

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Pagination is as follows: p. [257]-552, [i]-viii.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolorations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	12x	14x	16x	18x	20x	22x	24x	25x	26x	30x	32x
								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

JOURNAL
OF
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
THE PROVINCE
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.



From 14th February to 1st May 1856.

Being the Third Session of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
JOHN SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1856.



By His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday
the fifth day of June next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General
Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday of July next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty third day of May, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in the
eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday
the seventeenth day of July instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the
said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in
August next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the tenth day of July, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in the
nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday
the twenty eighth day of August instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue
the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in
October next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of August, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in the
nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty third day of October instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Thursday in December next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the sixth day of December next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Thursday in January next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the tenth day of January instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the twenty fourth day of January instant.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty fourth day of January instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the fourteenth day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty third day of January,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in
the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
Province of New Brunswick.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

At Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Thursday, February 14, 1856.

THE General Assembly having been by six several Proclamations prorogued to
this day, the House met—

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves.*

*Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,*

PRAYERS.

At two o'clock His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province, came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come,

His Excellency was pleased to open the Session by the following Speech to both Houses :—

" *Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“YOU will join with me in the expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the many blessings which have been bestowed on the People of this Province during the past year.

" The Agricultural Crops of the season have been generally abundant ; the Fisheries have been successful ; and, although our Trade has exhibited in some degree that depression

depression to which the Commerce of the world has been more or less subjected during the same period, we have, I am happy to believe, no reason to fear that the progress of the Province in Commercial prosperity has received any permanent check. Above all, our heartfelt thanks are due for our exemption, under Providence, from any recurrence of that disease, by which some portions of the Province were so severely afflicted during the preceding year.

“ The continued cessation of operations on the Railway Works which have been commenced in the Province, is a subject which has, during the recess, engaged my anxious consideration.

“ On the recommendation of my Council, I directed the Attorney General to proceed to England, charged with a mission, the particulars and the result of which are fully set forth in Papers which will be laid before you.

“ You are fully alive to the importance of extending the means of inter-communication between different parts of the Province, and to the effect which may be expected therefrom in promoting Immigration and advancing the general prosperity of the Community. I am sure that the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the construction of Railways in the Province will receive your earnest attention.

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ The Accounts of Income and Expenditure for the past year, and Estimates, prepared by the Government, of the probable Revenue and of the necessary Expenditure for the current year, will be laid before you.

“ You will perceive, with regret, that the Expenditure of the year 1855 has largely exceeded the Revenue received during the same period. But the amount of Revenue collected is nearly identical with that stated in the Estimate which was laid before you at the commencement of last Session. The excess therefore of Expenditure over Revenue is not to be attributed to errors in the Estimate, or to an unexpected diminution of the Revenue of the year.

“ The system by which supplies are now granted has obviously failed to secure that equality between the current revenue and the current or ordinary expenditure of the Province which is indispensable to the maintenance of Financial order ; and it will be for you to consider whether the public interests do not demand that some alteration should be made in this system.

“ You are aware that in the Mother Country the Executive Government is directly responsible for the financial condition of the country ; and this responsibility is justly regarded by the Imperial Parliament and by the People, as the main security against financial embarrassment.

“ The character and present position of the unfunded debt of the Province claim your attention. The deposits in the Savings' Banks are liable to be withdrawn at call, and I recommend you to consider whether the application of the whole of the money thus deposited to defray the ordinary expenditure of the Province, without making any special provision for meeting the calls of the Depositors, is in accordance with those principles on which the Financial affairs of the Province should be conducted.

“ You

“ You will not fail to remember the close connexion which exists between the establishment of a sound Financial system, and the power of constructing Public Works calculated to promote the development of the Resources of the Province ; and I am well assured that, in the consideration of any scheme for the formation of Works of this description, involving the expenditure of capital beyond the annual income of the Province, you will bear in mind the necessity of making full and ample provision for securing, both for the present, and for the future, the prompt and regular payment of all calls on the Provincial Treasury.

“ *Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ Experience has indisputably shown that the continued progress in prosperity of a community, as well as their social character and position, materially depends on the encouragement which is afforded in that community to Science and to the cultivation of Literature and Arts.

“ The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into King’s College is before you. I trust that means may be devised to cure any defects which may exist in our Collegiate system, and to provide for the improvement of the Educational Institutions of the Province ; and that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that the full advantages of a good Academical, as well as Common School, Education are offered by the Province on liberal terms to the Youth of the Province without distinction of class or of creed.

“ I have given directions that the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works should be laid before you. You will now have, for the first time, the advantage of a synoptical statement of the condition of those extensive Public Works on the construction and maintenance of which a large portion of the Public Revenue is annually expended ; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the establishment of the Board of Works has already given, and that it promises still further to secure, efficiency and economy in this important branch of the Public Service.

“ At the conclusion of the Session last year, the efforts of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol, distinguished as these efforts had been by conspicuous gallantry and patient endurance, had not as yet been crowned by success.

“ Since that period Sebastopol has fallen. When this event became known in this Province, the general feeling of joy and exultation which was loudly proclaimed in every part of the Province, was indeed a sufficient assurance, if any such assurance had been needed, that the Loyalty of the People of New Brunswick has not degenerated or grown cold ; and it is a source of peculiar gratification to us, that among the heroes of the War in the East, the British North American Provinces may claim a Representative in a most distinguished officer.

“ I leave you to your deliberations, with the earnest prayer that Providence may bless them for the promotion of the real and lasting interests of the Province.”

Which being ended, the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

The

The Honorable the President reported His Excellency's Speech.

An Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, is moved and seconded; which being read—

ORDERED, That the same be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The Honorable the President acquaints the House, that by a Mandamus under the Royal Sign Manual, dated the thirteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, Francis Rice, Esquire, was appointed a Member of this House, and desired to be admitted.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Harrison and Wark be appointed a Committee to attend the Honorable Mr. Rice, and see him qualified.

ORDERED, That the Journals of this House be printed daily, and that three hundred copies thereof be furnished.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Wark.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Steves,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, from the Committee appointed to attend the Honorable Mr. Rice, and see him qualified as a Member of this House, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that the Honorable Mr. Rice had taken the usual oath in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Rice was then introduced between the Honorable Messieurs Harrison and Wark, and took his Seat.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 16th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,*

PRAYERS.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 18th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House went into consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The same being under consideration, it was moved and seconded to insert the following in lieu of the sixth paragraph :—

“ We are aware that the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the late Government to enquire into King's College was submitted to the Legislature at the last Session by Your Excellency, without any measure based thereupon ; and we believe we are expressing the feelings of the country when we say that we regret to find that no comprehensive measure is now promised in the Speech from the Throne, either for the better adaptation of King's College to the wants of the country, or for the improvement of our Educational Institutions, defects in which are admitted to exist.”

On the question, whether the said amendment do pass, the House divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Rice.

So it passed in the negative.

The Address was then gone through, and adopted by the House, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENEED.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

We unite with Your Excellency in expressions of gratitude to Almighty God for the numerous blessings conferred on us as a People during the past year.

It is gratifying to us to learn that the labours of our Agriculturists have in general been crowned with a plentiful harvest; that the Fisheries, so far as they have been prosecuted, have been successful; and that, although to a considerable extent commercial depression exists, the Trade of the Province has not sustained anything beyond a temporary reverse.

We are thankful to Divine Providence that we have not been subjected to a recurrence of the disease from which some parts of the Province suffered so severely during the previous year.

In view of the advantages resulting from the introduction of a judicious system of Railroads into this Province, the Papers referred to by Your Excellency, when laid before us, shall receive due consideration.

We concur in the opinion expressed by Your Excellency, that the progress of a community is greatly promoted by the encouragement given to science, literature, and the arts. It is of the greatest importance that the means of obtaining a sound and liberal Education should be placed within the reach of the Youth of the Province, without regard to class or creed; and we shall willingly lend our aid in maturing any scheme calculated to promote this object.

We shall be happy to receive the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works; and trust that the establishment of the Department will secure greater efficiency and economy in that important branch of the public service.

Since the last Session of the Legislature, Sebastopol, at that time the subject of great interest and anxiety, has fallen. The knowledge of this event diffused universal joy and exultation in every part of the Province, affording an additional proof of the deep-rooted loyalty of the People; and it is a source of peculiar gratification to us that, among the heroes of the War, a native of British North America occupies a conspicuous and proud position.

We enter upon our labours with the earnest prayer that our deliberations may result in the promotion of the best interests of the Province.

ORDERED, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Saunders and Minchin be appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when this House will be received with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From D. W. Jack, for increase of Salary: and

From Alice Wilson, for reimbursement of expenditures at Dark Harbour.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 19th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Rice.*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,*

PRAYERS.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 20th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves.*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Edward Pheasant, for compensation for carrying Her Majesty's Mails :

From James W. Street, for return Duties : and

From Magistrates, Merchants and others, of Charlotte County, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from the Corporation of Saint John, for further amendment of the Charter.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

ORDERED, That a Committee of three Members be appointed to investigate and report upon the Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Hatch, and Odell, do compose the said Committee.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 21st February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Eliphaz Coddington, for Legislative aid :

From Elisha Hanson, for remuneration for labour done on the Great Roads :

From Patrick Doherty, with a like prayer :

From James Bolton, for remuneration for work done at Dark Harbour :

From Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Church at Grand Manan, for leave to sell Lands :

From C. Bradley and others, for Legislative aid to Roman Catholic School :

From James Brown, for remuneration as Fish Warden :

From James Steene, for relief in respect of Lumber Licence : and

From James M'Diarmid, for a Way Post Office.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael White, for remuneration for services as Clerk in the Office of Clerk of the Pleas.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 22nd February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves.*

PRAYERS.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From John Wilson, for compensation for carrying Mails :

From Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company, for return Duty :

From the Justices of the Sessions of Northumberland, for aid to deepen the Bar at Miramichi Harbour :

From Edward Frigeau, for remuneration for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails :

From Magistrates and Grand Jury of Northumberland, for aid to Tabusintac River Bridge :

From James W. Hierlihy, for costs of action for interfering with Fishing Station under Lease from Government: and

From Richard Hutchison, for return Duty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from William Lawton and another, against any Act to interfere with Decree of Chancery.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 25th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Minchin, by leave, presented a Petition from William Mays, for aid to a Woollen Manufactory.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Ann Hadley, for aid for teaching a School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From James Caie, for increase of Salary :

From William Russell, for remuneration for teaching a School :

From William Brand, with a like prayer :

From Donald Robertson, for Revolutionary War Pension :

From William Reid, for compensation for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails over Miramichi River : and

From Thomas Drinan, with a similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Executive Committee of Wesleyan Academy, for amendment of their Charter :

From same, for aid to Female Branch of Institution :

From same, for Male Branch of same :

From George Pittfield, for increase of Salary as Postmaster : and

From Inhabitants of Moncton, for alteration of Great Road.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel Martin, for Legislative aid.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Charles Simonds and others, for aid to Mechanics' Institute :

From N. S. Smith, for return Duty : and

From Mary M'Intosh, for aid for teaching a School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From John Brookfield and another, for return of Duties : and

From Charles A. Thompson, for remuneration on account of losses arising from Prohibitory Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 26th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minc'in,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from John Sandall, for remuneration for Storing Militia Arms.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From John M'Grath and others, for incorporation of Oil Works, Saint John: and
From William O. Smith and others, with similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Benjamin Williams, for balance due on Contract for building a Bridge:

From Benjamin Chadburn, for pecuniary aid:

From Robert V. Hanson and others, for division of Parish of Pennfield:

From Mary Pratt, for Revolutionary War Pension:

From Margaret Grierson, with similar prayer:

From Jane Hawkins, with similar prayer:

From John Foley, for balance due for building Bridge:

From Henry Frye, for Legislative interference in regard to Islands in Passama-
quoddy Bay: From

From H. Johnston and W. Stoop, for arrears of pay as Tide Waiters :
 From Joseph Dixon, for return Duties :
 From Inhabitants of Grand Manan, for Legislative aid to protect Dark Harbour :
 From same, for Fog Bell on Gull Rock : and
 From John Gillespie, for Bear Bounty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Jonathan Watson, for support of a deceased Debtor :
 From David Tapley, for expenses incurred in repairing Wharf in Sunbury : and
 From Thomas Harrison and others, for aid to Wharf at Tilley's Landing.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From James S. Morse, for compensation as Fish Warden :
 From same, for compensation for ferrying Mails over Restigouche :
 From Alexander Cook, for compensation as Fish Warden : and
 From William Cheyne, for aid to keep a House of accommodation.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Mary Morrison, for remuneration for teaching a School :
 From John Smith, with a like prayer :
 From J. S. P. Gibb, with a like prayer :
 From George S. Harris, for pecuniary aid : and
 From H. H. Caie and others, for aid to a Wharf.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Murdoch Gillies, for compensation for ferrying Mails over Miramichi River :
 From John Robischeau, for ferrying Mails at Grand Falls :
 From John T. Williston, for increase of Salary as Deputy Treasurer :
 From Reverend William Henderson and others, for aid to Grammar School :
 From Reverend Richard Vereker and others, for aid to Roman Catholic School in Chatham :

From Reverend F. Gauvreau and others, for aid to a Bridge over Little Tracadie River : and

From Jane M'Rae, for Revolutionary War Pension.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis Petite, for compensation for carrying Mails.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Thorne and Lee, for return Duties.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Aaron Armstrong, for return Duties :

From Commissioners of Sewers, Saint John, with like prayer :

From Philps Brothers, with similar prayer :

From Patrick Gallagher, for expenses caused by Board of Health, Saint John : and

From George F. Harding, for remuneration for services as Way Office Keeper.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Steves, by leave, presented the following Pctitions:—

From John Prince, for remuneration for taking Census :

From Charles Robinson, for remuneration for expenses in changing a Road : and

From Albert Agricultural Society, for aid towards expense of importing a Horse.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from R. Salter and others, for aid to Varley School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 28th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Robert Jardine and another, for remuneration for extra work on a Bridge :

From Charles Lindsay, for allowance for teaching a School : and

From John M'Millan and another, for reimbursement of costs on legal proceedings.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From D. M. Robinson and others, for aid to remove obstructions in River Saint John :

From Euphemia Foulis, for reimbursement of money paid for Mining Licence :

From John M'Lean and others, for sale of Water Lots at Marble Cove :

From John Mires, for return Duty :
 From W. C. Snow and Company, with similar prayer :
 From Elizabeth Phillips, for allowance for teaching a School :
 From Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Saint John, for Act of Assembly relating to the Debt of the City :
 From George Thomas, for increase of Salary as Light House Keeper :
 From Ann M'Gowan, for pecuniary aid :
 From Tide Waiters of Saint John, for increase of Salary :
 From Julia G. Marsters, for increase of Salary as School Teacher : and
 From Robert Foulis, for reimbursement of losses sustained on relinquishment of Mining Leases, and for other redress.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 29th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
 Mr. Chandler,
 Mr. Kinnear,
 Mr. Hill,
 Mr. Davidson,
 Mr. Wark,
 Mr. Hamilton,
 Mr. Todd,
 Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
 Mr. Hatch,
 Mr. Minchin,
 Mr. Harrison,
 Mr. Odell,
 Mr. Steves,
 Mr. Gordon,
 Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Jane Vansittal, for allowance for teaching a School : and
 From David Burpe, for return Duty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Lawrence Brideau, for remuneration for ferrying Mails :
 From John Frazer, for remuneration for services as Gauger and Weigher :
 From Martin Cranney, with a similar prayer : and
 From Sessions of Northumberland, for aid to provide Ferry Slips.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From William Sharkey and others, for aid to a Road from Brockway River :
 From C. A. Hammond and others, for aid to a Wharf : and
 From Niel Donaghue, for allowance for teaching a School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Robert King, Junior, and others, for Act to make Road from Moore's Mills one of the Great Roads of the Province :

From Reverend James Quinn, for aid to Roman Catholic School :

From Jane Ross, for School allowance :

From David Upton and others, for Act of Incorporation of Rural Cemetery :

From Thomas Hardy, for loss of Horse in Mail service :

From Inhabitants of Maces Bay, for aid to a Ferry :

From Trustees of Saint Stephen's Academy, for aid to Institute : and

From David Brown and others, for an Act to regulate Trade on Saint Croix.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From John M'Millan, for return Duties :

From Arthur Ritchie and Company, and others, for aid to a Road from Upsalquitch to Tom Keswick : and

From Trustees of Saint John Church, Dalhousie, for a Grant of Land.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from Hugh Muldoon, for return Duty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From William Olive and others, for repeal of the Carleton Sewerage Act :

From Ruth A. Estey, for School allowance :

From Collins Whittaker, for return Duty : and

From Saint John County Agricultural Society, for aid to procure Report on Horses.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from William Deacon, for reimbursement of expense arising from Law suit brought by Supervisor.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Reverend John M'Curdy and others, for a Bill of Incorporation of Saint John Church, Chatham :

From Angus M'Intosh, for Legislative aid : and

From Holderness and M'Leod, for return Duties.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 1st March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Bolsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when this House would be received with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that he would receive this House to-day at one o'clock.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Thomas Cox, for compensation for seizure of his Goods by the Crown Officers: and

From George J. Taylor, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From A. A. Raymond, for increase of Salary as Postmaster :

From Sutton Armstrong, for reimbursement of loss by Contract on Road :

From Henry A. Scovil and others, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law : and

From Michael Kirilin and others, for aid to open Road from Falls Brook to Tobique River.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From James O'Connor, for compensation for losses from destruction of his property by Prohibitory Liquor Law :

From Robert Keltie, for compensation for losses in destruction of his property and business by Prohibitory Liquor Law : and

From Edward Allison, for return Duty on Machinery.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert T. Miller, for drawback on Alcohol.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Steves, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Warden and Council of Carleton, for control of Bye Road Money :

From Samuel Armstrong, for compensation for ferrying Mails :

From S. G. Burpe and others, for further aid to improve Navigation of River Saint John : and

From J. R. Tupper and others, with a similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Harquoil, for legislative interference in reference to his claim on Dalhousie Town Plat.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Stephen Tracy and others, that no Act to incorporate Company for Booms on River Saint John may pass : and

From Reverend William Ferrie, for Act of Incorporation of Saint David's Church, Saint John.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From A. T. Coburn, for return Duties :

From Henry J. Thorne, with a similar prayer :

From Joseph Reed and others, for Road from New Zealand to Woodstock :

From Reverend J. M'Devitt and others, for aid to Roman Catholic Schools : and

From John Patterson and others, for Grant of Land.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

At one o'clock the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session ;

And being returned,

The Honorable the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return an answer thereto, of which he had received a copy, which he read ; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows :—

“ Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ I receive your Address with satisfaction. I am sure that your deliberations will be guided by a sincere desire to promote the public good.”

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 3rd March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows :—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council,

1st March, 1856.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, copies,

1. Of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the proposed appointment of a specially accredited Agent to represent British Colonial Interests in the United States.

“2. Of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, enclosing a notification of the conditions upon which Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be examined in July 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

COLONIAL AGENT TO UNITED STATES.

Copy—(No. 5.)

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1855.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 35, of the 18th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, representing the expediency of appointing a person specially accredited to protect Colonial British interests in the United States.

I have to request that you will acquaint the Council that although no special appointment of this nature seems to Her Majesty's Government to be necessary, they will instruct the British Minister and Consuls in the United States to give special and constant attention to the interests of Her Majesty's North American subjects, and such protection as they may at any time require.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the object of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick will be better attained in this way than by the employment of Agents who could not speak with the whole weight of authority of the Imperial Crown.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

The Honorable H. Manners Sutton, &c. &c. &c.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

Circular.

Downing Street, 23rd November, 1855.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, with the request that you will give to it every publicity, a Notification which has been published by the India Board of the conditions upon which Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be examined in July 1856.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieut. Governor, Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, New Brunswick.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. In July, 1856, an examination will take place of candidates for appointments to the Civil Service of India. Notice will be hereafter given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, before the 1st of May, 1856, have transmitted to the India Board, Cannon Row, Westminster:—

- (a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age, on the 1st of May, 1856, will be above eighteen years and under twenty three years.
- (b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.
- (c) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the head of the School or College at which he has last received his education; or, if he has not received education at any School or College since the year 1853, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the India Board.
- (d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge, hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.

3. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

English Language and Literature:—

Composition, - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution, - - - - -	1000
	<hr/>
	1500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece, - - - - -	750
“ “ “ Rome, - - - - -	750
“ “ “ France, - - - - -	375
“ “ “ Germany, - - - - -	375
“ “ “ Italy, - - - - -	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed, - - - - -	1000
Natural Science—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy, - - - - -	500
Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy, - - - - -	500
Sanscrit Language and Literature, - - - - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature, - - - - -	375
	<hr/>
	6875

4. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, according to the ordinary system in use at several of the Universities, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph, denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

5.

5. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall obtain, in respect of that subject, one-sixth of the number of marks set against that particular subject.

6. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination.

7. After the examination shall have been completed, the marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, shall be added up, and the names of the twenty candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, shall be set forth in order of merit; and such twenty candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. Their choice, so far as it can be allowed, of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed, shall be determined by the order in which they stand on such list.

8. In August, 1857, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

Law, including the ordinary rules of taking evidence, and the mode of conducting civil and criminal trials,	1000
The History of India,	400
Political Economy,	400
Any Vernacular Language of India, to be previously fixed by the India Board,	200

and such further examination will be conducted in the same manner as that above described. (The number set opposite to each subject, denote the greatest number of marks which can be obtained in respect of such subjects.)

9. Any selected candidate who shall not, at such further examination in 1857, obtain, in each of the subjects above mentioned, one-sixth of the number of marks set against such particular subject, shall be struck off the list of selected candidates.

