee be managed, for that Russia teusion of the French frontic would permit Russia to sain