LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This being the day appointed for opening the Parliament by his Majesty, in person, a few minutes before three o'clock, His Majesty attended by the Great Officers of State, took his seat on the Throne.—The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons to attend His Majesty, the Speaker, accompanied by a great number of the members of the Lower House appeared at the bar. After the usual preliminary business had been gone through, his Majesty read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the Great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am very anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance; and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurance of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those unfriendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope, that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings and consistent with the honour of both.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination: and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected with Great Britain by friendship, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there shall be laid before you the Treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to a well considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the Estimates of the Naval Branch of the Public Service.

The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory.

I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress, and the difficulties which still continue to be felt in important branches of Agriculture may deserve your inquiry, with a view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have not yet received the further Report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several Dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations on most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the Holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the Clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which, while they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provision may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the Report of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations in Ireland, and I entertain a hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, namely, founded upon the same principles as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further report of the Commission of Enquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect already produced by the Act for the amendment of the Laws relating to the poor in England and Wales may, in many respects, assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain, as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country, and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

The following statement of the intentions of the British Ministry is extracted from a speech made by Mr. Spring Rice at Cambridge:—

"We are now approaching an essential period. You have been pleased to think that the work of last session was a great and a good work. You are now assembled not only to commemorate it, but as living evidences of its salutary effects. (Loud cheers.) But great as that work has been, much remains to be done. (Cheers.) When I speak of that which has past, I may be allowed to say that those events offer a happy answer to those who intemperately stated to you that the Reform Bill was a barren trunk, which could produce no fruit; or was a deadly Upas tree, which could distil only poison. What can they say to you except to come from the Reform Bill? and if we reply that we expected something to come from it, you will say that we are Revolutionists; but if it were stated that no results would ensue, then we were called the friends of democratic principles. But, the first fruits of the Reform Bill have been the Corporation Act. Could that bill have been carried unless it had, if we last year remembered aright, with Schedules A and B included? (Loud cheers.) Then, Sir, again I say, that the fruits of the Reform Bill will be good government in Church and State. The Reform Bill has not been revolution—it has not been destructive or dangerous to property or life—but has been the means of obtaining a freely constituted assembly of the Municipal Representatives of the people, and which the people were entitled to claim. We see, then, that the first fruit has been the Bill in question. But a first presupposes others to succeed. I will not say that the *first* invariably leads to the *last*, because in the series of human affairs a good work, when once commenced, is not so readily terminated—time and circumstances leading on to a succession of measures, each forming a part of one great and beneficial whole. (Cheers.) We are then to proceed, and succeed, too. I hope and trust, and as I believe we shall, (loud cheers) in the great cause of political improvement. (Cheers.) We, for instance, have *to remedy the still existing grievances to which the great Dissenting bodies of this country are now subject.* (Cheers.) That must be done in the same spirit in which the municipal Reform Bill has been carried, with firmness and with decision; and it will be done by his Majesty's Ministers with the greater firmness and greater decision, because they feel that doing justice to the Protestant Dissenters of England, so far from weakening or endangering the Church Establishment to which we belong, will strengthen and defend it by furthering the cause of justice and of truth, and thereby widen the foundation on which the Church rests, and on which it may depend for permanent protection and support. (Cheers.) *We must proceed to consider also, and on the same principle of firmness and decision grounded in justice, the question of tithes in England.* We must endeavour, if possible, to adjust that difficult question so as to insure to the working Ministers that support to which they are entitled, and, at the same time, to remove from between them and their parishioners a fruitful source of dissension and enmity, which paralyzes the efforts of the preacher, and casts some degree of mistrust in some quarters upon the Established Church itself. (Cheers.) *We must proceed in the great work of reform of our Courts of Equity. We must give to the people of England a better, a cheaper, and a more efficient administration of justice. We must, as far as it is in our power to do so, improve and tranquilize Ireland.* Gentlemen, I took the liberty of stating, when our acquaintance began, that I would never profess myself to be, or act as if I were, less attached to Ireland, because I was member for the town of Cambridge. I told you then what my sentiments were, and you responded to those sentiments, and declared that you recognized no separation of interests between the two countries. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That you felt that we were all brethren, and that those who raised the cry as between the two parties of the United Empire were the true repealers, who sought to overthrow the British permanency of dominion. Now I say that Ireland must be tranquilized, (loud cries of "Hear," and cheers,) and I say farther, that the object which we had in view in our measure of last session was no less the tranquility of that country than to make an adequate provision for the Protestant Church of that country." (Cheers.)