10. The selected candidates who, at such further examination, shall be deemed by the examiners to have a competent knowledge (ascertained in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph) of Law, the History of India, Political Economy, and one Language of India, shall be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and the names of such candidates shall be placed in a list in the order of their merit in such examination, estimated, as above, by the total number of marks which they shall have obtained in respect of all the subjects in which they shall have been examined at such examination.

11. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of such candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from such further examination.

12. No person will, even after such examination, be allowed to proceed to India, unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

13. The Commissioners for the Affairs of India will be ready to receive, at any time previous to the 1st of May, 1856, the testimonials of persons desirous of being appointed to the office of Examiner; but, with respect to the examinations above mentioned, no such appointment will be made until after the date above mentioned.

14. All papers relating to the above mentioned examinations are to be sent, and all inquiries are to be addressed, thus:—

“ India Civil Service
“ Examination.”

“ The Secretary,
“ India Board,
“ Westminster.”

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Charles Perley and others, for incorporation of part of Town of Woodstock:
From

From Reverend Michael Meloy, for compensation for services as Missionary to Indians :

From William Hartt, for balance due on building a Bridge :

From James Bishop and others, for aid to make a Landing in Perth :

From H. N. West and others, against any Act to incorporate Boom Companies on the Saint John ; and

From C. A. Hammond and others, for Grant of Land for a Cemetery.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From John Davids and others, for Act to exempt them from Poor Rates : and

From L. P. W. Desbrisay, for aid to a Steamer between Shediac and Prince Edward Island.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Chandler have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 4th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,

Mr. Kinnear,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Davidson,

Mr. Wark,

Mr. Ryan,

Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Seely,

Mr. Hatch,

Mr. Minchin,

Mr. Harrison,

Mr. Odell,

Mr. Steeves,

Mr. Hamilton,

Mr. Todd,

Mr. Rice.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish, and invest the proceeds in other Lands ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill relating to Highways in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte : and

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow,

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill to enable the Parish of Manners-Sutton to elect Councillors; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with the following Resolution:—

“House of Assembly, 1st March, 1856.

“Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot be substituted on the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, for the care and management of the Legislative Library, in the place of Mr. Boyd, who is permitted to withdraw from the said Committee.

“CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.”

On motion—

ORDERED, That a Select Committee be appointed to report upon all Bills relating to Corporations which may be referred to them during the present Session; and that the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Chandler, and Odell, do compose the same.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From John M'Grattan, for remuneration for work done on Great Road: and
From the inhabitants of Campo Bello, against the repeal of the Act for protecting Spawning Grounds.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Thomas Finn, and others, for further aid to improve the Navigation of the River Saint John:

From John Street, for remuneration for ferrying Mail at Grand Falls: and
From John Baird, for aid to return to his native land.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Alfred H. Weeks, for School allowance:
From Steadman, Gallagher and Company, for return Duty:
From Alexander Kieth and another, for Rent of Premises occupied by Provincial Treasurer: and

From Z. Phinney and others, for aid to Public Hall and Institute at Richibucto.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from David A. Rose, Esquire, for increase of Salary as Postmaster.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 5th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery :

A Bill to enable the Parish of Manners-Sutton to elect Councillors :

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish, and invest the proceeds in other Lands ; and

A Bill relating to Highways in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

ORDERED, That the first entered Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said three last entered Bills severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Michael M'Grath, an old School Teacher, for pecuniary aid :

From Simon Herbert, for remuneration for loss of Property by Government interference :

From Charles Perley and others, against an Act to legalize Booms in River Saint John :

From James Wood, M. D., for remuneration for services to sick Emigrants : and

From Warden and Councillors of Carleton Municipality, for power to enlarge Gaol Limits.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Sewell and others, against the erection of Bridge over Pokemouche River.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Trustees of Schools, Fredericton, for aid to Female School : and

From same, for aid to Infant School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Mary Siddall, for aid as an old School Teacher :

From Jane Little, for pecuniary aid to pay for her Land : and

From W. Sutherland, for increase of Salary as Way Office Keeper.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Jones and others, against any Booms being legalized above Fredericton.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 6th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,

Mr. Minchin,

Mr. Harrison,

Mr. Odell,

Mr. Steeves,

Mr. Hamilton,

Mr. Seely,

Mr. Hatch,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Davidson,

Mr. Wark,

Mr. Ryan,

Mr. Todd,

Mr. Rice.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Highways in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish, and invest the proceeds in other Lands.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Parish of Manners-Sutton to elect Councillors.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert, with a Bill to alter the Division Line of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. J. A. Harding, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to purchase or lease a Lot of Land for the purpose of a Hay Market: and

A Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Steadman, with a Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gillmor, with a Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from Frederick Coster and others, against repeal of Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 6.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From James M'Rae and others, for School allowance: and

From Charles H. Montgomery and others, for aid to Road from Arestook River Road to Rapid de Femme.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hill, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From John Rogers, for return of money paid for Land, or for other Land: and
From John M. Norwood, for Wolf and Bear Bounty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From George S. Hill and David Upton, for return Duty: and
From same, for Wolf and Bear Bounty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 7th March, 1856.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to enable the Parish of Manners Sutton to elect Councillors: and

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish, and invest the proceeds in other Lands.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock:

A Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company:

A Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John:

A Bill to alter the Division Line of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County:

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province: and

A Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to purchase or lease a Lot of Land for the purpose of a Hay Market.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the two first entered Bills be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the four last entered Bills into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Clelan, with a Bill to authorize the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill to annex a part of Long Island and Spoon Island to the Parish of Wickham :

A Bill to annex the one half of Upper Musquash Island to the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From John Christy and others, against the repeal of the Prohibitory Law :

From S. Scovil, Esquire, and others, to include Upper Musquash Island in the Parish of Cambridge :

From Bradford G. Hewlett and others, against annexing part of Long and Spoon Islands to Parish of Wickham :

From Robert Golding and others, in favour of adding Long and Spoon Islands to Wickham : and

From John M'Lean and others, for repeal of Act passed to divide Parish of Chipman, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Ebenezer Smith, Esquire, and others, for repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Minchin, by leave, presented a Petition from John Robinson, Esquire, and others, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented a Petition from the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, for aid to procure an Essay on Horses.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 8th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to authorize the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert :

A Bill relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte :

A Bill to annex the one half of Upper Musquash Island, to the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County : and

A Bill to annex a part of Long Island and Spoon Island to the Parish of Wickham.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. End, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the seventh day of March instant ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter the division line of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the seventh day of March instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Michael S. Harris, for compensation for losses occasioned by fire :

From H. Wilson, for remuneration for attending on a sick Indian :

From John Casey and others, for aid to a Public Wharf : and

From the Mayor and Council of Moncton, for reimbursement of expenses incurred at the time of Cholera.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Finn and others, for aid to a Bridge over Muniac Stream.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 10th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,

Mr. Hatch,

Mr. Minchin,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Davidson,

Mr. Wark,

Mr. Ryan,

Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Rice.

Mr. Botsford,

Mr. Kinnear,

Mr. Hazen,

Mr. Harrison,

Mr. Odell,

Mr. Steeves,

Mr. Hamilton,

Mr. Todd,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to alter the Division Line of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to annex the one half of Upper Musquash Island to the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Saunders, Hatch, and Harrison, be a Committee to examine and report upon the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to annex a part of Long Island and Spoon Island to the Parish of Wickham :
and

A Bill to annex the one half of Upper Musquash Island to the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Highways in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to purchase or lease a Lot of Land for the purpose of a Hay Market.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

The

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford presented to the House a Bill, intituled "An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Gray, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company: and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company."

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bills, and that they be read a second time presently.

The said Bills were severally read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Towers and others, for division of the Parish of Saint Patrick, County Charlotte.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Reverend Noah Disbrow and others, for amendment of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Ferguson, for remuneration for ferrying Mails over Tracadie River.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Honorable Charles Simonds, and upwards of 7000 others, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law:

From William Jenkins and others, with a similar prayer:

From the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for amendment of Police Law: and

From L. H. Deveber and others, against vesting the appointment of Police Magistrate in the Common Council.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Avar and others, for erection of Fog Bells in Northumberland Straits.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 11th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to purchase or lease a Lot of Land for the purpose of a Hay Market, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert.

The

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Steadman, with a Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gillmor, with a Bill to repeal the Export Duty on Hacmatac Knees; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Street, with a Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Luskey and others, against incorporating Boom Companies above Fredericton.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From William H. A. Keans, for remuneration for services under 9 Vic. cap. 65:

From J. and G. Lawrence, for return Duties:

From James Finley and others, for Light House on Cape Tormentine:

From J. and R. Jarvis, for return Duties: and

From Richard Carman, Commissioner of Roads, for relief.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Mr. LaFrance and others, for aid to French Academy for Female instruction.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, by leave, presented a Petition from P. M'Lellan and others, for Act to authorize draining of German Lake, in Harvey.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig and others, against repeal of Act relating to Spawning Ground.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from George Powell, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 12th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Todd,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to annex the one half of Upper Musquash Island to the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County; and

A Bill to annex a part of Long Island and Spoon Island to the Parish of Wickham; Reported that they had attended to that duty, and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bills be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bills be postponed for three months.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to repeal the Export Duty on Hacmatac Knees: and

A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the first entered Bill into consideration.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole presently, to take the last entered Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock," and have prepared an amendment thereto, which they recommend to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 12, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill and the Report of the Select Committee thereon into consideration.

Several Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor were delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and they were again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council,

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

11th March, 1856.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, copies of Documents shewing the particulars and the result of the Attorney General's mission to England on Railway affairs:—

1. Report of the Attorney General:
2. Letter of the Attorney General to Messieurs Baring, dated 26th December 1855:
3. Letter of Messieurs Baring to the Attorney General, dated 4th January 1856:
4. Letter from Attorney General to Messieurs Baring, dated 10th January 1856:
5. Letter of the Attorney General to the Secretary of State, dated 11th January 1856:
6. Mr. Merivale's reply to the Communication of the Attorney General to the Secretary of State, dated 18th January 1856:
7. Attorney General's reply to Communication from Mr. Merivale, dated 18th January 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

RAILWAY PAPERS.

1. *Report of the Attorney General.*

Fredericton, 6th February, 1856.

SIR,—I arrived on Monday evening, and I now have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the result of my mission to England.

You will remember that the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, on the twentieth of October last, appointed the Honorable John Robertson "a Delegate on the part of the Company to proceed to England to urge upon the Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassy and Company, the necessity of the prosecution of the work agreeably to the terms of their Contract; or to make such other arrangements with them as might be deemed expedient," and requested His Excellency "to appoint a Government Delegate to co-operate with him."

After much deliberation, His Excellency determined to appoint a Member of the Executive Council to co-operate with Mr. Robertson.

Believing from the correspondence which had passed between the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company and the Contractors, that they had no intention of prosecuting the work at present, His Excellency determined to ascertain whether, and on what terms, money could be obtained for the construction of Railways, for the purpose of enabling him to submit to the Legislature a proposition for the gradual introduction into the Province of a system of Railways, to be constructed on the Government account. Late in the afternoon of the 29th of November His Excellency honored me with his commands to execute this commission.

You are aware that I was not insensible to the great difficulty and responsibility of the mission with which I was charged. Before any general scheme for the introduction of Railways could be devised, it was necessary to make some arrangement with the Contractors of the European and North American line, and also to secure funds, at a time when the money market was continually growing more depressed. I knew that the Government was not answerable for either of these difficulties. That if—as was believed by the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company—the Contractors had no intention of completing their Contract, New Brunswick, already behind the adjoining Provinces and States in the construction of Railways, must either lose another year, or some decided action should be taken to relieve her from her present embarrassment. If these difficulties should prove insurmountable, the Government would at least have discharged its duty; and His Excellency could inform the Legislature that though efforts had been made to improve our condition, they had proved abortive; and that the Province must continue to falter in the course nature and Providence had destined it to occupy. I felt that if the result could be attained, it involved the adoption and carrying out of a principle, which I believed was the only true and safe one for a new country—I mean the raising of money, and construction of public works, by the Government on the credit of the Province. My duty to the Queen's Representative, and to my country, required that I should not shrink from the responsibility; and I made immediate arrangements to execute His Excellency's commands.

On the third of December I left Fredericton, for the purpose of taking passage in the Steamer which was to sail from Boston on the fifth. In Saint John I saw the President of the European and North American Railway Company, and ascertained his views and opinions upon the various points likely to be discussed with the Contractors. I called at the Treasury, and received some valuable suggestions from the Treasurer in regard to the fiscal concerns of the Province.

On the fifth of December I arrived in Halifax, and spent that evening and the next day with some of the Members of the Government of Nova Scotia and other leading men. On the sixth I had a short interview with the Lieutenant Governor. I was much encouraged to know that I had the sympathy of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, the Government, and the people of Nova Scotia, in the prosecution of the object of my mission.

At midnight of the sixth I embarked on board the *Canada*, where I met Mr. Robertson. During the passage we discussed and considered the various questions likely to arise with Messrs. Peto and Company, and also in the raising of funds, in order to be prepared for any emergency.

We arrived in Liverpool on Sunday the 16th of December, and on Monday evening I took the Express train for London, where I arrived that night; Mr. Robertson followed the next evening, and from

from that time until I left Liverpool on my return home, on the morning of the 19th of January, he devoted himself exclusively to the business we had in charge. It is only justice to him to say that I think the Province deeply indebted to him for his services. His cool and mature judgment, combined with his great experience and extensive commercial influence, eminently fitted him for the discharge of this duty; and he was untiring in his exertions to give effect to both the purposes I had in command from His Excellency. To me it is a pleasing fact, that throughout the whole of these negotiations, involving questions of great complexity and responsibility, we never had the slightest difference of opinion upon any point.

On the 18th of December I called at Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company. From the best informed circles I had learned that if I could induce them to become the Agents of this Province, upon the same terms as for Canada and Nova Scotia, in the raising of funds, the Provincial Debentures could, in ordinary times, be easily floated in the London market;—that, as in the case of every new security, it would require time and great caution, even during the existence of peace, to obtain the par value for six per cent. Bonds;—that with the influence and recommendation of their House, the Bonds could be gradually introduced; and so soon as they became known, would command a premium;—that such had been the progress of the Canadian securities, which are now at a large premium, and were for a period, and until they acquired a character, sold at a discount.

I had several interviews with the different members of the firm of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, during which I had a very favourable opportunity of giving them a thorough knowledge of the character, condition and resources of New Brunswick, and its ability to discharge any obligations it might incur for the construction of public works. At their instance I then wrote the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, embodying my views. They naturally enquired into the character of our legislation. I informed them that we had not legislated—that an arrangement had been made several years since for the construction of certain Roads, which, from some cause or other, was not likely to be carried out, and that this fact had not become apparent to the Government until very lately;—That if I could have the assurance of their aid, I believed the Legislature would pass the necessary Acts to provide for the security of the loan and the payment of the interest, after which we could complete the arrangement; that His Excellency was aware of the depressed state of the money market, and that it was a most gloomy period to raise funds, but that we only required a moderate sum in 1856, and at all events were determined to proceed cautiously and economically; that unless legislation could be had this Winter, we must lose a year. I explained to them the financial condition of the Province—the great falling off of the Revenue of 1855—the probable loss in 1856 from the prohibitory Law, and the mode by which these deficiencies could be supplied if necessary. That I proposed to charge all the Revenues with the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan, and to specifically set apart one and a half per cent. of the profits of the Road, and the proceeds of all the Crown Lands and Timber in the districts it would traverse, as a sinking fund to pay the principal;—That I would be prepared to shew them that the security should be undoubted.

It appeared to me unreasonable to suppose, that in a time of war a new security could be sold at par; and although I knew that most of the American Railroads had been built by money raised on bonds sold at large discount, I thought it very desirable to secure the disposal of the amount required for the first year at par if possible. I knew that Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company had taken the first issue of the Nova Scotia Government at par, and my pride could not endure it that New Brunswick should commence her public works on less favourable terms. I also knew the Nova Scotia loan was effected at a time when money was comparatively abundant, and was the result of a pledge made in still better times. I therefore endeavoured to induce them to give us cash for the Bonds for the first year's operations at their par value.

After the lapse of some days, they informed me what they were disposed to do, and in company with Mr. Robertson, I fully discussed the matter with Mr. Bates, a member of the firm.

If our legislation is such as I represented to them, they will undertake to negotiate our loans and transact our business upon the same terms in all respects as for Canada and Nova Scotia, and will give us in cash the par value of all the Bonds required to be issued to provide for this year's operations. They are to have until the thirty first of March 1857, the option of taking the £200,000 sterling required for the year 1857, or any portion thereof they may prefer, at par. I hope they may be induced to take the whole amount.

After a full discussion of all the points raised by Mr. Robertson, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the whole arrangement, and united with me in assuring Mr. Bates that in our opinion they had met us in a generous and liberal spirit.

I agreed that the first loan should be £800,000 sterling, running over a period of years, of which £50,000 would be required this year, and that afterwards the expenditure should not annually exceed the rate of £200,000 sterling; that the Debentures should be redeemable in thirty years, payable with interest at six per cent. semi-annually, in London, all negotiated through their house, as in the case of Canada and Nova Scotia. I stated that it would be the interest and duty of the Government of New Brunswick to regulate the expenditure from time to time in consistency with the means of the Province and the rate of labour, and that when the first sections of the Road were finished, the nature and extent of immediate future operations would depend entirely upon the state of things then existing; that as to mere dividend, I did not expect the first lines would pay immediately, though I had no doubt that they would ultimately yield a fair return; that the benefits to be derived by the country from their construction were the great collateral advantages which I believed would result to all its interests; that the wild lands alone, under a good system of colonization, would provide means to girdle the Province with iron. I found that great importance was attached to the value of the ten millions of acres of ungranted lands; and that the increase in the value of wild land in Canada since the opening of the Railroads had been marvellous, and was likely to exercise a most beneficial influence upon our interests.

I can assure His Excellency that while I presented the case of the Province in as strong a point of view as I was capable of doing, I most scrupulously noticed the various financial difficulties to which the state of the trade of 1855 has subjected it. But I endeavoured to prove, what I knew to be true, that these things are temporary, and that the great and manifold resources of the country are sufficient to carry it safely through every financial trial.

His Excellency will observe, that this arrangement was effected with Messrs. Baring when a continuance of the war appeared inevitable. If peace be concluded during this Winter, and trade return to its usual channels, it is generally believed there will be very little difficulty in raising any amount of money. It must of necessity require some time to give a new security a character; but I think His Excellency may fairly estimate that the loan for the second and third year's operations may be negotiated at an average of par for the two years. In all probability better terms may be obtained after that. Sanguine persons acquainted with such matters, with whom I conversed, appeared to think that so soon as money became abundant the Bonds would command a premium. It appears, therefore, to be admitted, that New Brunswick will be able to construct her Roads upon better terms than has been generally done in America.

In addition to these arrangements, a credit of £50,000 sterling, in any or every year during which the work is progressing, payable with interest on the last day of such year, has been secured; so that with our resources, ample funds are provided for the vigorous prosecution of the work, till mid-summer 1857, without requiring the sale of a Bond, except to Messrs. Baring, unless the interests of the Province clearly warrant it.

On the 19th of December, Mr. Robertson called at the Office of Messrs. Jackson and Company, and saw Mr. Betts, one of the firm. He ascertained from him, that they could not at the present time proceed with the fulfilment of their Contract. Mr. Robertson stated to him the object of his mission, and that if they were not prepared to go on with the work, he was ready to discuss with them the best mode of cancelling the Contract,—that His Excellency had commissioned me to assent to any satisfactory arrangement to which they could agree, subject to the assent of the Legislature,—that I must leave England by the 19th of January, and that if it were not disposed of by that time, no settlement could be made, and that then each party must only stand upon their legal rights. They then agreed that all parties should meet on the 2d of January; which meeting, in consequence of the delay of Mr. Brassey in Paris, was subsequently at their instance, postponed until the 4th.

At the time agreed upon, I went with Mr. Robertson to their office, and was introduced to the different members of the firm, who were all present. After a long discussion, they made certain propositions, which formed the basis of the arrangement finally made. When we first met, the prospect of making any satisfactory arrangement for money, was very doubtful. I had received no answer from Messrs. Baring, and the best informed men appeared to think it was unreasonable to expect

expect that a new security could be floated at par, during this year. Every person connected with Colonial interests whom I saw, stated that in his opinion, a year ago, or in a reasonable time after peace was established, money could be obtained at fair rates on Government Debentures; but that with the money market growing more stringent every day, a certainty of another year of war with all its probable political results, and the high value of money for the ordinary wants of trade, I ought not to feel the least discouragement if I failed, as the enquiry would do good, and prepare the way for success at a more favourable period. I knew that if money could not be obtained to construct roads, a settlement with Messrs. Jackson and Company would be of very little practical value. I accordingly proposed to them to agree to complete the road from the Bend to Shediac, and from Saint John to Hampton, as soon as could be done consistently with economy; and that, contingent upon the completion of these sections within a limited time, I would agree to a reasonable extension of the time for finishing their contract. Mr. Jackson, who at this interview took the leading part in the negotiation, declined to consider the proposition. I believe that before we separated, all parties were satisfied of the disposition of each other to settle the whole question upon fair principles, and to agree upon reasonable terms, if the real value of the work could be ascertained. (You are aware that I had an estimate of the work done, for the purpose of comparison.) From that time until the completion of the arrangement, the Contractors afforded Mr. Robertson every facility in their power, through their books, accounts, and agents, to enable him to satisfy his mind as to the value of the work; and they acted throughout in a spirit of great fairness and candour. Mr. Robertson carefully examined the accounts with one of the Engineers, and afterwards with Mr. Betts; and we also had several other interviews, which resulted in an agreement executed by Mr. Robertson on the part of the Company, which I assented to for the Government, subject to the assent of the Legislature. The Contractors agree thereby to relinquish their Contract, transfer to the Province all the work done on the Road, and materials therefor in the Province, with the Surveys, Plans, &c. They also relinquish any shares they have in the Company, and the Company's Bonds, the whole for the sum of £90,000 Sterling, including the Debentures already given them; payment to be made on the first day of June next in Debentures redeemable in thirty years. It was also agreed that if this arrangement was not adopted by the Legislature, Messrs. Jackson and Company were to have three months further time to complete their Contract, which in all other respects was to remain in force.

It is very gratifying to me, and I am confident it will be to His Excellency, to know that we succeeded in disposing of this most difficult and perplexing question, without causing the least hard feeling. We concluded the negotiations in the best spirit, and I believe the services and influence of the Contractors can be obtained at any time for the Government, in the furtherance of any Provincial interest.

While in London, I had a conference with a number of the Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, at the Company's Office, which I stated to them was had on my own responsibility. I endeavoured to ascertain whether any, and what arrangement could be made with that Company for placing that work in a more satisfactory condition. I explained to them that their line would connect with any line leading to Maine or Canada; and that it was desirable to place the affairs of the Company upon such footing, or to make such other arrangements as would secure the completion of the part or the whole of the road which is now partially made. They evidently entertain a high opinion of the value of the land, and propose some new arrangement for future operations, the nature of which they did not explain and perhaps had not clearly defined. I informed them that if they expected any legislative action this year, they must be prepared early in the Session.

I was informed that there were several applications to Her Majesty's Government to guarantee loans to be raised for the construction of public works in the Colonies. Although I knew there was not time during my short stay in London to negotiate such a matter with a fair prospect of success, I yet deemed it my duty to make the application. I had two interviews with Mr. Labouchere, one in company with Mr. Robertson, when we urged the question, and at the instance of the Colonial Secretary I wrote the letter, a copy of which I enclose. I did not receive Mr. Merivale's reply until I was leaving London, and could only acknowledge it at midnight from Liverpool. Notwithstanding that it was unfavourable, yet, if in the progress of our future operations it should be become very desirable to obtain the guarantee of the Imperial Government, I do not despair that in a time of peace and by connecting it with a system of colonization, it might be obtained. It is only due to myself to state that the letter to the Colonial Secretary was written in great haste, and although I presented the

strong

strong points of the case, to do justice to the subject would require more time, and greater deliberation than I could give to it.

His Excellency will observe, that in several respects, I was compelled to assume responsibility. I trust that I have exercised it in such a manner as will meet with his approbation. To subject such negotiations to delay, or even doubt, would have produced certain failure; and I deemed it to be a primary duty, to attain the great objects he had given me in charge, at all hazards, if not inconsistent with the public interest.

It will be for the Legislature now to determine whether New Brunswick shall remain stationary or enter upon that career of improvement to which her position and resources invite her. Any measure which will establish her finances upon a sure and permanent basis, should be adopted; as much of the future well-being of the Province depends upon present action. Her credit can only be maintained by prudence. Her preparations to appear in the money market of the world, as a borrower, must be made with great care; and she will soon acquire a character which will relieve her from all future difficulty. Everything depends upon the first efforts. It is a new position for her to assume; but the only one consistent with that spirit of self-reliance which distinguishes every branch of the great Anglo-American family. The Towns and Cities of the west, with but scanty means of obtaining money except by direct taxation, have for years been constructing Railroads by loans obtained at excessive rates of interest, while New Brunswick, with boundless resources, has shrunk from the responsibility of pledging her own credit for such purposes. I was informed in London when I urged our freedom from debt, that it was our misfortune; that if we owed a million or two, we should be known, and our credit established—that it was an argument against our enterprise. It must be gratifying to the feelings of our people to know, that the Government can, on its own responsibility and by its own agency, procure funds, and construct public works, and that there is no necessity of having recourse to the aid of some third party, however eminent or influential. Until we establish our own character, we must expect to labour under disadvantages. Our first efforts, like those of the infant to stand alone, will be the most difficult. By a prudent use of our credit it will be thoroughly established.

These great instruments of progress may be secured, our resources developed, increased value given to our lands, continual employment provided for our people, a healthy emigration fostered, and the country enabled enter upon a career of prosperity which will permanently benefit all our interests. These are no mere idle speculations. The lessons of experience derived from the example of every other country where Railroads have been introduced, prove that they are facts.

A day or two before I left London, I was informed that the Government of Canada were making arrangements with the Directors of the Chrystal Palace at Sydenham, for a room to exhibit her productions. Remembering the anxiety His Excellency evinced to have New Brunswick represented at the Paris Exposition—which for want of time could not be effected—and having learned the great advantage Canada had derived from the exhibition of her productions there, I made enquiries, with a view to obtain a room for this Province, and requested Mr. Robertson to adopt the necessary measures to secure a space, immediately adjoining that allotted to Canada, in which to exhibit our productions.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the great obligations I am under to the Hon. Joseph Howe, Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board in Nova Scotia, for the assistance he has rendered me. As soon as I intimated to him the probability that New Brunswick would adopt the course which Nova Scotia was pursuing, he came to this Province for the sole purpose of giving me his advice; and from that time has given me the full benefit of his counsel and influence, and I think largely contributed to the success of my mission.

I have been occupied during the whole time since my return in superintending the copying of the correspondence enclosed, and preparing my Report.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FISHER.

To the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.

2. *Copy of Communication to Baring Brothers & Co., with Statistics and Publications.**Morley's Hotel, London, 26th. December, 1855.*

GENTS.—Referring to my conversation with some of the members of your firm, I enclose several papers and publications which will add to the knowledge you possess of the condition and resources of New Brunswick, and be useful for reference.

If our past improvement has been so great, it is evident that if we can introduce those instruments of progress, and other appliances of civilization which have given an impetus to the industrial interests of other countries, our future growth will be greatly accelerated. The progress of every new country, whatever may be its natural advantages, is at first slow; and until it acquires a certain position its capacity to unfold and improve is restrained. The most intelligent men of the Province believe that it is faltering in the course nature and Providence have destined it to occupy. For a long time the trade of the River Saint John was seriously injured by the controversy between Great Britain and the United States, which the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled. The gradual removal by the Imperial Government of restrictions upon our trade has beneficially affected our commercial interests, but until the Treaty of commerce and navigation of 1854 we had not the facilities for trade and commerce which appeared to be the natural incidents of our condition. That Treaty having opened the market of the United States to our people a new impulse has been given to all our interests, and the value of the productions of our fields, our mines, our forests and our waters will be increased. It has already enhanced the price of some of our productions, and I believe the future advantages of that compact to be incalculable.

For several past years various schemes have been devised to provide for the construction of Railroads in the Province, which have led to no beneficial results. The public now look to the Government to take the initiative in some measure which will secure their introduction, and we believe the time has arrived when its agency should be employed for that purpose.

In order to enable the Governor to submit the question to the Legislature, he has commissioned me to come to England and ascertain the prospect of raising the necessary funds, and upon what terms. I require about £800,000, only £50,000 of which will be wanted next year, and the balance in the three or four following years.

A good substantial road connecting Saint John with Shediac on the north shore, and with Frederick in the interior, will cost about the sum mentioned, and it is desirable to complete it in the first four years if it can be done economically. The country through which it passes is favourable for the work, and I propose that the localities shall provide land for the site.

The money to be raised by Debentures issued by the Government redeemable in twenty years or upwards, not exceeding thirty, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in London. The form, amounts and time of payment of the principal and interest to be made to suit the market. The whole, subject to the Civil List and any existing liability, to become a first charge on all the Revenues of the Province derivable from duties of customs, sales of lands and timber, export duty on lumber, and the royalty on the mines and minerals, which with the road itself, shall be pledged to the holders. For the purpose of extinguishing the principal I propose to set apart specifically as a sinking fund the proceeds of the sale of all the lands and timber in the districts it traverses or more directly benefits, amounting to about 800,000 acres, and one and a half per cent. annually, of the profits of the road; the interest to be paid out of the general Revenue without interfering with this fund.

The present tariff will give a Revenue of about £150,000 currency, per annum, for the next three years, which will provide for the Civil List and other permanent charges; allow for Schools £40,000, for Roads and all the other miscellaneous and incidental expenses which are annually appropriated, and the interest upon the proposed loan.

In the year 1854 the Revenue amounted to £210,869 7 5 currency, a sum greater than was required for our ordinary wants, and the Government was enabled to pay a debt and provide for an extraordinary expenditure in local works. The imports of 1854 and 1853 were excessive, and a large part of the dutiable articles, particularly dry goods, were not sold until 1855, though the duty was paid in 1854.

When the Secretary arranged the present tariff, he was compelled, in providing his means, to take that fact into account, thereby anticipating a great diminution of imports this year, and also allowing

for a class of exemptions growing out of the Treaty of 1854. I left the Province before the Returns were in, but was informed by the Secretary that enough had transpired to prove that his estimate was substantially correct.

I have no doubt that the expenditure connected with these Railroads will greatly increase the population and business of the Province. If contrary to all experience this should not be the case, and any deficiency should arise, it could easily be provided for by a small additional ad-valorem duty upon all imports not exempted by treaty, or by the diminution of other expenditures, or both. The Province always has and will maintain its credit, and it is our determination and our interest to make the security undoubted.

The only debt due by the Province now is about £60,000 to the Savings Bank, the primary object of which is the encouragement of such savings; £32,000 for Debentures issued to the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railroad Company, and £43,000 to Messrs. Jackson and Company, on their contract. The country is in a healthy condition, and the people are in the enjoyment of a large degree of material comfort. We have had a good crop of hay, grain and vegetables this year, and the high price of all farm produce has added greatly to the means of the inhabitants of the rural districts.

Maine has about four hundred miles of Railroad, and Nova Scotia is proceeding steadily with the construction of her lines. These will be benefited by and in turn benefit the New Brunswick Roads. Maine and Nova Scotia are able and will faithfully fulfil their obligations; but the real ability of New Brunswick to secure and pay a debt contracted for such purposes is greater than either. We have a better agricultural country, more ungranted lands, and fisheries infinitely more valuable than Maine; our minerals belong to the Government, and our Revenue derived from Customs, after paying the Civil List, is applied to internal improvements. Her's goes to Washington to support the Federal Government. We have nearly three times the ungranted lands Nova Scotia has, our minerals are our own, and we have a more valuable timber country. The people of New Brunswick agree that we require Railroads; the only points of difference will be where to begin first. I believe the two sections I have laid down will reconcile the conflicting interests. Saint John contains from thirty five to forty thousand inhabitants, the centre of a vast and increasing trade, possessed of a fine harbour fit for vessels of the largest class, and open at all seasons of the year. Its Merchants are distinguished for their public spirit and enterprise; it carries on an extensive trade in lumber, fish, and ships, and has much valuable foreign commerce. On the 31st of December 1854, there were five hundred and eighty one vessels belonging to that port, amounting to 118,851 tons. Some of the finest vessels in the world have been built there. It is destined to become one of the largest Cities on the Atlantic side of America. We propose to make it the ocean terminus of a system of Railroads which will finally girdle the Province.

The line to Shediac will develop the local traffic of the rich agricultural districts through which it passes, and connect the whole north of the Province and Prince Edward Island with the harbour of Saint John. It is believed that the valuable fisheries of the north will be prosecuted with vigour when the Road is completed, and that by this means the great Cities of the United States will be supplied with fish; until the Road is extended to the more northern ports, the communication can be carried on by steamers.

The Road to Fredericton connects the Seat of Government with Saint John, and passes through a rich farming country rapidly settling. The tract abounds with water power for the establishment of manufactories. In addition to the travel and agricultural produce, the wood, lumber, and extensive quarries of excellent granite through which it passes, will create a large traffic. The further this Road pierces the interior, the richer the country; and at Woodstock, iron, copper and lead of the first quality have been discovered; the iron is worked, and measures are in progress to work the copper.

These two sections, running north and west, are very favourably located to develop local traffic, but one hundred and thirty of the one hundred and seventy miles they comprise, will form a part of the European and North American Railway connecting Halifax with the United States. The most intelligent Americans agree that the construction of this line is only a question of time. Maine is proceeding with her portion; Nova Scotia has commenced her's. When this line is completed, there is no doubt that the greater part of the travel from the Old World to the New will pass over it, the advantages are so great and obvious. One hundred and fifty of the one hundred and seventy miles will form part of the line from Halifax to Quebec, by the valley of the Saint John. I have good

reason

reason to believe that when New Brunswick carries her Road towards the boundary of Canada, that Province will bring down her lines to meet it. So that in addition to provision for local traffic, nearly every mile will form part of the two great intercolonial and international Railways so long proposed to unite the Provinces and connect Europe and America.

The completion of a system of Railroads extending to the Restigouche River, to Nova Scotia, to Maine, and to Canada, will require an expenditure of three millions, the whole principal money of which could be provided for out of the sales of the ungranted lands. After the completion of these main thoroughfares, branches and connecting roads would be constructed in various parts to the Mines and other centres of traffic which would gradually present themselves.

Canada West in 1851 had not a mile of Railway. I am informed that it now has 800 miles in operation, besides large contracts in progress;—that land has risen enormously; and in regions traversed by the Railroads wild lands now bring from three to five pounds an acre. The climate and soil of Canada West is said to be better adapted to the raising of Wheat than New Brunswick. Until our rural population turn their attention exclusively to farming, that question cannot be fairly tried; when it is, I believe from experiments already made, the result may be different. We have a more healthy climate, a more abundant supply of water, and are much nearer the ocean. We have many and varied advantages in situation and resources, that Canada has not; and only require a healthy emigration and capital to develop the manifold resources of the Province, and to give it a high degree of prosperity.

I have the honor to be yours, faithfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. 8 Bishopgate Street.

List of Papers and Publications.

First—The Census and other Statistics of 1851.

It will be observed that the Province, with all its disadvantages, many of which were removed by the Treaty of 1854, has during the ten years ending in 1851, increased in a greater ratio than any of the adjoining States; and assuming it now to contain 223,000 inhabitants—a fair estimate of the present population—it has trebled in 31 years. The other statistics are still more extraordinary, and give evidence of a people rapidly improving in all the elements of material progress.

Secondly—Perley's Hand Book, containing a compend of the History, Resources, and Institutions of the Province.

Thirdly—Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province.

This gives the opinion of a competent judge as to the capacity of the Province to produce wheat, grain of all kinds, and vegetables, and the results are contrasted with the products of other countries.

Fourthly—Perley's Report on the Fisheries.

Fifthly—An Abstract of the Imports and Exports and Ships built the last ten years.

Sixthly—An Abstract of the Revenue for the last ten years.

Seventhly—A statement of the ungranted Lands held by the Government.

Eighthly—An Abstract of Expenditures on the Roads for the last ten years.

The above Returns are all made for a period of ten years ending on the 31st December 1854, the materials for 1855 not being completed till the corresponding period this year.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

3. *Communication from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company to the Honorable Charles Fisher.*

(Copy)

Bishopgate Street, 4th January, 1856.

SIR,—We have given full consideration to the contents of your interesting Communication of the 26th December, and having learned your return to London we lose no time in informing you of the result

result as to the course which we venture to suggest to you as most likely to ensure the success of the object in view, and as to the extent and mode of aid which we should be able to render the Province of New Brunswick.

We gather from your Letter that it is the intention of the Province to construct, through its own agents, and at its own expense, in preference to contracting for the same, the main lines of Railroad which public utility may dictate; that the Legislature will be asked to pass such Acts and adopt such measures as will place the financial system on the soundest footing, and by providing ample means for the payment of interest and principal on its debt, establish both the credit of the Province, and the security of those who may lend the money required; that the estimated expenditure for the projected Railroads is £800,000, of which £50,000 will be required during the current year, and the remainder in the course of the following three or four years to complete the whole work. You also add that it is intended to provide the sum annually wanted for the payment of the interest on the debt from the current revenue, and to apply for the reimbursement of the principal specifically as a sinking fund, the lands, amounting to about 800,000 acres, with the timber thereon, and the proceeds of the same within the district which the Railroad will traverse, together with one and a half per cent. annually of the profits of the Road.

You ask us whether we are disposed to guarantee to you the loan of £50,000 in the course of 1856, and what further arrangements we would conclude for the realization of the remainder of the Bonds to complete together the amount of £800,000.

Favourably impressed with the present position and the prospect of the future resources of New Brunswick,—feeling great confidence in the honor and integrity of its Government and inhabitants, and believing the course which you propose to pursue with regard to the construction of the public works to be dictated by sound policy, we are desirous of rendering all possible aid in the completion of the contemplated Railroads; but you must remember that events, the state of the money market, and public opinion, over all which we have no control, are most important elements of calculation, in deciding the question of the possibility of raising a sum of £800,000 on New Brunswick Bonds, in three or four years, and all these are most adverse at present to the success of such an attempt. But provided that the Acts of the Legislature and Government of the Province are such as to inspire confidence as to its future financial regularity, we are willing to engage to furnish in the course of the last six months of this year, the sum of fifty thousand pounds, upon delivery of Bonds of the Province in proper form to the same amount, bearing six per cent. annual interest. But beyond these Legislative enactments, we should require that the rest of the Bonds should be satisfactory, and we would recommend that they be similar to those of Canada and Nova Scotia; that they should not be reimbursable for at least 20 years from their date of issue, and we should recommend 30 years as affording more time for the development of the value of the lands, of the sinking fund before their call; that the dividends and principal should be made payable at our office in London; that all future sales of Bonds should be made through our Agency; that the aggregate issue for public works should not exceed the proposed amount of £800,000, of which not more than £200,000 should be issued without our assent, in any one year, and that without engaging to take the same, we should have the option until 31st March, 1857, of purchasing of the Government of New Brunswick the amount required for the service of 1857, say £200,000, or any portion thereof, at the same price of par for the 6 per cent Bonds.

The semi-annual Dividends might be rendered on the Bonds payable either on the 1st January and 1st July or 1st April and 1st October of each year as may best suit the convenience of the Government for remittance from its Revenue receipts, but all Bonds should bear Dividend Warrants payable at the same dates. For sale of Bonds on Commission by our house the charge would be one per cent. when without previous money advance, and two per cent. when we consent to advance or accept drafts before sales, and one-fourth per cent. brokerage when Brokers are employed. Our charge for payment of Dividends is one per cent. on the whole amount of each Dividend, and for the reimbursement of the Principal a like one per cent., and the Government should engage to provide the necessary cash in our hands one month before the payment be due.

We should recommend that the law creating a sinking fund should provide that any money in hand on that account should be applied to the purchase and cancelment of the Bonds when their price is not above par, but should otherwise be retained for the purpose of the reimbursement at the maturity of the Bonds so that the Province should not repay more than the par value. If

If the abovementioned fifty thousands Bonds are delivered to us we shall require £15,000 in Bonds of £500 each, and £35,000 in Bonds of £100 each. You will we are sure recognize the importance to the value of the Bonds of limiting the extent of issues, and for that purpose we have suggested that the law should enact that not more than £800,000 should be created, but the wisdom of the Legislature will decide whether that or some other mode be preferable to preserve uninjured the credit of the Province, and prevent an extravagant and unwise increase of the debt. The Canadian Legislature to attain this end, enacted that the assent of the Provincial Agent in London should be given before further issues of sterling Bonds should be made for internal improvement.

In engagements similar to that proposed in this letter with New Brunswick, our House has been entrusted with the purchase of the rails and materials for the construction of the Railroads, and for which the usual commission is 2 per cent., and we are thoroughly conversant with the transaction of such business but do not however make any demand or condition in this respect, thinking that we may fairly expect our services to be tried, and believing that we may rely on the satisfaction which we shall give for a continuance of the orders entrusted to us.

We shall be very happy to give you any further explanation or information which you may require, and assuring you of the satisfaction which we have had in making your personal acquaintance, we beg to subscribe ourselves respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

BARING BROTHERS.

The Honorable Charles Fisher, &c. &c., Morley's Hotel, London.

4. *Letter from Mr. Fisher to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company.*

(Copy)

Morley's Hotel, Charing Cross, London, 10th January 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I write briefly what I stated to Mr. Bates, when with the Honorable Mr. Robertson we had a conversation in your office a few days since, in explanation of several of the points of your letter of the 4th instant.

When I came to England I determined if possible to secure the assistance of your House, and without referring to any other quarter, I frankly explained to you my position and what I required on the part of the Government of New Brunswick.

I feel that I have been met in a liberal spirit, and I shall return home satisfied that I have accomplished the object of my mission.

I expect, as we spoke before, to be enabled to return to England in the Spring with the necessary Acts passed and authority to give full effect to the arrangement contemplated in your letter.

I hope, before the work advances far, monetary affairs will improve, and in any state of things I shall so arrange it that the £50,000 you agree to advance for the first year's operations shall be called for at such time as may be most convenient for you.

There is one point I have thought of sufficient importance to refer to. I allude to the extent of the debt which was explained the other day. If I can induce the Legislature to invest the Government with authority, in their discretion, to go on with further work and make further loans, and also provide for the due security thereof in the same law; I prefer it to being compelled to resort to new legislation on the completion of the present section, as the propriety of increasing expenditures must depend upon the state of things then existing, and would not be entered upon by the Government unless fully justified at the time.

I appreciate the concluding sentence in your letter and reciprocate the sentiments expressed. I shall not soon forget the great kindness shewn to me by your house.

I have, &c.

(Signed

CHARLES FISHER.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., 8 Bishopgate Street, London.