After some further remarks on the subject of the Irish Church, Mr. Rice concluded in the following words:—

"These are a few of the measures to which the earnest attention of the Government will be directed in the next session of Parliament. We shall deal with them carefully, deliberately, and by degrees. And if we should not be able to go quite so quickly as we could wish, still we shall go surely and unflinchingly. We hold to the principle of paring down nothing—abandoning nothing that is right, and adopting nothing that we believe to be wrong; and acting upon this principle, I believe that the people next session, as they did last, will say to his Majesty's Government, 'Gentlemen, you have done your duty, and we are ready again to trust you.'"

This manly and straight-forward delaration of principles on the part of an influential member of the Government will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country, and is one of the best evidences of its stability. Let Ministers only act upon it, and they may set at nought all the machinations of their enemies. —*Liverpool Mercury.*

Last night's *Gazette* contains the various appointments and creations consequent on the late filling up of the Great Seal—Sir C. C. Pepys having taken the oath as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; Mr. Bickersteth having been sworn of the Privy Council, and his subsequent appointment as Master of the Rolls; three peerages have been conferred—the barony of Cottenham, County Cambridge, on the Lord Chancellor; the barony of Langdale, County Westmoreland, on the new Master of the Rolls; and that of Baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, County Fife, on Lady Campbell, the Attorney General's wife, and after her death to her heirs-male by Sir John Campbell.—The new Master of the Rolls is the brother of Mr. Bickersteth, the surgeon, of Liverpool, and of the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, whose talents as a preacher are so generally known. The title taken by the new peer is that of Baron Langdale, of Langdale, in Westmoreland. The title is not new in England, having been held by the family of Langdale, one member of which, Sir Marmaduke, was so much distinguished by his valour and fidelity in the great civil war.—Lady Campbell's title is taken from the river Eden, in the County of Fife, on the banks of which Sir John Campbell, sen. of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Cupar, was born, and his elder brother, Sir George, has a seat called Edenwood. The dale or strath of the Eden is famous for its beauty and fertility.

The first measure, we understand, to be brought forward by ministers, will be the Irish Municipal Reform Bill for which it is perfectly prepared.

National Debt.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance to the Act 10 George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended 10th day of October, 1835, amounted to the sum of 1,541,294 0s. 0½d.

The subscriptions for the relief of the Irish clergy, now amount to £[illegible] 12s. 6d.

There are seven ultra-Radical candidates for the representation of Glasgow.

A Scotch company has taken premises in the city of Lumbrick for the establishment of a cotton factory, one of the first which has been established in the south of Ireland.

The number of cattle sold in Smithfield cattle market, London, during the year 1835, was—beasts 182,[illegible] sheep 1,87[illegible]

Archdeacon Broughton has been promoted to the Bishopric of Quebec.

The bishop of Norwich is a singular instance of a Protestant Bishop married to a Roman Catholic lady, and the lady constantly enjoys the privilege of having her confessor resident in the Bishop's house.

The venerable Dr. Muckright, one of the ministers of the Old Church parish, Edinburgh, and one of the most accomplished scholars in the Scottish Establishment, died suddenly early yesterday morning.—*Edinburgh Chronicle, Jan. 28.*

TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.—The Custom House revenue received in the port of Liverpool during the last three months amounted to £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] on the receipts of the last year.

The great Commercial house of Messrs. Rostron, at Manchester, has failed for not less than £[illegible]. They are extensive cotton manufacturers, and shippers of goods of all descriptions, to every part of the world, particularly America. The late fire at New York may have accelerated their stoppage.