5. *Copy of Communication to the Colonial Secretary.*

Morley's Hotel, Charing Cross, London,

11th January, 1856.

SIR.—In the interview which I yesterday had with you, in company with the Honorable Mr. Robertson, you requested me to state in writing, the nature of the application I desired to make to Her Majesty's Government, relative to the proposed construction of Railroads in the Province of New Brunswick.

We stated that we proposed to commence a system of Railroads which, when completed, would comprise the whole of the European and North American Railroad lying within the Province, and a road from Saint John to Canada, and also an extension of the line north to the Restigouche. These lines will unite the North American Provinces together, and more closely connect Great Britain with America; they will also develop the local traffic of the country through which they pass, and the manifold resources of the Province. To complete them, will require an expenditure of three millions of money,—a sum not inadequate to the resources of the Province under prudent management; and which, with a system of successful colonization, could be finally repaid from the sale of the ungranted lands alone.

We stated that it was proposed to raise the amount by Debentures redeemable in thirty years, payable with interest semi-annually in London.

In addition to the security of the Road, all the Revenues of the Province would be pledged to pay principal and interest.

That to liquidate the debt, we proposed to create a sinking fund of two per cent. per annum of the expenditure, by an Impost permanently fixed on all goods imported into the Province, not exempt by Treaty.

That from a comparison of the past, and without allowing for any increase of Revenue arising out of the improved condition of the country which must result from the construction of these works, the Impost of two per cent. with the products of the Revenue, would amply provide for the payment of the interest on the Bonds; the sinking fund, and would also leave a sum sufficient for the internal government and improvement of the Province.

That our present debt was only £75,000, which if we could get the Imperial guarantee, should be absorbed in the proposed loan, it having been created in expenditures of the like kind. That the financial affairs of the Province were good, and ample security by law should be provided for the redemption of the debt and payment of the interest.

That we could raise the money as we required it, from private bankers at six per cent. interest.

That if we could obtain the guarantee of the Imperial Government for a loan of a million or a million and a half, we believed we could raise the money at four per cent., and thereby provide means for the payment of the debt out of what would be required for interest if we only had to rely on the unaided credit of the Province.

That the Government need incur no risk in such a guarantee, as any Act passed to secure the loan could not be repealed without the consent of Her Majesty in Council.

That if private individuals were willing to trust the Province on its own credit and resources, much more might Her Majesty's Government do so, who exercised a superintending control over our legislation.

That fifteen years ago, a similar aid was granted to Canada, which had never cost the Home Government a farthing, and had been the means of producing incalculable benefits to that Province. We ask a similar introduction into the monied market,—we are confident the result will be the same.

We stated that to assist in developing the resources of New Brunswick, was indirectly benefiting the trade and commercial interests of the manufacturing towns of Britain, whose goods would be consumed in the Colony in greater quantities, as population and business increased there.

That if New Brunswick constructed these lines of road, she would carry into effect a work of great national importance, and which was necessary to Imperial interests, and intimately connected with the maintenance of British supremacy in America.

We stated that these and other powerful reasons could be urged in favour of the application we made, and that the Government could benefit the Province and carry out an object of importance to the Parent State, without incurring the least possible risk.

There

There is another subject which we did not refer to, but which cannot now be entered upon: I mean provision for the colonization of such of the troops as may be disbanded at the close of the war, and who might be desirous to emigrate. A scheme could be devised in connection with these works, of settling in the Province without charge to the Government, beyond their transport, of a number of these men with their families; and provision in land could be made to them from the ungranted land of the Province, subject only to certain conditions of settlement.

For several years past, various schemes have been devised to provide for the construction of Railroads in the Province, which have led to no beneficial result. The public now look to the government to take the initiative in some measure which will ensure their construction.

The propriety of a Railway connecting the North American Provinces has been much discussed. Its necessity as a bond of union to the Colonies, and as a means of consolidating that portion of the Empire, has been frequently admitted in Despatches and public documents emanating from the Imperial authorities. So complete has been the success attendant upon the Ocean Steam Navigation, that the propriety of a continuous line of Railway from Halifax to the United States, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been much discussed, and a mere glance at the map will satisfy the most casual observer that the carrying out that work is merely a question of time. We believe that time has now arrived.

It is preposterous to suppose that in these days when the saving of time is so important, the travelling public will long consent to risk the annoyance and danger of a sea voyage from Halifax to Boston or New York, when they can save upwards of two clear days in travelling the same distance by rail. The United States are pushing their Railways towards the Frontier, Canada and Nova Scotia are each proceeding toward their respective boundaries. If New Brunswick could make her great resources available, she would be enabled to unite with their systems and complete the link which would bind the northern Provinces together and draw the old world nearer to the new.

Our resources are ample to warrant an expenditure sufficient to girdle the Province with iron. We have a good soil, a healthy climate, a hardy energetic people warmly attached to the institutions of their fatherland, a valuable forest for timber, and valuable fisheries. Our country is rich in minerals, and we have an abundant supply of water power for manufacturing purposes and transport. We have upwards of ten millions of acres of ungranted land, which in time will alone be sufficient, with a proper system of emigration, to repay the whole expense of all the roads the country at present requires. We have expended in the last ten years in opening and improving roads £326,000 sterling; and have annually appropriated about £20,000 sterling for the purposes of education. We have upwards of twelve thousand miles of road opened, of which 6,500 can be travelled with a carriage and pair. It is admitted that our roads are superior to those of the neighbouring States or Provinces. The population of the Province was 74,176 in 1824, and is now supposed to contain 225,000, having trebled in 31 years, being a greater ratio of increase than any of the adjoining States. The census of 1851 corroborates this statement, and the statistics which the enumerators then collected exhibit a people improving rapidly in all the elements of material progress. The Ashburton Treaty was made to attain a great national object, for the accomplishment of which a large portion of our territory was ceded to the United States. This sacrifice deprived us of a large part of our domain, transferred some thousands of our people to the United States, cut off a valuable source of revenue, and by pushing the State of Maine as a sort of wedge between New Brunswick and Canada, rendered any connection with that Province longer and more expensive. Canada was deprived of a short pathway through British territory from some of her principal Cities to the Ocean, and the difficulty of uniting her with the maritime Provinces greatly increased. If New Brunswick was now in possession of her original territory she could make a short Railway from Saint John to Eastern Canada without inconvenience.

If with all our disadvantages our improvement has been so great, it is evident if we can introduce those appliances of civilization which have given an impetus to the industrial interests of other countries, our future growth will be greatly accelerated.

We have not become known to the world because we have been quietly working out our own internal improvements. Nova Scotia, from the fact of Halifax having been the rendezvous of the Fleets and Armies of Britain, and from the vast expenditure made by the Imperial Government on its Citadel, and Canada by rebellion, have each become known to the world; New Brunswick not having been favoured like Nova Scotia, nor disposed to distinguish herself after the manner of Canada, has been

been content to apply her own resources to the improvement of her internal condition. The time has arrived when she must exert herself to secure for her people those instruments of progress which can alone satisfy the requirements of modern times.

Impressed with these facts, the Governor of New Brunswick has commissioned me to come to England and ascertain upon what terms money can be raised for the purpose of commencing a system of Railways in New Brunswick on Government account, to enable him to propose the subject to the Legislature, with a view of enacting such Laws as are necessary to attain the object. We propose that the Railways shall be constructed by the Government with money raised on Debentures, redeemable in thirty years, for the payment of the interest of which, and the final redemption of the principal, to pledge all the Revenues of the Province, whether derivable from Duties of Customs, Royalty on Minerals, Sale of Lands and Timber, and Export Duty of Lumber. For the purpose of extinguishing the debt, I propose to set apart annually a sum equal to two per cent. upon the whole amount of the expenditure, to be provided either by a permanent tax upon all Imposts, or in any other way deemed necessary to secure the same, and to pay the annual interest out of the Ordinary Revenues of the Province. Without entering too minutely into that question, I observe that the necessary laws and other financial arrangements to secure the certain periodical payment of the interest, and the final extinguishment of the debt, shall be complete and satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. We desire to raise money on moderate terms to construct our public works; we know our ability to pay, and will adopt any measure necessary to make the liability perfect, believing the more we increase the security the greater confidence will be inspired in our credit and our punctuality.

Our Revenue for the last twenty years has gradually and materially increased. The operation of the Treaty of Washington, of 1854, with the fact that a large portion of the dutiable articles consumed in 1855 were imported in 1854, will cause the Revenue of 1855 to fall considerably short of 1854, though I was informed before I left home that the receipts will amount to the estimate of the Secretary when the tariff was prepared, and produce £150,000 currency per annum. This will be sufficient to pay the interest on the sum I propose to raise for the Railroads, and give annually the usual amount for education and roads, pay the civil list, and provide for all the miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Government. The first operation of the Treaty of 1854 is to diminish Revenue, but the benefits of that Treaty to the Province are in my opinion incalculable; it must exercise a most beneficial influence upon the commerce of the country and ultimately increase the Revenue. The future alone can reveal the vast social, political, and commercial advantages to New Brunswick, which a compact opening up to the enterprise of her people the trade of the great Republic lying on her border, thirty millions of new customers for her productions, and a more unrestricted trade with the new States and nations which the western world is continually creating, and which has made the system of Railroads now proposed a necessity.

In addition to the provisions for the interest from the Ordinary Revenue, I propose, by a separate permanent enactment, to raise a sum equal to two per cent. on the gross loan for the sinking fund, by an Impost upon all Imports into the Province not exempt by Treaty. The imports for four years ending on the 31st of December 1854, amounted to £5,875,682 currency, being a shade less than one and a half millions annually. The exports amounted to £3,745,065, being an average of £936,261 per annum, during which time 288,000 tons of ships were built, which, with their freights, will greatly exceed the deficiency in exports.

If New Brunswick should maintain only the past ratio of improvement, it is evident that her resources and revenue are abundant to provide for the annual interest and final liquidation of the debt required for her public works. I believe that the work will not only be reproductive, but their construction will afford new facilities for trade and new sources for enterprise; and the expenditure of the capital required will infuse new life into the country, largely increase the population by emigration, and lead to a vast increase in imports, exports, and revenue. The experience of all other countries proves the soundness of these views. We are of opinion that the sum of £50,000 will be sufficient for the first year's operations, and £200,000 annually in future, unless the effect of the expenditure will so increase the facilities that a greater amount may be laid out economically. This is a problem time alone can solve, and we are determined not to peril our credit, or subject ourselves to loss, by a desire to effect too much in a short time, but gradually to acquire knowledge by experience.

I propose to make Saint John the ocean terminus of a system of Railway which will finally girdle the

the Province. The City of Saint John now contains from 35 to 40,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of a vast and increasing trade—possessed of a fine harbour fit for vessels of the largest class, and open at all seasons of the year. Its merchants are distinguished for their public spirit and enterprise. It carries on an extensive trade in lumber, fish and ships, and has much valuable Foreign commerce. On the 31st December 1854, there were 581 vessels belonging to that Port, amounting to 118,851 tons. It is now universally admitted that some of the finest vessels in the world have been built there. It is destined to become one of the largest cities on the Atlantic side of America.

I propose the first expenditure shall be made in the construction of a line eastward to Shediac and northwesterly to Fredericton. The Eastern section will develop the local traffic of the rich agricultural district through which it passes, and connect the whole north of the Province and Prince Edward Island with the harbour of Saint John. It is believed that the valuable fisheries of the north will be prosecuted with vigour when the road is completed, and that by this channel the great cities of the United States will be supplied with fish. Until the line is extended to the more northern ports, the communication can be carried on by steamers.

The road to Fredericton connects the Seat of Government with Saint John, and passes through a rich farming country rapidly settling, and abounds with water power for the establishment of manufactures. It is favourably situate for travel, and traffic in lumber, agricultural, and other productions.

The two sections running north and west are very favourable to develop local traffic: 130 out of 170 miles they comprise, will form a part of the European and North American Railway, connecting Halifax with the United States; 150 of the 170 miles, will form part of the line from Halifax to Quebec by the valley of the Saint John. To complete the line from Saint John northwesterly to the boundary of Canada, south to Maine, east to Nova Scotia, and north to the Restigouche, would require an expenditure of about three millions.

I believe I can make arrangements with private capitalists to advance the money required for the construction of these works on the credit of the Province at six per cent. If I could induce Her Majesty's Government to guarantee the loan, I believe I could raise the necessary amount at or under four per cent. interest, the two per cent. thus saved would be sufficient for the sinking fund, and in a limited time actually pay the debt. I sated to you that I only required the Government to assist us with credit in the commencement of the undertaking, that we might begin operations on favourable terms, and therefore only asked a guarantee for a million or million and a half. This would give us credit and a position in the money market which would enable us with confidence to negotiate future loans on our unaided credit.

I propose so to legislate that the aid of the Imperial Government should be a simple endorsation of our Bonds, without the possibility of ever being called upon to pay a fraction. Our present debt is £75,000 for Debentures issued for Railroads, and about £60,000 due to the Savings Bank; the latter has been created to assist in securing the savings of the poor. The first amount being for money expended on account of the proposed works I would retire for Bonds issued under the loan I wish to effect, and so have one debt. About 15 years ago a similar guarantee was made to Canada, and the Imperial Government have never been in any way troubled with it. Canada was enabled thereby to commence her public works upon favourable terms, and by this means acquired a character that has enabled her Government to raise any amount of money since upon her own credit. The consequence has been that her increase in population, in wealth, in trade, and every commercial, moral and political quality that indicate the rapid growth of a people fast maturing into a Nation, has been unexampled.

The resources of New Brunswick in proportion to its area, are equal to Canada, we only require means to develop them, and with like facilities promise ourselves an equally prosperous career.

I crave your consideration of these hurried statements, which contain some of the reasons for requesting the guarantee of Her Majesty's Government for a portion of the money required to construct our public works. I feel that I cannot do justice to myself nor to the magnitude of this subject in the very short time I have had to make this communication, as I am compelled to leave England so soon, in order to be present at the opening of the Legislature early in February. I consider it nevertheless to be my bounden duty to submit the question to you, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, believing that the more it is discussed and considered, the stronger our case will appear.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

6. *Copy of Mr. Merivale's Reply to Communication to Mr. Labouchere.*

Downing Street, 18th January, 1856.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge your letter of the 11th of this month, placing on record your application originally made at an interview with Mr. Labouchere upon the subject of a Loan to be raised for the purpose of constructing Railways in New Brunswick, to the extent of one million five hundred thousand pounds.

The only point in this application which, at present at least, appears to require any expression of opinion from him, is the proposal that a guarantee may be given by the Imperial Government in order to facilitate the raising of this money.

As you have expressed a wish for a speedy answer, Mr. Labouchere has lost no time in communicating with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; to whom it peculiarly belongs to consider whether an application of this nature could be properly submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Government.

I am to inform you that in the present instance they feel themselves compelled to decline applying to Parliament for such a guarantee; and I am to state to you generally the reasons on which they arrive at this conclusion.

They are happy to believe that the picture which your letter gives of the present resources of New Brunswick, and of the very great development of which those resources are susceptible, is in no degree exaggerated. They receive with great satisfaction the assurance from yourself, representing as you do on this subject the opinion of the community, that the recent Treaty with the United States is likely to prove a powerful stimulus to that development; and they fully recognize the truth of your observation, that for her present prosperity and future prospects, New Brunswick is indebted to the peaceful energies of her own inhabitants; that she has neither depended on the Mother Country for the assistance of Imperial expenditure in ordinary times, nor received her pecuniary assistance in emergencies.

But the question before Her Majesty's Government must necessarily be decided on different grounds. Mr. Labouchere cannot assume the proposition which, as the Representative of the Province, you so strongly urge, that such a guarantee involves no risk. It may be that the circumstances you mention render that risk improbable, but it exists nevertheless. The difference between the rate of interest obtainable with the guarantee and without it, proves the opinion of the money market on that point, and the possessors of capital are fully competent to judge of their own real interests. Any Government which undertakes to give a guarantee of this description, is bound to do so with a full consciousness that it may be called on to redeem that guarantee; nor would the Representatives of the people in the Parliament of this Country be induced, in the interests of their constituents, to look on the transaction in any other light.

It is for these reasons that Her Majesty's Government have felt compelled rigidly to adhere to the rule of declining to give guarantees of this description when sought by Colonial Governments for purposes of internal improvement.

Mr. Labouchere has now before him applications of the same kind from communities with similar claims to those of New Brunswick, although by no means greater, to the amount of many millions, to which a similar answer has been or will be necessarily given. The circumstances of the present time, and the heavy pecuniary exigencies which foreign hostilities impose on this community, need scarcely be adverted to, as rendering more cogent the duty on Her Majesty's Government, of not departing from the rule thus laid down.

That Imperial guarantees for Loans have been afforded to some Colonies, in times when Imperial funds were more available for such purposes than is now the case, is true; but this has been done in the hope of relieving those Colonies in seasons of political or financial distress, reasons which happily have no existence in the case of New Brunswick.

I am to repeat the expression of Mr. Labouchere's regret, that the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the purpose for which you have undertaken your present mission to England, is not of a character more satisfactory to yourself; but he hopes that both you and the community of New Brunswick will recognize the force of the reasons which have dictated it, and the sincerity of his own wish that it could have been different.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

HERMAN MERIVALE.

7. *Copy of Reply to Communication from Mr. Merivale.**Adelphi, Liverpool, 18th January, 1856.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Merivale's Letter in reply to my application for a guarantee of a Loan for Railroads in New Brunswick.

From the terms of that letter, I am not without a hope that when the War terminates, if not before, I can so present the question as to induce Her Majesty's Government to grant the aid I sought for on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

To the Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, copies of Papers relating to the European and North American Railway.

J. H. T. M S.

[*Vide Appendix No. 1.*]

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Kerr, with a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, with a Bill to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill for the incorporation of certain Congregational Churches in this Province:
and

A Bill to incorporate the President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College, in the City of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bills, and that they be read a second time presently.

The said Bills were severally read a second time.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the said Bills be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From M. O'Brien, for remuneration for placing Buoys in Musquash Harbour :
 From John Hooper, for amendment of Act to open Canterbury Street, Saint John :
 From Walker Tisdale and others, for aid to a Road :
 Presentment of Grand Jury of King's County, on removal of Shire Town :
 From Henry P. Sturdee, for return Duty :
 From Henry Boyer Smith and others, against any Act to authorize sale of Water Lots: and
 From Thomas Ruddock and others, for Act to authorize Statute Labour to be laid out on Sheffield Street, Portland.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from John T. Williston and others, against an Act to enable Rate-payers to pay Parish Officers.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 13th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
 Mr. Hatch,
 Mr. Minchin,
 Mr. Hill,
 Mr. Davidson,
 Mr. Wark,
 Mr. Ryan,
 Mr. Gordon,
 Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
 Mr. Kinneear,
 Mr. Hazen,
 Mr. Harrison,
 Mr. Odell,
 Mr. Steeves,
 Mr. Hamilton,
 Mr. Todd,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to repeal the Export Duty on Hacmatac Knees.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the said Bill do pass, the Committee divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon.

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company," and have prepared an amendment to the same, which they recommend to the adoption of the House. They have also had under consideration "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company,'" and "A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery," and recommend the said Bills to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 12, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole presently, to take the said Bills, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A in Section 1, add the following words:—"for the purpose of manufacturing alum, chloride of lime, acids, and other chemical products."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the draining of German Town Lake in the County of Albert.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 14th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,*

Mr.

*Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to repeal the Export Duty on Hacmatac Knees :

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery :

A Bill to authorize the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert :
and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company.”

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A in Section 6, insert the following words:—“a British subject and am.”

At B in Section 44, Regulation 37, expunge the remainder of the Regulation.

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were severally agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time tomorrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have had under consideration “A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick

Brunswick Oil Works Company," and recommend the said Bill to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 14, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill and the Report of the Select Committee thereon into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from the Sheriff of Kent, for remuneration of expenses incurred by his taking a Prisoner to Saint John from Kent under Habeas Corpus.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Kinnear, Davidson, and Ryan, have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 15th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows :—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Year 1855.

15th March, 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

[*Vide Appendix No. 2.*]

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the fourteenth day of March instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Steadman, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert D. M'Arthur and others, for Act to incorporate Victoria College.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 17th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College, in the City of Saint John;" also, "A Bill for the incorporation of certain Congregational Churches in this Province;" and recommend the said Bills to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 17, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Naughton, with a Bill relating to the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gloucester; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Steadman, with a Bill to continue the Act incorporating the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Isaac A. Dodge and others, for Act of Incorporation for Hammond River Boom Company :

From Thomas Robson, for aid to put up a self-regulating Fog Bell : and

From same, for adoption of his invention of a Fog Bell.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from John Anderson, J. P. and others, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 18th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,

Mr. Hatch,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Odell,

Mr. Steeves,

Mr. Botsford,

Mr. Minchin,

Mr. Harrison,

Mr. Wark,

Mr. Hamilton,

Mr.

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,

Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill relating to the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gloucester: and

A Bill to continue the Act incorporating the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College, in the City of Saint John, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company," and have prepared an amendment to the same, which they recommend to the adoption of the House. They have also had under consideration "A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Saint John Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia," which they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 18, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from the Municipality of York, for control of the Market of the City of Fredericton.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 19th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College, in the City of Saint John, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A in Section 6, insert the words “except sawed lumber.”

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Gas Light Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

The Honorable Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Regist Teriault, J. P., and others, for repeal of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 20th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish : and

A Bill relating to the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Saturday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to continue the Act incorporating the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

The

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Hill,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Seely.

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton,'" and have prepared an amendment to the same, which they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 20, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Saturday next to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill to incorporate the Middle Bridge Company at Saint Stephen ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gillmor, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of Saint Andrews: and
A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

The

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time on Saturday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Ryan, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the fifteenth day of March instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Sutton, with a Bill to amend Chapter 1, of Title I, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of the Province into Counties and Parishes;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Saturday next.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Earls, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of Saint Andrews :

A Bill to amend Chapter 1, Title I, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of the Province into Counties and Parishes : " and

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Saturday next to take the two first entered Bills severally into consideration.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the last entered Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of Resolutions of Appropriation respectively dated the fourteenth and fifteenth days of March instant, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 24th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province: and

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 1, Title I, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of the Province into Counties and Parishes."

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A in the Preamble, expunge the remainder and insert the following words:—
"it is deemed advisable to alter the division line between the Parishes of Northesk and Nelson, in the County of Northumberland."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of Saint Andrews.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company," and recommend the same to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 24, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ASSETS.				
Cash in Treasury Office,	- - - - -	£51	5	1
Copper Coin in Treasury,	- - - - -	2,085	0	0
Cash with Baring Brothers and Company,	- - - - -	71	6	11
Cash in Deputy Treasurers' hands,	- - - - -	7,620	14	4
				£9,828 6 4
Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds,	- - - - -	£12,000	0	0
Interest due thereon,	- - - - -	1,338	0	0
Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Stock,	- - - - -	38,400	0	0
E. & N. A. Railway Stock,	- - - - -	27,600	0	0
Mortgage on E. & N. A. Railway,	- - - - -	24,240	0	0
Interest due thereon,	- - - - -	1,556	5	7
				105,134 5 7
In Receiver General's hands—				
Casual Revenue, Balance,	- - - - -	£1,603	19	7
Surplus Civil List,	- - - - -	8,323	12	6
Fishery Fund,	- - - - -	405	13	7
Canadian Disputed Territory Fund,	- - - - -	1,978	11	4
				12,311 17 0
Trustees of Surplus Civil List Fund,	- - - - -	£14,000	0	0
Interest due thereon,	- - - - -	720	0	0
				14,720 0 0
Instalments due and falling due on Crown Lands,	- - - - -	-	-	-
Bonds in hands of Crown Officers,	- - - - -	-	-	-
Estate of late Tyng Peters' Bond,	- - - - -	-	-	-
Cunard and Wolhaupter's Bond,	- - - - -	-	-	-
Bridge Company's Bond	- - - - -	-	-	-
Balance at debit of the Province,	- - - - -	-	-	-
				27,000 0 0
				1,594 0 2
				100 0 0
				1,000 0 0
				6,000 0 0
				68,402 5 0
				£246,090 14 1

S. L. TILLEY, *Prov. Sec'y.*

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the following Documents:—

1. A Statement of the Estimated Expenditure of New Brunswick for the Year 1856.
 2. Abstract of the Revenue of the Province of New Brunswick from the 1st December 1854, to the 31st October 1855.
- J. H. T. M. S.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Sums provided for by Law.

Civil List,	- - - - -	£14,500	0	0
Clerk of the Pleas,	- - - - -	250	0	0
Judge Parker,	- - - - -	800	0	0
Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits,	- - - - -	250	0	0
Interest on Debt,	- - - - -	6,190	0	0
Education,	- - - - -	19,600	0	0
				£41,590 0 0
				<i>Carried forward,</i>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£41,590	0	0
Andrew Barberie,	- - - - -	100	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary,	- - - - -	300	0	0
Salary to Provincial Treasurer,	- - - - -	500	0	0
Pension to Old Soldiers,	- - - - -	420	0	0
Agricultural Societies,	- - - - -	2,800	0	0
Post Office Department,	- - - - -	4,500	0	0
Expenses of Legislature,	- - - - -	9,000	0	0
Jurors' Fees,	- - - - -	1,200	0	0
Board of Health,	- - - - -	1,000	0	0
Fishery Wardens,	- - - - -	150	0	0
Fishery Societies,	- - - - -	200	0	0
Expenses of Board of Works,	- - - - -	1,100	0	0
			£62,860	0 0

Sums to be appropriated by the Legislature.

Education,	- - - - -	£3,000	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary, (maintenance)	- - - - -	1,500	0	0
Collection & Protection of Revenue, and Controller's Department,	- - - - -	6,500	0	0
Printing, &c.	- - - - -	2,000	0	0
Great Roads and Bridges per Chief Commissioner's Estimate,	- - - - -	16,730	0	0
Bridges under Contract,	- - - - -	8,000	0	0
Internal Navigation,	- - - - -	2,250	0	0
Public Buildings,	- - - - -	750	0	0
Lunatic Asylum,	- - - - -	4,000	0	0
Indians,	- - - - -	250	0	0
Gratuities, Return Duties, Miscellaneous,	- - - - -	6,000	0	0
			50,980	0 0
			£113,840	0 0
Balance towards Bye Roads.	- - - - -		4,554	0 0
			£118,394	0 0

Estimated Revenue under existing Law.

Ad-valorem,	- - - - -	£64,225	0	0
Specific—including Liquors imported in November and December,	- - - - -	27,669	0	0
Export,	- - - - -	16,000	0	0
Casual and Territorial,	- - - - -	10,000	0	0
Supreme Court Fees,	- - - - -	400	0	0
Auctioneers' Duties, and Pedlars' Licences,	- - - - -	100	0	0
			£118,394	0 0

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1854,
TO 31ST OCTOBER 1855.

	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Casual Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.	Auction Duty.	Emigrant Duty.	Light House Duties.	S. & D. Seamen's Duty.	Beacons.	Total.
Saint John,	£68,852 13 10	10,389 12 11	6,000 0 0	424 2 2	..	208 7 6	3,078 7 0	953 11 2	..	£89,906 14 7
Dalhousie,	2,006 14 0	511 14 5	..	..	..	..	49 14 5	46 19 3	..	2,615 2 1
Bathurst,	1,433 6 6	285 9 9	..	..	..	..	36 10 9	71 2 8	..	1,826 9 8
Caraquet,	289 4 7	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	7 15 0	1 11 6	..	276 11 1
Shipigan,	178 14 2	3 11 1	..	..	..	..	7 7 6	2 5 11	..	191 18 8
Chatham,	3,008 13 6	416 15 0	..	..	3 18 0	..	82 2 3	67 6 5	62 2 3	3,640 18 5
Newcastle,	1,295 0 7	876 12 0	..	..	..	1 7 6	148 11 6	141 1 6	87 16 8	2,550 9 9
Richibucto,	2,258 17 8	362 4 9	..	..	..	1 7 6	64 0 8	54 4 4	22 3 7	2,762 18 6
Buctouche,	175 8 8	137 17 1	..	..	..	..	31 2 6	28 13 0	14 9 6	387 10 9
Shediac,	134 18 11	358 13 3	..	..	..	2 11 3	43 17 1	40 18 8	..	580 19 2
Bay Verte,	233 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233 15 7
Sackville,	304 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	9 13 0	0 19 6	..	315 0 10
North Joggins,	11 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	11 5 6	2 11 8	..	24 17 11
Dorchester,	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	12 19 0	2 15 2	..	62 14 2
Moncton,	722 19 1	237 15 3	..	..	..	..	6 19 6	1 1 6	..	968 8 4
Hillsborough,	42 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	97 6 6	29 19 10	..	169 9 1
Harvey,	74 15 10	..	..	..	..	..	21 11 6	3 8 10	..	99 16 2
Fredrickton,	4,280 19 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,280 19 10
Woodstock,	680 1 0	..	..	..	0 16 3	..	..	..	..	680 17 3
Grand Falls,	110 16 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 16 1
St. Andrews,	1,868 8 5	63 9 6	..	..	..	..	61 16 0	37 12 0	9 4 6	2,041 16 0
St. Stephen,	1,517 18 5	1,088 13 4	..	..	1 5 7	..	325 4 3	216 1 6	..	3,148 4 2
St. George,	403 8 0	421 6 0	..	..	0 6 8	..	153 18 6	98 14 6	..	1,077 7 0
Campo Bello,	70 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	56 17 0	12 18 10	..	140 7 6
Total Oct. 31,	£89,971 11 2	15,161 15 4	6,000 0 0	424 2 2	6 6 6	213 13 9	4,306 19 5	1,813 17 9	195 16 6	118,094 2 7

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 25th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of Saint Andrews, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the House be called over on Wednesday the second April next, and that the absent Members be notified by the Clerk.

Several Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor were delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and they were again read by the Clerk, as follows :—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of the Agreement between the European and North American Railway Company and their Contractors, for the conditional surrender of the Contract and transfer of materials, &c.

25th March 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

THIS INDENTURE made the eighteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, between the European and North American Railway Company, (hereinafter called the Company,) of the one part, and William Jackson, Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Thomas Brassey, and Edward Ladd Betts, all of London, Railway Contractors, (and hereinafter called the Contractors,) of the other part: WHEREAS by Articles of Agreement dated the twenty ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and made between the said Company of the first part, and the said Contractors of the second part, (the said Sir Samuel Morton Peto being therein described as Samuel Morton Peto, Esquire,) after reciting among other things that the said Company had been incorporated for the purpose of making a Railway from the eastern boundary of the Province of New Brunswick, in the County of Westmorland, so as best to connect with a Railway to be constructed from the City of Bangor, in the United States of America, to the eastern part of the State of Maine, with such Branch Railways as the Company might deem expedient, and that it had been determined immediately to commence and

and construct that portion of the said road extending from the River Saint John at the Falls, (not including the Bridge over the same,) to Shediac, and from some place at or near the Petitcodiac, to the Nova Scotia boundary, completing in the first place the line between Shediac and the Bend of the Petitcodiac; and that the said parties thereto had agreed to construct the same at the rate of six thousand five hundred pounds sterling per mile, a portion thereof being payable in Provincial Debentures to be issued by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, and the residue in Stock and Bonds of the said Railway Company, upon the terms therein after set forth; and that the said parties thereto of the second part had agreed to take Stock in the said Company to the extent of seven hundred pounds sterling per mile: It is by the now reciting Articles of Agreement witnessed, that the said parties thereto of the second part did thereby undertake to construct and equip a first class single track Railway of five feet six inches gauge along that portion of the line of the said European and North American Railway lying between the River Saint John at the Falls, and Shediac on the Gulph Shore, and at or near the Bend of the Petitcodiac and the boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, completing the road between Shediac and the Bend of the Petitcodiac in the first place, the whole line to be constructed and equipped by the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, in such manner as therein or in the specification thereto annexed set forth; and the said parties thereto of the first part did thereby undertake, with the parties thereto of the second part, to pay for the same at the rate and in the manner therein mentioned; And it was thereby among other things further agreed, that that portion of the European and North American Railway line to the westward of Saint John, between the City of Saint John and the frontier of the State of Maine, (but not including the Bridge at Saint John) should be surveyed, and that on the route being decided upon, subject to such consent as therein mentioned, the parties thereto agreed for the construction of the line to the eastern boundary of the State of Maine, and for the construction of an extension of the trunk line to Miramichi, in like manner as theretofore specified: And whereas by an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature, intituled "An Act to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway," power was given to the Provincial Government to issue Debentures to the Company on such terms as therein mentioned, and Debentures have from time to time been issued by them to the said Company, and have been delivered by them to the said Contractors in part payment of the sums due under the said Contract: And whereas the said Contractors have caused surveys to be made of certain portions of the undertaking, and have commenced the construction of the said portion of Railway between Shediac and the City of Saint John, and are progressing with the same, and have also received from the said Company on account of such works, various payments either in Provincial Bonds as aforesaid, or in Stock and Bonds of the said Company, but not otherwise: And whereas it has been agreed between the said Company and the Contractors to suspend the further prosecution of the undertaking upon the said Government assuming the same. (and for which purpose a Bill is intended to be presented to the Legislature of the said Province in the next Session of Parliament) and it has also been agreed to cancel the said Contract Deed of the twenty ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, in the event of the said Bill being passed into a law, or in the event of the Government assuming the same undertaking, which they have consented to do upon the terms hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of the premises, that they the said parties hereto do and each and every of them doth hereby mutually covenant, promise and agree, the one with the other of them, the said Company covenanting for themselves, their successors and assigns, and the said Contractors covenanting for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in manner following, videlicet:—And first the said parties hereto do and each and every of them doth (subject nevertheless to the observance of the covenants, provisions and agreements hereinafter contained, and on their respective parts to be respectively observed and performed) hereby mutually remise, release, and for ever quit claim, the one to the other of them, and to their and each of their successors, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively, the hereinbefore in part recited Deed of Contract of the twenty ninth day of
September

September one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and do hereby mutually acquit and discharge the one the other of them (subject as aforesaid) from any further performance or execution of the covenants, agreements, or obligations in the said Contract contained, it being the intention of the said parties hereto, that subject as aforesaid, the said Contract Deed shall be considered as cancelled and of none effect; provided however, and it is hereby expressly agreed, that the said release and provision last hereinbefore contained, is conditional only upon the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, being authorized by an Act of the Legislature to carry into effect so much of the arrangement and terms contained in these presents as is or are hereby contemplated or intended to be performed and carried out by the said Government; but in case the Legislature of the said Province shall refuse their assent to the said Bill, and the said Government shall thereby be unable to carry out such contemplated arrangement, then the said release and other the provision hereinbefore contained, and also such of the covenants and agreements hereinbefore contained as are mentioned to be conditional only, shall be taken and treated as void and of none effect; and the said hereinbefore in part recited Deed of Contract shall continue and be of full force and virtue except as hereinafter mentioned: And it is hereby further agreed between the said parties hereto (conditionally nevertheless upon the Government being authorized as aforesaid) that on payment of the sums hereinafter mentioned, the said Contractors shall grant, assign and hand over to such person or persons as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government of the said Province for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall appoint to receive the same, such person or persons being hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of the same on or before the first day of June next, all and singular the works, buildings, constructions, erections, excavations, works of art, iron, plant, rolling stock, stores, timber, sleepers, harness, wagons, and all other machinery, working tools or implements of any description, made, done, executed, performed, and being in or upon any portion of the said line of Railroad between Shediac and the City of Saint John inclusive, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, in such order, state and condition as the same may be on the first day of May next ensuing, together also with all other matters and things whatsoever used or provided by the said Contractors for the construction of the said portion of Railway, or for any other of the purposes of the said recited Contract, whether the same be upon the line of Railway or elsewhere in New Brunswick aforesaid; the said Contractors preventing all waste while in their custody or under their control, and delivering the same in the condition in which they now are; together also with all plans, working plans, drawings, sections, and the benefit of any surveys made by the said Contractors, of all or any portion of the line of road or undertaking of the said Company, the said Government paying to the said Contractors therefor such sum of money as shall be settled by arbitration in manner hereinafter mentioned; And it is hereby conditionally agreed, that the amount so to be paid to the said Contractors in respect of the premises, shall be fixed and ascertained by Albin C. Morton, Esquire, Railway Engineer, or in the event of his death, or failing or refusing to act, then by an Engineer to be mutually agreed upon between His Excellency the Governor or other Administrator of the Government as aforesaid for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, as aforesaid, and the said Contractors, who shall value all and singular the works, materials, surveys, things, and other the premises which, or the benefit whereof have hereinbefore been agreed to be granted to the said Company as aforesaid, it being hereby expressly agreed, that such valuation which shall be made on or before the first day of June next, shall be binding upon all parties: Provided however, that in making such valuation as aforesaid, the said Albin C. Morton, or other such Engineer as aforesaid, shall estimate the value of all the works, things, and premises to be included in such valuation, upon the basis and understanding that the same are to be considered part of and for the use of a current contract, and are to be taken and estimated at their fair working value as of the first day of May next, to a willing Contractor entering upon and desiring to carry on and complete the works of the said undertaking, as distinguished from their value to sell: Provided however, and it is hereby agreed conditionally

as aforesaid, that the amount of such valuation shall not in any event be less than eighty thousand pounds sterling, or exceed one hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling: Provided also, and it is hereby further conditionally agreed, that it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Government for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, or for the Attorney General for the said Province, or the Provincial Secretary of the said Province, or any other person to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on behalf of the said Government, at any time on or before the first day of March next, to elect to take and consider the value of the works and premises so to be granted and transferred as aforesaid, at ninety thousand pounds sterling, and on his giving notice in writing on or before the said first day of March to the said Contractors, (either personally or by leaving the same at their head office in England,) of the intention of the said Government to exercise such option, then the value of all the said works and premises so to be granted and transferred as aforesaid, shall be assumed at ninety thousand pounds sterling, which amount shall be paid to the said Contractors in manner and at the time hereinafter mentioned, and it shall not in that event be necessary or requisite for the said Albin C. Morton, or such other Engineer as aforesaid, to make any such valuation as aforesaid; And it is further conditionally agreed, that the said Contractors shall be paid such sum as shall be fixed and found due as the amount of such valuation as aforesaid, (or in case of the said Government having exercised the option hereinbefore given, then the sum of ninety thousand pounds sterling) in Bonds of the said Provincial Government of New Brunswick, issued under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited or any future Act of the said Provincial Legislature, having not less than twenty nor more than thirty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, such interest to be payable in London, and to run from the first day of June next, and such payment to be made within one week of the making or publishing of the award or valuation so to be made as aforesaid, in case of such valuation being made, or in case of the Government having exercised such option as aforesaid, then such payment to be made immediately after taking possession of the said works and premises, such possession being taken not later than the first day of June next: Provided however, that before making such payment, the said Contractors shall be charged with the nominal amount of all such Provincial Bonds taken at par sterling as they may have previously received from or on account of the said Company, and the balance only shall be paid to the said Contractors: And it is further conditionally agreed, that on such payment as aforesaid being made to the said Contractors, they shall assign or transfer to such person or persons as the said Lieutenant Governor or Administrator for the time being as aforesaid may appoint, all Shares and Bonds of the said Company which may have been granted or handed to them for or on account of the said Company, or which they may have purchased; and on the said Contractors making or intimating their readiness to make such assignment or transfer, all their liabilities as shareholders in the said Company shall cease and determine; And it is hereby further agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that in case the Legislature of the said Province shall refuse to pass the said Bill into a Law, or shall refuse to assent to or to empower the said Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator for the time being as aforesaid, acting in Council, or other the Government of the said Province, to carry out the terms and arrangements hereby intended or contemplated to be carried out by the Government, whereby the foregoing arrangements, conditions, provisions, and agreements, (which are conditional upon such Bill being passed, or such assent or power given as aforesaid,) shall become of no effect, and the said Contract Deed shall continue in force, then and in such case the time allowed by the said recited Deed of Contract for the completion of the portion of road between Shediac and Saint John shall be extended from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven therein named to the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven; And it is hereby lastly agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that in case any doubt, dispute, or controversy shall arise between the parties hereto in relation to these presents, or to their objects, or to the true meaning and intent, or the mode of carrying the same into effect, then and in every

every such case such doubt, dispute, or controversy, shall be settled by arbitration in manner expressed by the hereinbefore in part recited Deed of Contract with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and all and singular the provisions of that Deed with respect thereto, are hereby adopted and agreed to so far as the same are applicable, in the same manner as if they had been in express terms (*mutatis mutandis*) inserted in and formed part of these presents: In witness whereof, the said European and North American Railway Company have hereunto testified their assent by causing the same to be signed and sealed by the Honorable John Robertson, their Delegate, duly appointed; and the said William Jackson, Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Thomas Brassey, and Edward Ladd Betts, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

W. JACKSON, (L.S.)

S. MORTON PETO, (L.S.)

THOMAS BRASSEY, (L.S.)

EDWARD L. BETTS. (L.S.)

JOHN ROBERTSON, (L.S.) the Delegate
of the said European and North American Railway Company, appointed by a Resolution of which the following is a copy:—

“European and North American Railway Company, Saint John New Brunswick, twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

“At a special meeting of Directors held this day, the following Resolution was unanimously passed—

“Resolved, That a Delegate be appointed by this Company to proceed to England, to urge upon the Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Company, the necessity of the prosecution of the work agreeably with the terms of their Contract, or to make such other arrangements with them as may be deemed expedient; and that the Hon. John Robertson be such Delegate.”

On behalf of the Government of New Brunswick, I assent to the above Contract, subject to the assent of the Legislature.

CHARLES FISHER.

Witness to the signature of Charles Fisher—WM. WAGSTAFF.

Sealed, signed and delivered by the said Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Thomas Brassey, and Edward Ladd Betts, and John Robertson, (the said John Robertson impressing his seal and delivering the Deed not only as his Seal and Deed as such Delegate as aforesaid, but as the Seal *pro hac vice* and Deed of the said Company,) in the presence of

WM. WAGSTAFF, *Attorney, Westminster.*

Signed, sealed and delivered by the within named William Jackson, in the presence of
BATTON, *Solicitor, Westminster.*

I have examined this copy of the conditional release, and certify that it is a true copy of the one received by me from the Contractors.

(Signed)

FRANK GILES, *Civil Engineer.*

R. Jardine, Witness to Signature.

St. John, March 21st, 1856.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 25th July 1855, No. 2, respecting the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the 1st May 1854, to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of the Province.

25th March 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

REVISED STATUTES.

(Copy)—No. 2.

Downing Street, 25th July 1855.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the 1st May 1854, to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of that Province.

I have to observe, that the provisions of the 106th Chapter of that Code, "respecting Marriages," appears likely to cause some practical inconvenience, unless amended in the following respect:—

In the first of these Chapters there is a new provision under which a Christian Minister in charge of any Congregation may solemnize Marriage after publication of banns; but as neither the Minister nor the place of publication are to be licenced, and no sufficient definition is given of a Christian Minister or Congregation, the security is very insufficient against the solemnization of clandestine and improper Marriages; nor is it sufficiently clear in what cases the omission of the prescribed Ceremonies would invalidate a Marriage, and in what cases it would merely be a punishable offence.