Some idea may be formed of the wealth of this country, from the fact that, in 1834, insurances against fire were made by the English offices, to the amount of five hundred and seventy-eight millions and a half, and that the uninsured property is estimated to be equal to what is insured.

Sir J. Graham and Sir R. M'Farlane are executors of the late Sir C. Grant. The will has been proved, and all the property, landed and personal, with the house in Grosvenor-square, have been left to Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer Lytton.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Greenock was held on Monday to consider the propriety of establishing a railway between Greenock and Glasgow, by the way of Paisley, Johnstone, &c.

A line of Packets from Dublin to Athlone has been traced out. The route is direct and very eligible, by [illegible]

The iron trade continues to flourish beyond all precedent. An application has been recently made from Russia to a house in the iron trade in Wales, for the price of seven thousand tons of iron rail ways.—The iron trade of Staffordshire is stated at the present moment to be flourishing beyond all precedent; and a further advance of prices has taken place from the beginning of the month.

Mr. Jackson, the son of the President of the United States, is sojourning at Hastings.

Honourable Conduct.—About sixteen years ago, Mr. James Briggs, manufacturer, of Blackburn, was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors for 10s. in the pound—he evidently deserved, and he has fallen upon more prosperous times, for last week he most honourably paid his several creditors the remaining 10s. in the pound, with simple and compound interest.

There are in Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Todmorden, Keighley, Bingley, and Skipton, about 500 power-looms employed in weaving woollen cloth in nine different mills; in the worsted stuff manufacture there are about 2,800 employed in 35 mills; in the cotton, about 2,500 employed in 27 mills; but there are no power-looms in the districts employed in either the silk or the linen manufacture.

At the Court martial lately held at Sheerness on Captain Hope the following dialogue took place between one of the witnesses and the court;—'Are you a Catholic?'—'No sir.' 'Are you a Protestant?'—'No sir.' 'What are you then?'—'Captain of the foretop.'

The French Government has adopted a step which may lead to an improvement in the miserable situation of the unfortunate Ministers of Charles X., if it be not a prelude to their restoration to liberty. On Friday three medical men of distinction, M. M. Andral, Ferrus, and Rostan, were dispatched to Ham, with the view of examining into and reporting upon the state of the health of the prisoners. They visited Prince de Polignac, and M. de Guernon Ranville; but Count de Peyronnet, from mistaken notions of self respect, and M. de Chantelauze, from mental infirmity caused by so long a confinement, refused to admit them.

The trial of Fieschi for his attempt on the life of the King of the French, commenced on Saturday before the Peers.

A telegraphic despatch has conveyed the intelligence of the sudden dissolution of the Spanish Cortes by a Royal Decree, issued in consequence of the recent defeat of the Ministry upon the Electoral Law.

The property of the monks confiscated to the use of the state in Spain is estimated at about £1,226,400 sterling.

A modern Spaniard being asked some particulars of the manners and morals of his countrymen, replied, "Read Gil Blas; the Spaniards are the same still."

O'Connell at Liverpool.—O'Connell had been dined—addressed and applauded—by the popular party at Liverpool. We take the following eloquent passage from the close of his speech:—