With regard to the 14th, the 40th, and the 120th Chapters of the Revised Code, I transmit for your information and guidance, copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Trade by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

You will bring this Despatch, and its enclosures, under the consideration of the Legislature, with a view to the amendment of the respective Chapters to which I have referred, and in the mean time the Act in its present form will be submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. MOLESWORTH.

Lieut. Governor The Hon H. Manners Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

(Copy)

Treasury Chambers, 8th March 1855.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration the New Brunswick Act, No. 2367, submitted to them by you on the 1st ultimo, and I am requested by their lordships to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter they have received from the Postmaster General on the subject, dated 23rd ultimo, and to desire that you will submit to the Lords of the Committee for Trade the amendments suggested by his lordship in the 40th Chapter of the Act.

Their lordships observe that no provision is made in the 14th Chapter for the exemption from duty of stores and articles imported for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, but as that Chapter expired on the 31st December 1854, it is unnecessary to raise any objection on that ground to the consolidation Act.

They trust that the usual clause will be inserted in the next Bill relating to Customs Duties which may be brought before the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick.

Their Lordships also wish to point out some ambiguity in the Chapter 120, "of Banking."

There is no objection to the probable object of the first clause, but the words "may issue Notes to the amount of 5s., 10s., or 15s.," would mean literally that the total amount of Notes issued shall not exceed those sums.

Moreover the clause does not recognize the issue of Notes of the value of £1 and upwards, and a question might arise whether the issue of such Notes would not subject the Bank to the penalty imposed by the second section.

In the New Brunswick Act, 1 Vic. cap. 18, sec. 2, it is enacted, "that it shall not be lawful for any Bank or Branch Bank now or hereafter to be established in this Province, to make, issue, reissue, or put in circulation, any Bill, Note, Cheque, Draft, or other evidence of debt, of a less account or denomination than one pound, or of any fractional part of a pound, except of the amount or denomination of 5s., 10s., or 15s., respectively," and it was no doubt intended to re-enact this regulation; but these words being omitted, and the penalty imposed by the third section

section of that Act being enacted by the second section of the present Act, an entirely different meaning is conveyed, both as regards the operation of the penal regulation and the power of the Banks to issue Notes.

My Lords have no doubt that the Legislature of New Brunswick will cause the requisite amendment to be made in the Act.

The volume of Acts forwarded with your letter of the 1st ultimo is herewith returned.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES WILSON.

J. Booth, Esquire.

(Copy)

General Post Office, 23rd February 1855.

MY LORDS,—In reply to Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 7th instant, transmitting the accompanying copy of the New Brunswick Act, No. 2367, "An Act to revise the Public Statutes of New Brunswick," with a request that I would inform your lordships whether I see any objection to the Regulations relating to the Post Office contained in the 40th Chapter of the Act, I have the honor to acquaint your lordships that I have caused these Regulations to be examined by the Solicitor of this Department, and that he is of opinion that Sec. 16, which has no reference to Books, &c. sent between the Colony and the United Kingdom, should contain words to that effect; that in Sec. 26, prohibiting the conveyance of letters otherwise than by the Post those letters which are mentioned in the preceding Section, (25), should have been excepted; and that if Section 31, relating to Prosecutions, is not intended to extend to felonies, the words "for penalties," should be inserted after the word "prosecutions," at the commencement of the section.

With the above exceptions there does not appear to be any objection to the wording of the Chapter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CANNING.

The Rt. Honorable the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 23rd May 1855, relating to Colonial enactments rendering it compulsory on the Government to surrender the property of the Crown for Railway purposes.

25th March 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

CROWN PROPERTY FOR RAILWAYS.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 23rd May 1855.

SIR,—As serious mischief may ensue from provisions introduced into some Colonial enactments, rendering it compulsory on the Government to surrender the property of the Crown to Commissioners of Railways for Railway purposes, I have to instruct you on no occasion to assent to any Acts which give power to Railway Commissioners or other authorities to take land appropriated for Naval or Military purposes, without the consent of Her Majesty signified by a Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

Lieut. Governor Honorable J. H. T. Manners Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council copies of two Circular Despatches from the Secretary of State, dated 24th November 1855, and 9th January 1856, respectively, enclosing Orders in Council with respect to the exportation from the United Kingdom of Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, and other Chemical Salts used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores.

25th March 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

Export of Saltpetre, &c. and other Chemical Salts used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 24th November, 1855.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith copy of an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, prohibiting the export of Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, and other chemical salts used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores, from the United Kingdom to all Foreign Countries, and permitting the export of these articles to continue coastwise to any port of the United Kingdom, or to any of Her Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, and Possessions abroad, upon taking from the persons exporting the same, a Bond that the said articles shall be landed for use and consumption within such of Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have to call your especial attention to that part of this Order which affects the trade in these articles to the British Colonies, and recommend to you to use all such powers as are vested in you by law to prevent the Foreign Trade in articles likely to be purchased for the use of the Enemy.

The object of the Bond entered into by persons exporting these articles to places included within the prohibition is, to provide as far as possible against the re-exportation of such articles to Foreign Ports, and it is desirable that the attention of the Officers of Customs in the Colony under your Government should be called to the importance of satisfying themselves that the said articles are *landed and entered for use and consumption* in the Colony. A certificate of the Customs-Officer at the Port of Entry to this effect, is required to obtain the discharge of the Bond entered into in Great Britain.

The effect of the prohibition of the direct trade in these articles from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, and of the restrictions placed on the Trade in other articles of Contraband of War by former Orders of the Lords of the Council, will, probably, be to induce persons interested in carrying on this Trade to endeavour to find an indirect channel for the supply of Military and Naval Stores to Foreign States through the British Colonies, and in order to carry into effect the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject, it is necessary that considerable vigilance should be used by you and the Custom House Officers of New Brunswick to defeat expedients of this nature.

I take this opportunity to transmit to you copies of the two previous Orders of the Lords of the Council dated the 20th September last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieut. Gov. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick

(Copy)

(Copy)

XXIII.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of September 1855.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The Lords of the Council having taken into consideration certain applications for leave to export various articles of which the exportation is prohibited to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk, or in the Mediterranean Sea east of Malta, are pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the prohibition to export such articles to any place east of Malta shall cease, with the exception of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, (Chloride of Potassium), and Arms and Ammunition of every kind, with regard to which the prohibition is to remain in force; and their lordships are hereby pleased to direct that this Order be substituted for their lordships' Order of the 28th August last, which is hereby rescinded.

Whereof the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(Copy)

XXIV.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day September 1855.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The Lords of the Council having taken into consideration the expediency of prohibiting the export of Chlorate of Potass as an article used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores, are pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do prevent the exportation of Chlorate of Potass to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk, or in the Mediterranean Sea east of Malta; and that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do permit the export of the said article to any other Port of the world, upon taking from the persons exporting the same a Bond that it shall be landed and entered for consumption or use at the Port of destination.

Whereof the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(Copy)

XXV.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of November 1855.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The Lords of the Council having taken into consideration the expediency of extending the prohibition to export from the United Kingdom certain articles used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores in pursuance of Her Majesty's Proclamation of the 18th February 1854, are pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do prevent the exportation of Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, (Chloride of Potassium), and Chlorate of Potash, to all foreign Countries; and that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do permit the articles herein mentioned to be carried Coastwise to any Port in the United Kingdom, or to be exported to any of Her Majesty's Colonies, Plantations or Possessions abroad, or to the Territories of the East India Company, upon taking from the persons exporting the same a Bond that the said articles shall be landed and entered for use and consumption within such of Her Majesty's Dominions, or within the Territories of the East India Company.

Whereof

Whereof the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 9th January 1856.

SIR,—I transmit to you enclosed an Order of the Lords of the Council dated the 27th ultimo, which you will perceive prohibits absolutely the exportation of Saltpetre, and other Chemical Salts from this country to the North American and West Indian Colonies.

The effect of this Order is to extend the provisions of that of the 1st November, transmitted in my Circular Despatch of the 24th November last, to the North American and West Indian Colonies, placing them in this respect on the same footing as Foreign Countries. I need not say that Her Majesty's Government are placed under the necessity of taking this course by the exigencies of the War, as it is of the first importance to prevent illicit traffic with the enemy in this article; and as the efforts of the local Governments, with all the good will which they would no doubt exhibit, could not avail to prevent their re-exportation for such illicit use, if importation into the Colonies was absolutely free.

Attempts however might still, it is true, be made to evade this last peremptory prohibition, by conveying the prohibited articles to the West Indian and North American Colonies, either from Foreign Countries or from other Colonies, with a view to the transmission of the articles in question by various channels to the enemy.

How far the Laws of New Brunswick will enable you to prohibit the importation or exportation of Saltpetre and other Chemical Salts in the manner indicated, I am not at present aware; but I cannot doubt that the Legislature of New Brunswick will readily arm you with sufficient powers for effectually checking any improper trade in those Salts.

The subject is of considerable importance, and I have to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this instruction, and favour me with any information or practical suggestions which you may consider calculated to facilitate the attainment of the object which Her Majesty's Government have in view.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, New Brunswick.

XXVI.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of December 1855.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The Lords of the Council having taken into consideration the expediency of extending the prohibition to export from the United Kingdom certain articles used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Proclamation of the 18th February 1854, are pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do prevent the exportation of Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, and Muriate of Potash (Chloride of Potassium,) to Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, including the West Indian Islands, as well as to all Foreign Countries; and that the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs do permit the articles herein mentioned to be carried Coastwise to any Port in the United Kingdom, or to be exported to any other of Her Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Possessions abroad, or to the Territories of the East India Company, upon taking from the persons exporting the same a Bond that the said articles shall be landed and entered for use and consumption within such of Her Majesty's Dominions, or within the Territories of the East India Company.

Whereof

Whereof the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. L. BATHURST.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Gray, with a Bill to amend Chapter 118, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Letters Patent for useful Inventions;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Seely have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend Chapter 118, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Letters Patent for useful Inventions," was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province :

An Act to repeal the Export Duty on Hacmatac Knees ;

An Act to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in this Province :

An Act to enable the Parish of Manners Sutton to elect Councillors :

An Act to alter the Division Line of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County :
 An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to purchase or lease a Lot of Land for the purpose of a Hay Market :

An Act to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish, and invest the proceeds in other Lands :

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company :"

An Act to incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company :

An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Oil Works Company :

An Act to incorporate the President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College in the City of Saint John :

An Act to incorporate the Hammond River Boom Company : and

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

The House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 27th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
 Mr. Chandler,
 Mr. Minchin,
 Mr. Harrison,
 Mr. Odell,
 Mr. Steeves,
 Mr. Hamilton,
 Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
 Mr. Hatch,
 Mr. Hill,
 Mr. Davidson,
 Mr. Wark,
 Mr. Ryan,
 Mr. Todd,*

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Members of the Congregation of Saint Paul's Church, in Portland, for Act of Incorporation.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 23th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph R. Leggett, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented a Petition from the Minister, Members and adherents of Presbyterian Church, Saint Stephen, against any Grant to Schools where the Bible is not read.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Henrietta Vieth, for School allowance :

From Sarah Hicks, with a like prayer : and

From Celestine Herbert, with a similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 29th March, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Todd.*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation respectively dated the fourteenth and fifteenth days of March instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province:

A Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company:

A Bill to levy an Impost for Railway purposes: and

A Bill to provide funds for the construction of Railways.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 31st March, 1856.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province:

A Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company:

A Bill to levy an Impost for Railway purposes: and

A Bill to provide Funds for the construction of Railways.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

The

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A expunge the words "or occupiers."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Gas Light Company," and have prepared an amendment to the said Bill, which they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, March 28, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill and the Report of the Select Committee thereon into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 118, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Letters Patent for useful Inventions."

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Timothy Murphy, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 1st April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to amend Chapter 118, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Letters Patent for useful Inventions:" and

A Bill to amend Chapter 59, Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of prevention of Fires," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the last entered Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly; and that they had agreed to the first entered Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The Bill to amend Chapter 1, Title I, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of the Province into Counties and Parishes," was read a third time.

Then the following further amendment was moved:—

At B in the Title, expunge the remainder of the Title, and insert the words "so far as relates to the division line of the Parishes of Northesk and Nelson."

The question was then put, whether the said Bill and the amendments should pass.

Whereupon it was decided in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Gas Light Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A at the end of Section 3, add as follows :—“ Provided always, that the said Company shall at their own proper costs and charges, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Streets and Highways for the said Parish for the time being, and without unnecessary delay, repair and replace in good condition the said Streets and Highways in every part where the said Company may break up or open the same; and on neglect or refusal so to do, the said Commissioners may cause the same to be repaired, and sue for and recover the expense incurred therein from the said Company in any Court of Record in the Province.”

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time tomorrow.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Papers, viz :—

Fourth Annual Report on Parish Schools.

[*Vide Appendix No. 3.*]

The Auditor General's Report on an application from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway for a further issue of Debentures.

[*Vide Appendix No. 4.*]

Documents relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

[*Vide Appendix No. 5.*]

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Harding, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill to continue an Act to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company :

A Bill relating to the Church of England in this Province :

A Bill to enlarge and extend the powers of the Corporation of the City of Saint John : and

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint David's Church, in the City of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the three first entered Bills be severally read a second time tomorrow.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the last entered Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert, with a Bill relating to the application of Taxes and Statute Labour assessments upon owners of certain Lands lying in the River Saint John in Queen's County.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the thirty first day of March last; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Hannah Griffiths, for Grant to her School: and

From Boyd Travers, M. D., for compensation for services to Orphan Children.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Philip Carey, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

Mr.

Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Gas Light Company, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill relating to the Church of England in this Province :

A Bill to continue an Act to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company :

A Bill to enlarge and extend the powers of the Corporation of the City of Saint John :

A Bill relating to the application of Taxes and Statute Labour assessments upon owners of certain Lands lying in the River Saint John, in Queen's County : and

A Bill relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the incorporation of certain Congregational Churches in this Province, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, Section 3, expunge the Section, and alter the number of the remaining Section.

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill for further facilitating the making of part of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the House was called over.

The Honorable William Black,	Present.
John S. Saunders,	do.
Amos E. Botsford,	do.
Edward B. Chandler,	do.
John Robertson,	Absent, excused.
Harris Hatch,	Present.
William B. Kinnear,	do.
George Minchin,	do.
Thomas H. Peters,	Absent, excused.
Robert L. Hazen,	Present.
George S. Hill,	do.
Charles Harrison,	do.
James Davidson,	do.
William H. Odell,	do.
David Wark,	do.
William H. Steeves,	do.
John H. Ryan,	do.
William Hamilton,	do.
Robert Gordon,	do.
William Todd,	do.
Alexander M'L. Seely,	do.
Francis Rice,	do.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton,” as amended : and

A Bill for the incorporation of certain Congregational Churches in this Province.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the last entered Bill without any amendment ; also, that they had agreed to the first entered Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill for further facilitating the making of part of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the application of Taxes and Statute Labour assessments upon owners of certain Lands lying in the River Saint John, in Queen’s County.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

Pursuant

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to continue an Act to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Gas Light Company.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the thirty first day of March last, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 4th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill for further facilitating the making of part of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad : and

A Bill to continue an Act to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Sutton, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to amend Chapter 1, Title I, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of the Province into Counties and Parishes."

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, by leave, presented a Petition from the European and North American Railway Company, for an Act to authorize them to transfer their property to Her Majesty.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Naughton, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the first and third day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 5th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made further progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 7th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,*

Mr.

Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,

Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made further progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to Lands required for Railway purposes ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, with a Bill relating to Statute Labour ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From James Mulholland, for School allowance : and

From E. Sutton and others, against any further powers to the South Bay Boom Company.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 8th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

Mr. Black, President.

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,

Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kennear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.

PRAYERS.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill relating to Lands required for Railway purposes : and

A Bill relating to Statute Labour.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the said Bill should pass, the Committee divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
 Mr. Saunders,
 Mr. Robertson,
 Mr. Hatch,
 Mr. Kinnear,
 Mr. Hill,
 Mr. Odell,
 Mr. Wark,
 Mr. Steeves,
 Mr. Ryan,
 Mr. Todd,
 Mr. Seely,
 Mr. Rice.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
 Mr. Chandler,
 Mr. Minchin,
 Mr. Hazen,
 Mr. Harrison,
 Mr. Davidson,
 Mr. Hamilton,
 Mr. Gordon.

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Mr. Disbrow, for allowance to African School.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from John Macdugall and others, against Duty on articles used in Shipbuilding.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation, dated respectively the first and third days of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide Funds for the construction of Railways.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to levy an Impost for Railway purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Lands required for Railway purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Church of England in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Thomas Marjoribanks and others, for relief against assessment for opening Canterbury Street : and

From Henry B. Nicholls and others, with a similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 10th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill relating to the European and North American Railway Company :

A Bill to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province :

A Bill to provide Funds for the construction of Railways :

A Bill to levy an Impost for Railway purposes :

A Bill relating to Lands required for Railway purposes : and

A Bill relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill relating to Statute Labour.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint David's Church, in the City of Saint John." There is no Petition from the Trustees proposed to be incorporated, who are now in possession of certain real estate in trust for the said Church; but as a letter from five out of seven of the said Trustees has been addressed to a Member of the Legislature, requesting that the Act may pass, the Committee beg to refer the Bill to the consideration of the whole House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 10, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards this Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Steves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Order that this House should go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock, be rescinded; and further

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong, with a Bill to amend Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Summary Convictions," so far as it may apply to the Parish of Portland; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Watters, with a Bill to explain Chapter 120, of Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Banking;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert W. Crookshank, Esquire, and others, for amendment of Building Act for City of Saint John.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 11th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to amend Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Summary Convictions," so far as it may apply to the Parish of Portland :

A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John : and

A Bill to explain Chapter 120, of Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Banking."

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; and further

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill to enlarge and extend the powers of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council two Circular Despatches from the Secretary of State, dated 1st of September 1855, and 6th September 1855, respectively, relating to Colonial Lights.

Also a Letter, enclosing Returns from the Comptroller of Customs at Saint John to the Provincial Secretary, on the same subject, dated 28th November 1855.

11th April 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

[Vide Appendix No. 6.]

The

The Honorable Mr. Odell, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that "A Bill to incorporate the Town of Woodstock" was, during the present Session, referred to your Committee, reported on by them, and amended in Committee of the whole House, as will appear by reference to the Journal of 14th March last, and subsequently ordered to be communicated to the Assembly. That the Bill now referred to your Committee, intituled "A Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock," appears to be intended, under an amended Title, to carry out the provisions of the Bill heretofore disposed of in Committee of the whole House. Under these circumstances, your Committee beg to refer the Bill to the consideration of the House without any recommendation.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 11, 1856.

E. B. CHANDLER.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill and the Report of the Select Committee thereon into consideration.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 12th April, 1856.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Boisford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to explain Chapter 120, of Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Banking."

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Summary Convictions," so far as it may apply to the Parish of Portland.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Steadman, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton."

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Allen, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison:" and

A Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's, in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Phelim, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the seventh day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

At four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act relating to the European and North American Railway Company :

An Act to authorize the construction of Railways in the Province :

An Act to provide Funds for the construction of Railways :

An Act relating to Lands required for Railway purposes :

An Act to levy an Impost for Railway purposes :

An Act relating to the Savings Banks and other Provincial Liabilities :

An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company :

An Act to amend Chapter 118, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Letters Patent for useful Inventions :"

An Act to amend Chapter one, of Title one, of the Revised Statutes, so far as relates to the division line between the Parishes of Northesk and Nelson :

An Act relating to the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gloucester :

An Act relating to the Fire Department of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte :

An Act to erect the upper part of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish :

An Act to authorize the draining of German Town Lake in the County of Albert :

An Act relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of Saint Andrews :

An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rural Cemetery :

An Act for the incorporation of certain Congregational Churches in this Province :

An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen Gas Light Company :

An Act to continue an Act to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company.

An Act for further facilitating the making of part of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad : (*with a suspending clause.*)

The House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Kerr, with a Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 14th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock :

A Bill to amend Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Summary Convictions," so far as it may apply to the Parish of Portland :

A Bill to explain Chapter 120, of Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Banking:" and

A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company," as engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That the Title be—

An Act to incorporate the British and American Great Railway Land Company.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do carry the said Bill down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed the said Bill, and desire the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville:" and

A Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce."

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that it be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the seventh day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Honorable Mr. Hamilton have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 15th April, 1856.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,*

Mr.

Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.

Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville."

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company;" also "A Bill intituled 'An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce,'" and recommend the said Bills to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 11, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bills, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bills, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce," together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County exemptions from Duties;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Watters, with a Bill to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court to enlarge the Terms of the said Court; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinneear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville:" and

A Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce," as engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That the Title be—

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do carry the said Bill down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed the said Bill, and desire the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County exemptions from Duties :—" and

A Bill to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court further to enlarge the Terms of the said Court.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A at the end of the Bill, add a new Section as follows :—

"Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or in any wise affect, or be construed to take away or in any wise affect the rights of any person or persons other than the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Luke's Church, in the Parish of Portland, and the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Saint Paul, or to give to or vest in the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's, in the Parish of Saint Paul's, any other or better title or estate than was vested in the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Luke's Church, in the Parish of Portland, at the time of the passing of this Act."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. End, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the fifteenth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole, to take the said Resolutions of Appropriation into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Resolutions of Appropriation, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of the Report of the Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John.

15th April 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

[*Vide Appendix No. 7.*]

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Harding, with a Bill relating to the Police of the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 17th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,*

Mr.

*Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Gordon,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the Police of the City of Saint John, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County exemptions from Duties."

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court further to enlarge the Terms of the said Court.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hatheway, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the sixteenth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General,
with

with a Bill relating to Municipalities; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from John Doherty and others, for an Act to authorize the Brewing of Malt Liquors.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Chandler, Hatch, and Gordon, have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 18th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

*Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court further to enlarge the Terms of the said Court : and

A Bill relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to Municipalities, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the sixteenth day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, with the exception of the following Grant:—

“To A. T. Coburn the sum of twenty seven pounds four shillings and six pence, for return duties on goods destroyed by fire in the City of Fredericton in the year 1854;”

Which the Committee recommend should not be concurred in.

The Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House, with the exception above entered.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Harding, with a Bill to revive and continue an Act relating to Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, lays before the House the following Returns:—

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.*State of the Bank of New Brunswick, Monday 7th January 1856, 10 o'clock, A. M.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.			
Capital Stock paid,	-	-	- £100,000 0 0
Bills in circulation,	-	-	- 71,619 2 6
Net Profits on hand,	-	-	- 26,233 14 3
Balance due to other Banks,	-	-	- 4,574 2 10
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,)	-	-	- 45,331 15 3
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	-	-	- 14,868 16 7
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	-	-	- £262,627 11 5

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	-	-	- £23,068 7 1
Real Estate,	-	-	- 5,130 1 7
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	-	-	- 7,574 17 0
Balance due from other Banks,	-	-	- 536 4 9
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	-	-	- 226,318 1 0
Total Resources of the Bank,	-	-	- £262,627 11 5

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared October 2, 1855,)	-	-	- £5,000 0 0
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	-	-	- 21,525 11 2
Doubtful Debts,	-	-	- 0 0 0

I, Richard Whiteside, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WHITESIDE, Cash.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1856, before me,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.*State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at 3 o'clock P.M. on Monday 4th June 1855.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.			
Capital Stock paid in,	-	-	- £35,000 0 0
Bills in circulation,	-	-	- 92,092 10 0
Balance due to other Banks,	-	-	- 0 0 0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	-	- 33,563 15 4
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	-	-	- 1,296 0 0
Profits on hand,	-	-	- 16,221 8 8
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	-	-	- £178,173 14 0

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, -	£8,588	7	8
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, -	469	17	6
Balance due from other Banks, -	20,482	3	5
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, -	147,133	0	0
Real Estate, -	1,500	0	0
	<u>£178,173</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 4th Dec. 1854, four per cent.	£1,400	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	14,127	10	9
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, -	7,000	0	0

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 18th day of December 1855,
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, Charles Macpherson, John S. Saunders, George J. Dibblee, and John Simpson, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return, so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
C. MACPHERSON,
JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
GEO. J. DIBBLEE,
J. SIMPSON.

Sworn before me this 18th day of December 1855,
ASA COY, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at closing on Monday 3rd December 1855.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, -	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, -	78,051	15	0
Balance due to other Banks, -	0	0	0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted, -	25,796	5	8
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest, -	945	8	0
Profits on hand, -	16,738	4	2
	<u>£156,531</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	-	£4,793	16	10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	-	1,075	15	0
Balance due from other Banks,	-	16,493	7	10
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks,	-	132,668	13	2
Real Estate,	-	1,500	0	0
		<u>£156,531</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 4th June 1855, five per cent.	£1,750	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	14,471	8	8
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	7,000	0	0

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 18th day of December 1855,
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, Charles Macpherson, John S. Saunders, George J. Dibblee, and John Simpson, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return, so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
C. MACPHERSON,
JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
GEO. J. DIBBLEE,
J. SIMPSON.

Sworn before me this 18th day of December 1855,
ASA COY, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick on the 1st March 1856.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	-	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation,	-	69,298	10	0
Balance due to other Banks,	-	0	0	0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	21,654	17	2
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	-	3,676	13	2
Profits on hand,	-	15,636	14	5
		<u>£145,266</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, -	-	£3,981	18	6
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, -	-	427	17	6
Balance due from other Banks, -	-	7,098	19	8
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, -	-	132,257	19	1
Real Estate, -	-	1,500	0	0
		<u>£145,266</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 3rd December 1855, five per cent.	£1,750	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	14,988	4	2
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, -	7,000	0	0

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this third day of March 1856,
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John S. Saunders, Charles Macpherson, John Simpson, and Joseph Fleming, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return, so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
C. MACPHERSON,
J. SIMPSON,
JOSEPH FLEMING.

Sworn before me this third day of March 1856,
ASA COY, J. P.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

*State of the Charlotte County Bank on Monday the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1854,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Notes in circulation, -	-	£15,372	5	0
Reserved undivided Profits, -	-	965	1	9
Due other Banks, -	-	104	19	3
Total amount due from this Bank otherwise than as above, -	-	21,194	2	5
		<u>£37,636</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Specie on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	£2,892	10	6	
Notes of other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	91	0	0	
Due by other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	1,371	8	2	
Total amount due to this Bank otherwise than as above,	-	-	-	-	-	33,281	9	11	
							<hr/>		
							£37,636	8	7
							<hr/>		

Last Dividend (of 3 per cent.) declared 11th April 1854.

I, Charles W. Wardlaw, Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank, do swear, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above is a true and faithful statement of the affairs of the said Bank at 3 P. M. of Monday the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1854.

C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th January 1855,
WILLIAM KER, J. Peace.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, do severally state that the Books of the said Bank indicate the above statement of the affairs thereof, and that we have full confidence in the truth thereof.

H. HATCH, Pres't.
JAS. W. STREET,
S. T. GOVE,
GEO. D. STREET.

*State of the Charlotte County Bank on Monday the 1st day of October A. D. 1855,
at 3 o'clock P. M.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Notes in circulation,	-	-	-	-	-	£11,420	15	0	
Reserved undivided Profits,	-	-	-	-	-	331	6	6	
Due to other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	367	14	6	
Due by this Bank otherwise,	-	-	-	-	-	17,775	6	6	
							<hr/>		
							£29,895	2	6
							<hr/>		

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Specie in hand,	-	-	-	-	-	£2,370	7	5	
Notes of other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	199	0	0	
Due by other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	1,002	7	2	
Due to this Bank otherwise,	-	-	-	-	-	26,323	7	11	
							<hr/>		
							£29,895	2	6
							<hr/>		

Last Dividend (3 per cent.) declared October 1854.

I, Charles W. Wardlaw, Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank, do swear, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above is a true and faithful statement of the affairs of the said Bank at 3 P. M. of Monday the 1st day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, 24th December 1855,
WILLIAM KER, J. Peace.

We, the undersigned Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, do certify that the Books of the said Bank indicate the correctness of the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the same.

H. HATCH, *Pres't.*
S. T. GOVE,
JAS. W. STREET,
GEO. D. STREET.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank on Thursday after the first Monday of July 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.				
Capital Stock paid in,	-	-	-	£50,000 0 0
Bills in circulation,	-	-	-	38,529 0 0
Net Profits on hand,	-	-	-	5,206 3 11
Balance due to other Banks,	-	-	-	10,774 3 11
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	-	-	6,006 16 8
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	-	-	-	0 0 0
Total amount due from the Bank,				£110,516 4 6

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.				
Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	-	-	-	£7,118 17 4
Real Estate,	-	-	-	1,070 11 11
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	-	-	-	1,143 15 0
Bills of other Banks without the Province,	-	-	-	412 10 0
Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	-	2,064 10 11
Amount of all debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	-	98,715 19 4
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,				£110,516 4 6

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend,			
Amount of last Dividend, Four per cent.	-	-	£2,000 0 0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	-	-	2,875 0 0
Amount of all Debts due not paid, and considered doubtful,	-	-	0 0 0

D. UPTON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, ss.—On this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, personally appeared David Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. WATSON, *J. P.*

State of the St. Stephen's Bank on the 1st Monday of January 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.			
Capital Stock paid in,	-	-	£50,000 0 0
Bills in circulation, -	-	-	36,171 15 0
Net Profits on hand,	-	-	5,935 18 3
Balance due to other Banks,	-	-	451 7 1
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	-	6,534 13 6
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	-	-	0 0 0
Total amount due from the Bank,			£99,093 13 10

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.			
Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	-	-	£6,942 6 5
Real Estate,	-	-	1,070 12 0
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	-	-	619 5 0
Bills of other Banks without the Province,	-	-	753 15 0
Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	4,843 7 3
Amount of all debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	84,864 8 2
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,			£99,093 13 10

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, August 31, 1855.			
Amount of last Dividend, 4 per cent.,	-	-	£2,000 0 0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	-	-	3,875 0 0
Amount of all Debts due not paid, and considered doubtful,	-	-	0 0 0

D. UPTON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, ss.—On this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, personally appeared D. Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. WATSON, *J. P.*

WESTMORLAND BANK.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 2nd day of July 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.			
Bills in circulation,	-	-	£27,612 0 0
Net Profits on hand,	-	-	86 12 0
40 Carried forward,			£27,698 12 0

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£27,698 12 0
Balances due to other Banks,	-	0 0 0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	1,526 3 8
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	-	825 0 0
Total amount due from the Bank,	-	<u>£30,049 15 8</u>

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in Counting House,	-	£4,378 11 9
Bills of other Banks incorporated in the Province,	-	102 15 0
Balances due from other Banks,	-	398 12 8
Real Estate,	-	1,136 6 7
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	-	39,034 9 7
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	-	<u>£45,050 15 7</u>

Last Dividend declared on 4th June 1855, payable 5th July, at 4 per cent. for 6 months,	-	£600 0 0
Amount of reserved Profits on hand at the time of declaring last Dividend,	-	680 10 8
Amount of Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	-	0 0 0

I certify that the above statement is just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me the 21st day of July 1855,
AMASA WELDON, J. Peace

We certify that we have full confidence in the statement signed and attested by our Cashier, and believe the facts as stated above to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *Pres't.*
WILLIAM STEADMAN, *Director,*
JOHN HUMPHREY, *Director.*

Sworn before me the 21st day of July 1855,
AMASA WELDON, J. Peace.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday 7th day of January 1856, 3 o'clock P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Bills in circulation,	-	£26,374 0 0
Net Profits on hand,	-	112 17 10
Balance due to other Banks,	-	184 15 0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in Circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	-	1,371 14 1
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	-	3,225 0 0
Total amount due from the Bank,	-	<u>£31,268 6 11</u>

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Vaults,	-	-	£2,529	4	3
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	-	-	887	5	0
Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	5,310	0	6
Real Estate,	-	-	3,506	0	9
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	34,036	4	6
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,			£46,268	15	0

30th November 1855, last Dividend declared, four per cent. for 6 months,	£600	0	0
Amount Reserve Fund on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	984	14	1
Amount of Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	0	0	0

I certify that the above statement is just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 18th day of January 1856,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

We certify that we have full confidence in the statement now signed and attested by our Cashier, and believe the facts as stated above to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *Pres't.*
WILLIAM STEADMAN, } *Direct-*
JOHN HUMPHREY, } *ors.*

Sworn before me this 18th day of January 1856,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

Marine Assurance Company, 30th January 1856 :
Central Fire Insurance Company, 4th March 1856 :
Marine Assurance Company, 31st December 1855.

[*Vide Appendix No. 8.*]

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Honorable Mr. Robertson have leave of absence.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 19th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,

Mr.

*Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Order of yesterday, directing Mr. Dibblee to inform the House of Assembly that the Legislative Council had concurred in the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the sixteenth day of April instant, with the exception mentioned, be rescinded, and that the House do reconsider the Grant—"To A. T. Coburn the sum of twenty seven pounds four shillings and six pence, for return duties on goods destroyed by fire in the City of Fredericton in the year 1854."

Whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That the House do concur in the said Grant to A. T. Coburn; and further

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have concurred in the Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the sixteenth day of April instant.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John: and

A Bill to revive and continue an Act relating to Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the first entered Bill into consideration.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the last entered Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County exemptions from Duties."

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Gray, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province:

A Bill to amend Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Contingencies and Accounts:" and

A Bill relating to Highways in the County of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, lays before the House:—

A List of Manuscripts bearing on the early History of the Province, from Professor Robb.

[*Vide Appendix No. 9.*]

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 21st December 1855, relating to the transference to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

18th April 1856.

J. H. T. M. S.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 21st December, 1855.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of an Act of the 18 and 19 of the Queen, entitled "An Act for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance," and I have to request that you will take an early opportunity to submit to the Legislature of New Brunswick the propriety of passing an Act for transferring to and vesting in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department all the Powers and Estates which are vested by an Act passed in 1845 (Cap. 1) intituled "An Act relating to certain Lands belonging to Her Majesty, and for vesting the Title to the same in the hands of the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance Department," or by any other Act, in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, or which are now vested in Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the Act of the Imperial Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

The Honorable Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen M'Curdy, for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him as Highway Commissioner.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 21st April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to revive and continue an Act relating to Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland : and

A Bill in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County exemptions from Duties."

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province :

A Bill to amend Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Contingencies and Accounts :"

A Bill relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes : and

A Bill relating to Highways in the County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Municipalities.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A add the following words—“and further provided that nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any person to vote at Elections for Members to serve for the City of Saint John in the General Assembly of this Province.”

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Watters, with a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Shediak Bank ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to amend Chapter 30, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of certain Salaries ;” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 22nd April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Highways in the County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Contingencies and Accounts."

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Pherson, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty first day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Allen, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes; also with
A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of York; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinneaur,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Sleeves,
Mr. Seely,*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to amend Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Contingencies and Accounts:" and

A Bill relating to Highways in the County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of York, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Chapter 30, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of certain Salaries."

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty first day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill relating to Municipalities.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A in Section 1, insert the words “which meeting shall commence at 8 o'clock A. M. and continue open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.”

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill to suspend the Grant to King's College; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 24th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

PRAYERS.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to amend Chapter 30, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of certain Salaries:" and

A Bill relating to Municipalities, as amended.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the first entered Bill without any amendment; also

That they had agreed to the last entered Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to suspend the Grant to King's College, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Tuesday next to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of York.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Shediack Bank," and have prepared certain amendments to the said Bill, which they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 23, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, Chairman.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A at the end of Section 9, add as follows—“provided that the Stockholder so otherwise qualified be not a Director in any other Banking Company in this Province.”

At B, Section 10, insert the word “five.”

At C at the end of Section 12, add—“and provided that no stockholder be entitled to hold more than three proxies.”

At D, Section 24, insert the words “at the said Bank.”

At E, Section 33, insert the words “the resources thereof.”

At F, Section 36, insert the words “at the Bank.”

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to amend an Act to authorize the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty third day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Bradley, for compensation for carrying Sailors from Fredericton to Saint John.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 25th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of York :

A Bill relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes: and

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Shediak Bank, as amended.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the two first entered Bills without any amendment; also

That they had agreed to the last entered Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend an Act to authorize the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty fourth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Macpherson, with a Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation respectively dated the twenty third and twenty fourth days of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, with the exception of the following Grant, which they recommend should not be concurred in:—

“To Patrick Gallagher, of Saint John, Butcher, the sum of forty five pounds one shilling and six pence, to reimburse him expenses in moving his Slaughter House in accordance with the Rules of the Board of Health made in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, he having gone to great expense in complying with the Rules of one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.”

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the said Grant should be concurred in, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Seely.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the Grant—“To Angus M'Intosh, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, the sum of ten pounds to relieve him in his distressed circumstances,”—should be reconsidered, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House, with the exception of the Grant above entered, which is not concurred in.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have concurred in the said Resolutions of Appropriation with the said exception.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Middle Bridge Company at Saint Stephen." As all the parties who have a right of way in the property dealt with in the said Bill have not signified their assent to the Bill, the Committee beg to refer it for the consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 25, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill relating to Municipalities ; also with

A Bill for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 26th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

PRAYERS.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance: and
A Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act to authorize the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

From A, Section 1, expunge down to and including the 9th Article, and insert as follows :—

“ Which statement shall specify the aggregate amount of the risks at that time taken by the said Company, the amount of losses incurred during the preceding year, the amount of capital actually paid in, and how the same has been invested and secured, also a particular statement of the manner in which the residue of the capital has been secured, the amount of the dividends for the preceding year and when declared, the amount of cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons, together with the amount of the surplus profits then belonging to the said Company, and how the same have been invested and secured, and the amount of real estate owned by the said Company.”

At B in Section 2, insert the words “ the authorized Agent of.”

At C expunge the word “ June,” and insert “ August.”

From D expunge the remainder of the Section.

At E, Section 3, insert the words “ that such statement is correct and true, and that.”

At F, Section 5, expunge Sections 5 and 6, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections.

The

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill as amended, read a third time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Solicitor General, with a Bill to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Leod, with a Bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Macpherson, with a Bill to amend an Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace of the County of York to raise by loan a sufficient sum of money to enable them to erect a new Court House in the said County; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Street, with a Bill relating to the amendment of the Law; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Watters, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Shediak Bank.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company," and recommend the said Bill to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, April 26, 1856.

A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty fifth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly presently.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Resolutions of Appropriation, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 28th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,*

PRAYERS.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill to amend an Act to authorize the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John : and

A Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province, as amended.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the first entered Bill without any amendment ; also

That they had agreed to the last entered Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits," was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty.

The Honorable Mr. Hill took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty fifth day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in the County of York to raise by loan a sufficient sum of money to enable them to erect a new Court House in the said City.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong, that the Assembly had agreed to the Bill sent down from this House, intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce:" also with

Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty sixth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to the collection of the Revenue; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 4th May 1855, No. 1, respecting the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

24th April 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

(Copy)—No. 1.

Downing Street, 4th May, 1855.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th January, No. 9, transmitting a Minute, signed by all the Members of your Executive Council, recommending that the President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick should be a Member of the Executive Council, and should hold his office on the same political tenure as other Members of that Body.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entertain no objection to this arrangement; and that whenever a vacancy occurs in the Presidency of the Legislative Council, and you shall have submitted the name of the Gentleman whom you recommend for the appointment, the necessary measures will be taken for giving effect to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

Lt. Gov. The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, &c. &c. New Brunswick.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Allen, with a Bill for better securing the liberty of the Subject; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take the said Bill into consideration.

*Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.***TUESDAY, 29th April, 1856.**

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company :

A Bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company : and

A Bill relating to exemptions from Duty.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the twenty sixth day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Whereupon the said Resolutions of Appropriation were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to suspend the Grant to King's College.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of said Bill be postponed for three months.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits."

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and recommended the same as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A in Section 3, insert the words "at any time within thirty days from the day of giving such judgment."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That it be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time tomorrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Gray, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hatheway, with Resolutions of Appropriation, respectively dated the sixteenth and twenty eighth days of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from Julia Hartt, for School allowance.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

It was moved and seconded that the following Resolutions do pass :—

Whereas the various efforts that have from time to time been made to improve the management of King's College have hitherto proved unavailing, either from the want of power or inclination of the College Council as at present constituted, or because of the inefficiency of the Principal, it is necessary that such measures should be adopted as will secure a proper and efficient government of said College ; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this House, it is absolutely necessary for the better government of the College that steps be taken forthwith to procure the resignation of the present Principal on such terms as may be just and reasonable, and that an efficient and energetic officer be appointed to discharge the important and responsible duties of that office ; and further

RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as Visitor of King's College, be respectfully requested to cause such measures to be taken as will establish in the said Institution a system more in accordance with the position and exigencies of the country.

It was then moved and seconded that the words "unsuccessful management" should be substituted in the said Resolution for the word "inefficiency."

On the question whether this should pass, it was decided in the negative.

On the question whether the said Resolution should pass, the House divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Rice.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Seely.

So it passed in the negative.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable the President read the same ; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows :—

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Despatch with its enclosure, addressed to the Secretary of State, dated 17th January 1855, No. 9, with respect to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

29th April 1856.

J. H. T. M S.

(Copy)—No. 9.

*Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
17th January, 1855.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you for your consideration the enclosed Minute, which is signed by all the Members of my Council, with respect to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

2. This recommendation of my Council in reality consists of two suggestions, which, although connected with each other, are distinct in their character.

3. The first suggestion, viewing the recommendation in this light, is that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should for the future be the subject of a special appointment by the Crown, instead of its being, as is at present the case, vested in the senior Member of the Council.

4. The second suggestion is, that the President of the Legislative Council, to be appointed by Her Majesty, should be a Member of the Executive Council and hold his office on a political tenure.

5. You will, Sir, observe that it is not suggested that the present President of the Legislative Council, who has held this office for many years, and is highly respected, should be disturbed. The proposed alteration would, if sanctioned by Her Majesty, be contingent on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office.

6. I have no reason to doubt the qualifications of the Gentleman, who would, according to the existing rule, succeed to this office. On the contrary, Mr. Saunders is a gentleman of very high standing here, and he has held important public offices: but, although I do not believe that an adherence to the existing system would lead to the Presidency of the Legislative Council being vested in any one, who would not be fully qualified both by station and acquirements to preside over that Branch of the Provincial Legislature, I am myself disposed on general principles to attach some weight to the suggestion of my Council, that it might be better to render the office for the future a subject of special appointment.

7. Should this alteration meet with the approval of Her Majesty, there would, I think, be very grave practical objections to a permanent appointment; and although I am myself of opinion that it is desirable that the person, who presides over the deliberations of either branch of the Legislature, should not be exposed to the suspicion of partiality, which may be expected to attach to a political officer, still as it appears that an arrangement of the nature suggested by my Council exists both in Canada and Nova Scotia, it may on this ground possibly be thought desirable, if any alteration be made, that the precedent set in these Provinces should be followed in New Brunswick.

8. For this reason I abstain from discussing the question, whether the President of the Legislative Council might not preferably be made an elective officer to be chosen periodically by the Members of that body.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. &c. &c. Colonial Office.

(Copy)

IN COUNCIL, 6th January, 1855.