"I have come here to speak to the common sense of Englishman, I have come, above all, to speak strongly here for a fine people, full of activity and energy, and intellect, whom their very enemies admit to be the bravest in the world, if it were possible for any men to be braver than the English and the Scotch. (Cheers.) The shout of victory never rose from a British deck,—the flag of England was never borne forward in the battle, that the commingling streams of blood on the one, which secured the victory to the other, did not flow equally from the English and Irish veins. (Cheers.) We have stood by you in the battle and in the breeze; we have stood by you in the contest for civil liberty,—in every struggle against oppression to make man free and liberty triumphant, and therefore, as the advocate of my native land,—as the retained Counsel,—let my enemies make what use of it they will,—as the representative of their wants and their wishes, and of their honest and conscientious determination,—I come to England to call upon the voice of Englishmen that frightened the tyrants of old,—that voice of justice which made England really the admiration of the world and its envy, to free Ireland from that system of oppression, corruption, and blood letting, which has rendered her miserable; for by so doing they would not only do justice, but promote the prosperity of England, and enable her to adopt means to free herself of a debt too great for endurance, which could be borne by no nation on the face of the earth but the British. Do this, and the mighty empire of the English, Scotch, and Irish, will be indissoluibly bound together in the bonds of mutual affection by a community of interests and of rights. (Cheers.) Bound thus together, the Throne will be base in the hearts of twenty four millions of freemen, and who shall dare to soil the robe of such an empire? Is it the despot of Russia? No; he has a red Rathcormac near to him in unfortunate Poland, with widows and mothers and orphans weeping for the loss of all that was dear to them. After killing the father, and transporting the children, O let him come, and would that the moment had arrived when the wisdom of the present Administration shall carry into full effect that demonstration to which I shall be proud to give my humble support. (Cheers.) It is said the administration has coalesced with me, merely because they have striven to do justice to Ireland. O what a compliment is that to me! They have not coalesced with me, but I am ready to coalesce with them, because they are doing justice to Ireland."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, March 5.

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—1st. Resolved, that the establishment of a Rail Road between the Port of Saint Andrews and the Bay of Fundy, which is open at all seasons of the year, and the Port of Quebec, would promote the settlement of the country, greatly facilitate the intercourse, and extend the interchange of commodities between the British Possessions in America, increase the demand for British manufactures, afford facilities for the conveyance and settlement of emigrants, and be the means of giving additional employment to British Shipping.

2d. Resolved, That for the aforegoing reasons, and with a view to facilitate the important objects of "The Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association," this House has passed a Bill authorizing a Company to construct such rail road as far as the Canada line, in the full confidence that the Legislature of Lower Canada will pass an Act with similar provisions, authorizing such Company to extend the same to Quebec.

3d. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the above resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, as the opinion of this House; and praying also that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend the subject to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

Ordered, that Mr. Wyer, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hill, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Resolutions and Address.

On motion of Mr. Street,—Whereas Richard S. Clarke, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, hath, in obedience to the resolution of this House, given explanations regarding the alleged amount of defalcation against him, by which it appears that a part of the said amount has been secured to the province, and the remainder accounted for in such a manner, as to leave no hope that it will ever be recovered; and whereas the said Richard S. Clarke, Esq. has rendered important services to the Province in the execution of various duties connected with his office; therefore resolved, that this House will take no further proceedings against him regarding the said alleged defalcation.

Monday, March 7.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the State of the Province.—Mr. Ford in the chair.

The Chairman reported, that they had the matters referred to them again under further consideration, and he was directed to report certain Resolutions and several amendments proposed thereto, together with the decisions of the Committee; and having read the same, they were handed in at the Clerk's Table, and are as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the interests of this Province are deeply concerned in a judicious system of management in the disposal of Crown Lands, and the granting of Licenses to cut Timber and Logs on the Crown Lands within this Province, as well as in the collection of the King's Casual and Territorial Revenues.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that agreeably to the tenor of Lord Goderich's dispatch, laid before this House in February, 1833, the House should from time to time make any suggestions, which it may deem expedient, to His Majesty's Government, relating to the said Lands and Revenues.

3. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that to enable the House to make such suggestions in a proper manner, the most full, particular and explicit information should be laid before it, regarding the receipts and expenditures of the said Revenues, as well as every information respecting the number of acres of Land sold, the number of acres leased, the prices, the names of the purchasers and lessees, and the quantity of Land sold or leased to each, with the conditions of such sales and leases, together with the quantity of Timber and Logs licensed to be cut, and the prices thereof, and also every other particular in any way relating to the receipts and expenditures of the said Revenues.

4. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that by the Dispatch of the 7th August, 1833, of Mr. Secretary Stanley to the Deputation from this Province, it appears "that recent instructions had been given to the Governor, to furnish the House of Assembly with detailed accounts annually, of the receipts and expenditure of the Casual Revenue," and in accordance therewith, the House during the present Session, respectfully sought for such information from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

5. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is deeply to be regretted his Excellency has not felt himself authorized to direct such accounts in detail, and other matter, to be furnished as were asked for in the Address of the House of the 25th January last, thereby rendering it impossible to make such suggestions to His Majesty's Government regarding the Crown Revenues, as might have been deemed expedient and necessary.

6. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that in the absence of such highly necessary official information, the House should address His Majesty's Government, setting forth the complaints which have grown out of the recent systems adopted at the Crown Land Office in the disposal of Lands and the granting of Leases, and licenses to cut Timber and Logs.

7. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the numerous and sudden changes made by the Provincial Government in the system of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown during the years 1834 and 1835; but more especially during the latter year, have caused great inconvenience and dissatisfaction among his Majesty's subjects in this Province.

8. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Sales and Leases of the said waste Lands, varying in extent from two thousand to one hundred thousand acres, to individuals, during the past year, must tend very much to retard the settlement and improvement of the Country, in as much as large tracts of Land have thereby got into the hands of those whose object is not to improve, but to sell the same, or the Timber thereon, on speculation.—(Ayes 21, Nays 7.)

9. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sales by Auction, at the Crown Land Office, during the past year, of large tracts of Land, situate in remote and distant Counties, instead of selling the same in the districts where they were situate, agreeably to the Royal Instructions laid before the House in 1833, have been attended with the most serious inconvenience, and much additional expense to persons wishing to purchase for the purpose of settlement, and have in many instances thrown the Lands, thus sold, into the hands of speculators, and will operate very much against the improvement of the Province.

10. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the mode of stating the upset prices, in the advertisements of the sales of Crown Lands, for the 30th July, the 7th Sept., the 5th October, and the 7th of December, of the past year, was not in conformity with the aforesaid Royal Instructions, which require the upset price to be affixed to each Lot; as, by the said several advertisements, sundry Tracts were named, containing each from five thousand to fifteen thousand acres, with a memorandum subscribed as follows:—"Upset price from 4s. upwards," leaving the public in uncertainty as to the upset price of any particular lot or tract.

11. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the system of selling Timber berths by Public Auction is impolitic, pressing with peculiar severity on the operative Lumberer, who, after incurring considerable expense in exploring the forest and discovering a grove of Timber and applying therefor, is compelled to attend at the Crown Land Office and compete, not only with the actual Lumberer, but with any speculator who may choose to bid against him.

12. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the system of selling at Public Auction, all Timber Berths as the Licenses expire, and disposing of the same to the highest bidder, without reference to the equitable and heretofore acknowledged right of preference acquired by occupancy, is yet more injurious than the former, as the present occupier must either purchase at any price, or relinquish his camps, roads and other improvements to the new purchaser.

13. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the system of granting Timber Licenses on one particular day only in each month, is the cause of much inconvenience and uncertainty to the Lumberer, and often causes great delay in commencing the operations of the season.

14. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the system of leasing extensive tracts of Timber Lands for a term of years, is also highly injurious to the operative Lumberers, and particularly to such of them as have made permanent settlements in the country, and have usually been employed in the woods with their teams during the winter season, when agricultural operations are suspended; as by this system the chief part of the best Timber Lands must fall into the hands of wealthy capitalists or speculators, to the manifest exclusion and consequent injury of the above useful and meritorious class of his Majesty's subjects.

15. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the system of requiring Bonds from applicants for lease of Timber grounds is injurious to the individuals concerned, peculiarly dangerous in its consequences, and calculated to destroy public confidence in the daily transactions of Trade; as it creates a secret and unrecorded incumbrance upon property, so that no man can be secure in his purchases, because the seller may have been a party to a Bond to the Crown, the conditions of which have not been fulfilled.

16. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the system which has for many years previous to 1833, been pursued, called the *old system*, of granting Timber licenses immediately on being applied for, and renewing them to the same person by his making timely application therefor, before the previous License expires; and when more than one person applies at the same time for a new berth, to have such berths competed for by the applicants only, is preferable to that at present in force, and more advantageous to the operative Lumberer, and beneficial to the Trade of the Country.

17. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that wilderness Land applied for by poor Settlers, with a view to immediate settlement, should be sold at a rate not exceeding the price per acre demanded previous to the year 1828.

18. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the powers vested in the Commissioner of Crown Lands and exercised by him, are far too great for any individual to possess, and is the cause of many of the evils now in existence, and complained of in the management of the Crown Land Department in this Province.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided:—*Yeas.* Mr. Speaker, Allen, Chandler, Street, Partelow, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Miles, Woodward, M'Leod, Gilbert, Wyer, Brown, Connell, Freeze, Rankin, Hill, 17.—*Nays.* Messrs. End, Ford, Weldon, Burns, Sisson, 5.—Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

19. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it would be much for the interest of the Country, and add greatly to the confidence and satisfaction of all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, if the power of regulating the disposal of the waste Lands of the Crown and the Timber thereon, were vested in the Lieutenant Governor and his Majesty's Executive Council, and that the Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of these Lands, Timber, saw Logs, &c., cannot be governed by such rules and regulations as the said Lieutenant Governor and Council shall, from time to time, make concerning the same.

20. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Members of the Executive Council should be increased to not less than nine in the whole, in order that the administration of the Government might be enabled at all times, and under every emergency, to derive the best information on every subject, affecting the general interest of the Province that may be bro't under his consideration.

21. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that by calling some Members of the House of Assembly to the Executive Council, which would not be considered as constituting a reason for vacating the seat of such Member, a channel for constant and unrestrained intercourse would be opened, from which very considerable public benefit might be derived; and that it appears from the Dispatch of Mr. Secretary T. Spring Rice, of October, 1834, that His Majesty's decision in dividing the Councils of this Province, was mainly influenced by the reflection, that this new arrangement might enable him to bring the Executive Government of the Province into a free communication with the House of Assembly.

22. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Instructions given Sir Francis Head, the Lieutenant Governor for Upper Canada, and the extracts of those furnished Earl Gosford, as recently promulgated, relative to the views of Colonial Government entertained by the Crown, should afford entire satisfaction to the House, (except only such part of said instructions as may be construed to affect the independence of Members of the Legislature who may hold any inferior Office or appointment under Government,) if the principles upon which they are founded were carried into operation in this Province, and that a reform in the Councils of this Colony based upon the said instructions, whereby Public Officers would be responsible and accountable to the House in being obliged to prepare and submit their proceedings in detail, as connected with the receipts and expenditures of the King's Revenues, in the most explicit and circumstantial manner before the House of Assembly, should be humbly and dutifully asked for from His Majesty.

To which it was proposed as an amendment, to strike out all after the word "*Resolved*," and insert—

"That in as much as the Instructions and Despatches from His Majesty's Government to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and those furnished to the Earl of Gosford, are not before the House; it is inexpedient for this Committee to express any opinion upon the same."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the committee divided:—*Yeas.* Messrs. Weldon, Street, 2.—*Nays.* Mr. Speaker, Hannington, Palmer, Crane, Chandler, Johnston, Partelow, Sisson, L. A. Wilmot, Robinson, Hayward, M'Leod, Woodward, Freeze, Gilbert, Stewart, Hill, Rankin, 18.—Whereupon it was decided in the negative.—The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

21. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that in accordance therewith it is highly expedient to bring under the notice of his Majesty's Government the present composition of the Legislative Council, with a view of having excluded from that body such officers as are immediately dependant upon Government and receive large salaries, in order that so important a branch of the Legislature appointed by the Crown, may exercise without embarrassment, a proper discretion upon all matters submitted to them.

Upon the question for sustaining Resolution, the Committee divided:—*Yeas.* Mr. Speaker, Stewart, Palmer, Johnston, Partelow, Crane, L. A. Wilmot, Robinson, Gilbert, Clinch, Freeze, 11.—*Nays.* Messrs. Hannington, Allen, Chandler, Street, Weldon, End, M'Leod, 7.—It was carried in the affirmative.

24. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly desirable to obtain the entire control of the proceeds of the King's Casual and Territorial Revenues raised and collected within the Province, which proceeds have been heretofore offered to be conceded to the Legislature, upon permanent provision being made for the Civil List, and that therefore it be recommended to the House to open a negotiation with his Majesty's Government on the subject, based upon the principle that such permanent provision or provisions, for a period of ten years, will be made on a scale adapted to the circumstances of the Country, upon the proceeds of such Revenues being placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

25. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the House should as soon as possible negotiate with his Majesty's Government relating to the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands to the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company, with a view of having the same expended upon works of public utility and importance within the Province.

26. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address should be prepared to His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the aforegoing Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions as passed in the Committee, adopted by the House.

Mr. Wyer, from the committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Resolutions and Address of this House upon the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Quebec, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and his Excellency was pleased to say, that he should have great pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House, and that he should not fail, by his recommendations, to give every possible encouragement to an undertaking which promises such vast advantages to all his Majesty's North American Colonies.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, *Resolved*, that taking into consideration the important matters about being brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government by the contemplated Address, founded on the Resolutions of a Committee of the whole House, this day reported and adopted, it is expedient that one or more Members of this House, having the confidence thereof, should proceed forthwith to England to afford such information to, and negociate with, His Majesty's Government on the subject of the said Address, and such other matters as may be given them in charge; and further *Resolved*, that the Deputation in 1833 be renewed.—To which Mr. Street moved as an amendment—to strike out all after the words "should proceed forthwith to England," and insert "with full power to effect the best possible arrangement upon the subject matter of the Resolutions that they can under the circumstances; and that in doing so they shall not be rigidly confined to the letter of those Resolutions or the Address founded thereon, but shall be governed in that respect by the circumstances arising out of the negociations which they may open with His Majesty's Government upon the subject, and especially in relation to the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues."

And upon the question for sustaining the said amendment, the House divided,—Yeas 9; Nays 19; whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House again divided as follows:—*Yeas*, Messrs. Allen, Palmer, Crane, Robinson, Partelow, Johnston, Sisson, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, Miles, Hayward, Stewart, Morehouse, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Connell, Hill, Gilbert, Rankin—20.—*Nays*, Messrs. End, Hannington, Chandler, Street, Weldon, Ford, M'Leod, Freeze—8.—And thereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Chandler, a Member for Westmoreland, and one of the Deputation of 1833, then declined the honour intended to be conferred on him.

The House were then in course of debate upon the subject of the Deputation, and what Members should compose the same; when certain words were used by Mr. End, a Member of the County of Gloucester, in reference to the Speaker as one of the Deputation, and they were directed to be taken down, and are as follow:—

"You are akin to Papineau in politics, you are too much imbrued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate."

And on motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, *Whereas* William End, Esquire, one of the Members of this House for the County of Gloucester, did this day in debate address His Honor the Speaker, while in the Chair, with the words following—"You are akin to Papineau in politics, you are too much imbrued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a delegate;" therefore *Resolved*, that the said words be referred to the Committee of Privileges to report thereon to this House.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of the Deputation; when Mr. Johnston proposed Mr. Crane, a Member for Westmoreland, as one, which was agreed to by the House.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker declined being one of said Deputation; and Mr. Johnston then proposed, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member for York County, should be the other Member of such Deputation, which was also agreed to by the House.

Tuesday, March 8.

Mr. Weldon from the Committee of Privileges, submitted a Report, which he read, and is as follows:

"The Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred the words spoken yesterday by William End, Esquire, a Member of the County of Gloucester, to the Speaker while in the Chair, relative to the politics of Mr. Speaker, when the subject of appointing Delegates to proceed to England with an Address to be prepared to His Majesty, founded upon the Resolutions reported from a Committee of the whole House upon the state of the Province; which words are as follow—'You are akin to Papineau in politics, you are too much imbrued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate;' report,

"That having nothing committed to them but the above words, they cannot feel themselves justified in adjudging the same a breach of the Privileges of this House, although your Committee highly disapprove of the manner and circumstances under which the same were expressed.

"J. W. WELDON, J. A. STREET.
J. WOODWARD.

"*Committee Room, 8th March, 1836.*"

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read. And upon the question for accepting the said Report, the House divided as follows