The Executive Council respectfully request His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the precedence prescribed by the Royal Instructions in the Legislative Council, in regard to the Member who shall preside in the deliberations of that House.

By His Excellency's Commission the senior Member presides, and the Honorable Mr. Black has under that rule, held the office of President of the Legislative Council for a number of years.

The Council have no desire to disturb him; but in the event of a vacancy, they are of opinion a new rule of precedence should be adopted, and that the President of the Legislative Council should be a member of the Executive Council, and hold the office of President upon a political tenure.

This course would secure an efficient person to preside over the deliberations of the Legislative Council, and add to the political weight and dignity of the officer and of that House.

In Nova Scotia this rule has prevailed for a number of years, and the Act of Parliament uniting the Canadas, authorized the appointment of a Speaker of the Legislative Council by the Governor General when required, and the office has there always been political.

The

The Executive Council request His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to submit the proposed alteration to Her Majesty's Government, as the measure best adapted to secure a more efficient officer to preside over and conduct the proceedings of an important Branch of the Legislature.

CHARLES FISHER,
JAMES BROWN,
W. J. RITCHIE,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES,
S. L. TILLEY,
JOHN M. JOHNSON.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to take into consideration His Excellency's Message in reference to the appointment of the President of this House.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rice.*

*Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits," as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the amendment of the Law.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Godard, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the twenty ninth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation respectively dated the sixteenth, twenty eighth, and twenty ninth days of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same, with the exception of the following Grants, which they recommend should not be concurred in, viz :—

“ To Thomas Cox, of Waterborough, in Queen’s County, the sum of twenty seven pounds ten shillings, to reimburse him for thirty eight chaldrons of Coals raised from his own land, and afterwards seized by the Crown, as well as costs incurred in defending his right to said Coals :

“ To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of thirty one pounds fourteen shillings, to pay Martin Lemont such amount of duties as he may prove to have paid on goods not insured, destroyed by fire in Fredericton on the seventeenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty four :

“ To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of eleven pounds nine shillings and three pence, to pay Henry J. Thorne such amount of duties as he may prove to have paid on goods not insured, destroyed by fire in Fredericton on the seventeenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

The Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted ; whereupon
RESOLVED, That the said Resolutions of Appropriation be concurred in, with the above exceptions, which are not concurred in.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hatheway, with a Bill to authorize the Bishop of Fredericton to convey certain Lands to the Corporation of Christ Church, Fredericton ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Watters, with a Bill relating to the Militia ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the collection of the Revenue.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the better securing the liberty of the Subject.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace of the County of York to raise by loan a sufficient sum of money to enable them to erect a new Court House in the said County.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED,

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Return:—

Globe Assurance Company, 31st December 1855.

[*Vide Appendix No. 8.*]

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the nineteenth and twenty fourth days of April instant, respectively.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into consideration of the said Messages, the following Resolutions were moved and seconded:—

Whereas an alteration in the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province is sanctioned by a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 4th May 1855, (but not communicated to this House until the 28th April 1856,) whereby the nomination of President, on a vacancy occurring, is conferred upon the Provincial Government, in compliance with a recommendation of the Executive Council dated 6th January 1855, and the office to be made a political one;

RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Executive Council in recommending important changes in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, without affording that Body an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereon, have assumed powers inconsistent with the independence of this Branch of the Legislature.

RESOLVED, That it is the imperative duty of the Executive Government to lay before this House at the earliest opportunity, all Despatches from the Colonial Minister which in any way affect its powers and privileges; and that the Government in withholding the important Despatch from the Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary dated 4th May 1855, which proposes to make so great a change in the mode of appointing the President, until the last week of a long Session, have not treated this House with that consideration and courtesy which it has a right to expect.

RESOLVED, That we cannot concur in the opinion expressed in the Minute of the Executive Council, that the President of the Legislative Council should be a Member of the Executive Council, and hold the office of President upon a political tenure, or that this course would secure an efficient person to preside over the deliberations of the Legislative Council, and add to the political weight and dignity of the presiding officer of this House; on the contrary, this Committee is of opinion, that the maintenance of the present Constitution, whereby the senior Member of this House would succeed to the office, or that the adoption of the suggestion of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his Despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 17th January 1855, that the periodical selection by the Legislative Council, from among its Members, of the person best qualified to fill the situation, would much more effectually secure impartiality, efficiency, respect, and independence, than by making the officer presiding over and conducting the proceedings of this House a political partizan.

On the question whether the said Resolutions do pass, the Committee divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Seely,
Mr. Rice.

So it passed in the negative.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. End, with Resolutions of Appropriation, dated the thirtieth day of April instant; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation were read a first time.

ORDERED, That they be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 1st May, 1856.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

*Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hatch,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,*

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves.*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the thirtieth day of April instant, and recommended that the House should concur in the same.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon

RESOLVED, That the said Resolutions of Appropriation be concurred in.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Solicitor General, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill

Bill to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits."

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Solicitor General, with a Bill to explain and amend Chapter 112, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Ryan, with a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Militia.

The Honorable Mr. Hatch took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time presently.
The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill to incorporate the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented a Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed to report upon the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, beg to report that they have examined the same, which are made up of the subjoined items, which they recommend to be allowed.

The Committee desire to call the attention of the House to the charge for furnishing the Council Chamber, of £113 17s., which they are of opinion should have been provided for in the same manner as other charges for the Public Buildings, so as not to have formed a part of the Contingencies of this House.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. BOTSFORD,
H. HATCH,
W. H. ODELL.

Committee Room, May 1, 1856.

1. Batty, Melville & Co., for Stationery, Maps, Books, &c.	£331	8	6
2. Francis Beverly, for Binding Journals, &c.	25	9	3
3. Edward O'Brien, for cutting wood for Legislative Council and Legislative Library, and for work in cleaning House, Cellar, &c.	16	11	9
4. John Neill, £2 17 8; A. Duncan's account, £2 15s.	5	12	8
5. S. Barker, £3 13s.; Henry S. Beek, £1 15 3,	5	8	3
6. G. A. Perley, £4 8 6; J. Flannagan, £2 14s.	7	2	6
7. G. Pattison, £1 12 6; J. Spahnn, £3; Gaynor's Estate, £1 14 11½,	6	7	5½
8. J. Nesbit, £7 14 3; Chaloner & Hunt, £1 3 6; Dawson's Geology, £1,	9	17	9
9. Messrs. Chestnut, Turner, Smiler, Martin, Elliott, and Stewart,	2	18	4½
10. J. M'Donald & Co., £8 3 6; R. Wood, 10s.; Sundries, 20s.	9	13	6
Clerk, extra service during Session and recess,	100	0	0
“ preparing Index to Journals,	✓ 40	0	0
Clerk Assistant, extra service during Session and recess,	✓ 50	0	0
J. F. Berton, Engrossing Clerk,	✓ 75	0	0
G. J. Dibblee, for carrying Messages to the Assembly,	✓ 40	0	0

Carried forward, £725 10 0

<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	£725	10	0
W. Watts, attending and airing, &c. Legislative Council Chamber, at 15s. per week,	....	....	....	31	10	0
For Newspapers and Reviews, to be accounted for by the Clerk,	....	....	....	15	0	0
J. M'Millen, £2 16 3; C. Brannen, £2 10s.	....	....	....	5	6	3
P. Simpson, filing and preparing for binding Gazette & Journals, Publishing Notices in Newspapers,	....	....	....	3	10	0
Head Quarters and Reporter Newspapers,	....	....	....	1	6	0
C. Brannen, services during recess,	....	....	....	8	0	0
J. Biggs, 79 days' attendance Sleigh, £98 15s.; Extra Sleigh hire, £15,	....	....	....	5	0	0
Messrs. Doherty & M'Tavish, for Carpets for Legislative Council,	....	....	....	113	15	0
Thomas Armstrong, for making Carpets, &c.	....	....	....	103	17	0
J. Hogg, Reporting, £50; Telegraph Office, £13 12 11,	....	....	....	10	10	0
Legislative Librarian, for services rendered Members during recess,	....	....	....	63	12	11
Extra engrossing on parchment at close of Session, and other contingencies not at present ascertained, and to be accounted for by the Clerk,	....	....	....	10	0	0
	....	....	....	45	0	0
				£1,141 17 2		

RESOLVED, That the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session amount to the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty one pounds seventeen shillings and two pence.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Godard, with the following Resolutions of Appropriation, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

To the Postmaster at Fredericton the sum of four hundred and twenty five pounds eighteen shillings, being Postages of the Legislature the present Session :

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of two thousand six hundred and eight pounds six shillings and ten pence, being the Contingencies of the Legislature the present Session.

The said Resolutions of Appropriation being read, were concurred in by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Kerr, with a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned ; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill.

The House adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House resumed.

At four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned:

An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province :

An Act relating to the collection of the Revenue :

An Act relating to the exportation of Saltpêtre, Nitrate of Soda, and other Chemical Salts used in the manufacture of Military and Naval Stores :

An Act relating to Municipalities :

An Act relating to the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes :

An Act relating to the Militia :

An Act to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court further to enlarge the Terms of the said Court :

An Act in further amendment of the Law :

An Act for better securing the liberty of the Subject :

An Act to explain and amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits :"

An Act to explain and amend Chapter 112, Title xxx, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments :"

An Act relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated by Act of Assembly in this Province :

An Act for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State the Powers and Estates vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance :

An Act to amend Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Contingencies and Accounts :"

An Act to explain Chapter 120, Title xxxi, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Banking :"

An

An Act to amend Chapter 30, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of certain Salaries:"

An Act to erect the Parish of Saint Paul's in the County of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes:

An Act to incorporate certain Districts of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, to be known as the Town of Woodstock:

An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John:

An Act relating to the Police Force of the City of Saint John:

An Act relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of Saint John:

An Act to amend an Act to authorize the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John:

An Act relating to Highways in the County of Saint John:

An Act to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John:

An Act to amend Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Summary Convictions," so far as it may apply to the Parish of Portland:

An Act to revive and continue an Act relating to Dockage, Wharfage, and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland:

An Act to establish additional Polling places in the County of York:

An Act to amend an Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace of the County of York to raise by Loan a sufficient sum of money to enable them to erect a new Court House in the said County:

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Moncton:"

An Act to authorize the Bishop of Fredericton to convey certain Lands to the Corporation of Christ Church, Fredericton:

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Saint John Chamber of Commerce:

An Act relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company:

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville:"

An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Shediac Bank:

An Act to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company:

An Act to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company:

An Act relating to certain exemptions from Duty: (*with a suspending clause*.)

An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company: (*with a suspending clause*.)

And as regards a Bill intituled—

An Act in addition to Chapter 23, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Charlotte County Exemptions from Duties,"

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the same.

His Excellency was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The labours of the Session are now concluded, and you will rejoice to be relieved from further attendance on your Legislative duties.

"The

" The consideration of the means whereby the formation of Railways may best be promoted, has occupied your attention. In the course of the Session, measures of great importance have been passed on this subject, and I hope that these measures may attain the object for which they have been adopted.

" Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

" The Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service demand my thanks. It will be my duty, aided by my Council, to apply with economy the funds placed at my disposal, and to exercise with prudence the powers of pledging the Provincial Credit, which have been entrusted by the Legislature to the Executive Government.

" Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

" Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

" We shall cordially unite in an expression of joy and of thankfulness for the restoration of peace. It is my sincere wish that in the various occupations to which you will now return, success may attend you ; and I trust that by the favour of Providence, the industry of the People, whether Agricultural or Commercial, will meet with a full reward."

After which, the Honorable the President, by His Excellency's command, declared the General Assembly prorogued until the second Tuesday in June next.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

[See Journal 12th March 1856.]

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

*European and North American Railway Company,
Saint John, 24th April, 1855.*

At a Meeting held this day the following Resolution was accepted:—

Moved by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robertson;

Resolved, unanimously, That the Honorable W. J. Ritchie be requested to proceed to England as a Delegate to represent the E. and N. A. Railway Company, to make such arrangements with the Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassy and Company, as may be found necessary, to define and settle any questions that may arise, and to do whatever may be considered expedient for the interests of the Company and the completion of the work; and that a copy of this Resolution, under the Seal of the Company, be furnished to Mr. Ritchie.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOS. B. MILLIDGE, *Secretary.*

European and North American Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Directors held this 12th day of July 1855;—it was

Resolved, That a copy of the communication from Sir S. Morton Peto, on behalf of himself and partners, dated 9th June 1855, submitted through the Honorable Mr. Ritchie to this Board, together with a copy of the reply thereto, and the Report of the Consulting Engineer on the present state of the Road, be transmitted forthwith to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the immediate consideration of the Government: *And further Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, it has become all important that some immediate action be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the Province, now so seriously involved in consequence of the Contractors having intimated their inability to fulfil their engagements.

(Copy)

9, Great George Street, Westminster, 8th June, 1855.

WILLIAM J. RITCHIE, Esquire,

SIR,—It was our intention last Mail to have addressed ourselves to the President of the E. & N. A. Railway Company.

Your

Your opportune arrival will enable us to lay before you, (the representative of the Company,) our views with regard to the position of that Company, and explain to you the course which we suggest should be taken, and our grounds for making such suggestions; grounds which arise from circumstances not contemplated by the Company or ourselves, when we entered into a contract with them for the construction of a Railway from Saint John to Shediac, and to the borders of Nova Scotia.

At that time, money was abundant in this country, and seeking investment. We had peace—the credit of American securities stood high, and every sound undertaking was well received and supported by the capitalists of England. Since then, a material change has taken place. We are involved in a European War—the public are not seeking for new investments, and no new enterprise is sustained or supported; and in addition, the transactions which have recently transpired relative to American Railways, have shaken the credit of all Railroads in that hemisphere.

When we undertook to construct the works in New Brunswick, we did it with the full conviction that the public would, as they had hitherto done in similar concerns, relieve us by taking a portion of the Bonds which we should receive in payment, relying also on disposing of the Bonds of the Province as readily as we had done those of her sister Province, Canada.

The shock which all American securities sustained, owing to the defalcations and conduct of the President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, rendered the former impossible, and we have had great difficulty in finding purchasers for the latter.

We did not however relax our efforts, but carried on the works at the cost of a large outlay of our capital, (in times like these a serious matter,) in the hopes that the war would cease, and we should be enabled to see our way to place the Bonds, and proceed with the works. Since then another difficulty has arisen from the inability of the Company to provide for the land, interest of money on Bonds during construction, advances in the price of iron, landing pier at the Cape, salaries to officers and Engineers, and other incidentals.

All hope of peace is at an end, confidence is not restored in American securities, or any new enterprise, and we cannot see the slightest chance of placing either Shares or Bonds.

The mode also in which the capital of the Company is to be raised, is bad. It was universally adopted in the United States, but in this interval has been found so fallacious as to render it impossible now to get the public to invest in the Bonds of any Railway which are not covered by at least fifty per cent. of money paid on Shares. We do not raise these points as reasons for shaking off any responsibility which we are under. We have no desire to shrink from any engagement we have entered into; but in justice to ourselves, we feel that we must point out to you the serious position in which the Company is placed,—its inability to comply with what it has undertaken, through sufficient shares not being taken up to render the concern sound in the market, and to show how desirable it is under these circumstances, that they, the Government of New Brunswick, and ourselves, should combine, and unitedly put forth our energies and strength, to bring to a completion the Railway from Saint John to Shediac and the frontiers of Nova Scotia; for without such a combination and a reconstruction of the Company, it would only entail loss and bring discredit on all parties to proceed.

We therefore respectfully suggest that you should take an early opportunity of bringing before the Company and the Government of New Brunswick, the necessity of at once reorganizing the Company, and getting the Province to give additional temporary aid. We ourselves are willing to increase the quantity of stock to be taken by us, from ten to twenty five per cent. on the works carried on by our Firm, relinquish all claim for payment in Company's Bonds, on condition of the Province becoming shareholders in the stock of the Company to the same extent as ourselves, and lending as a first and sole security on the Road, whatever balance may be requisite for the completion of the works, and purchase of plant and equipments.

By this means the construction of the line will be secured, provision can also be made for the repayment of the loan of Province Bonds, by substituting the Company's Bonds, and paying back to the Government the amount loaned by them, so as to secure to the Province an early repayment of the advance made by them as mortgagees of the Road. It is our desire to see it successfully carried through; and although this course will entail on us the necessity of advancing a large amount of capital beyond what we have already in the concern, it is the only means which presents itself to us; for it must be clear to all parties, that if we fulfil to the letter all that we have undertaken, the Company would be unable to fulfil what they have undertaken.

Our stake in the concern now exceeds that of the Province and other Shareholders of the Company, and as its best friends, we point out what we consider as absolutely requisite, and we cannot give a stronger proof than this of our desire to see the undertaking finished and our opinion of its ultimate success.

The circumstances which have arisen since the Contract was entered into, and which no one could foresee, render this change inevitable.

We would further agree to place the management of the working of the line in the hands of the Government on the principle adopted by several Governments and Companies on the Continent, viz: The Government receiving fifty per cent. of all the receipts and the Company the other fifty per cent., out of the latter the interest on the Bonds being paid, thus securing to the Province the due payment of interest on their loan and the control of the Road:

I am, &c., for Partners and self,

(Signed)

S. MORTON PETO.

(Copy)

ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire, *President E. & N. A. Railway Company,*

SIR,—In compliance with the Resolution of the Board of Directors requesting information relative to the state of the Road, and the progress and expenditure made for work and materials, I have the honor to report that I immediately proceeded to the Bend by Steamer, and thence by private conveyance to Shediac, with a view as far as practicable to examine the works and materials delivered for this portion of the Railway.

Having but one day to devote to this purpose previously to the meeting of the Board, I could not pass over the whole line and inspect in detail all the earth-work and materials, but Mr. Giles placed the sections of the line and other papers before me, exhibiting those portions where work has been done, and the amount and description of materials furnished by the Contractors. These

These representations and statements are, I believe, reliable; which, with the personal examination I have made, will I trust enable me to present such information at this time, as will answer the purpose of the present enquiry.

The Board is well aware that the principal expenditure made by the Contractors, is for that portion of the line between Cape Brulé and the Bend; and I may also remark, that nearly all the heavy earth-works and mechanical structures which have been commenced, and also the greater portion of the materials delivered, are at points on the line readily accessible, which I have visited in the present examination.

At several places there are works of some importance which have not yet been commenced, or if so, but a trifling amount of work has been done. Among these are embankments of considerable extent for crossing a swamp about four miles west of Shediac, and Harris' Mill Stream, some two or three miles east of the Bend. At the latter point is a Bridge requiring abutments about 30 feet in height, which, with the adjoining embankment, will require several months for completion.

These however can probably be completed as soon as the Bridge across the Scoudac River and the works at the Bend. No work of consequence has been done on the masonry of the Scoudac Bridge since my last inspection of the works in November last.

The westerly abutment and one pier are completed, with the exception of some trifling additions to be made.

The easterly abutment is two thirds done; of the remaining two piers to be built, the masonry of one is carried above low water line, and the other has not yet been commenced.

The coffer dam required for putting in the foundation and the bringing the masonry of this pier above water, is in a condition to permit a vigorous prosecution of the work.

From the hasty examination I was enabled to make of this masonry, I discovered no appearance of failure, although a portion of it was left in a condition last Fall of great exposure from imperfect drainage and severe frost. It is not improbable, however, that a portion of it, standing as it does in an unfinished condition, exposed to storms and floods, with no provision whatever for its protection, will in a short time be seriously injured if not entirely destroyed. The masonry of the east abutment should be immediately completed, and the embankment forming the approach to the Bridge carried out at its full height, with suitable material carefully placed between and about the walls. The fillings in rear of the westerly abutment should be increased, the cavities formed by the action of falling water and frosts thoroughly packed with good material, and the whole well consolidated. The top of the walls of both abutments and the pier which is carried to its full height, should be properly covered and protected, so as to carry off the falling water. Some progress has been made for the iron work for this Bridge since my last visit to the work, and at this time three fourths of the girders are completed, and the materials for the remainder are on the ground.

Of the earth-work between Shediac and the Bend, there are several miles in detached portions which are complete.

The amount of earth yet required to be removed and placed in embankment cannot now be definitely determined, the quantity depending upon the extent and character of the soft ground to be crossed. The settlement at one or two localities has been very great, and no reliable conclusion can be formed as to the extent of settlements which will take place in other portions of the line as yet untried. It is believed how-

ever that the greatest difficulties from this cause are encountered in crossing the Salt Marshes at the Bend. A portion of these have been already overcome but not without the disappearances of large quantities of earth and rock beneath the surface of the ground. The embankment to be carried across the flats at Hall's Creek, at the Bend, and the Bridge to be erected over that stream, will probably be attended with still more serious difficulties from this cause, and the constant action of the Tides and violent currents resulting therefrom. Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of embankments on each side of this stream. The soft ground is however not yet reached.

Nothing of consequence has yet been done towards the construction of this Bridge, which will be found a troublesome and expensive work.

The two heavy cuttings on the lands of Mr. Chandler at the Bend are nearly completed; yet owing to the sinking of earth into the Marsh on each side of these cuttings there will be a deficiency of earth, which must necessarily be borrowed to complete the embankment, or pile bridging be substituted therefor. There still remains 12,000 cubic yards of earth to be removed from the cutting in the rear of the Village at the Bend to reach the station grounds at that place without making allowance for sinking of embankments on soft grounds hereafter. It appears that nearly two thirds of *all* the earth-work between Shediak and the Bend are done, and one half of the masonry for Bridges and culverts is completed.

During the past Winter there have been delivered on the line of the Road, where required, 21,686 cross Sleepers of Haccatac and other suitable Timber; there were previously delivered 42,000 of Hemlock, Pine, and Spruce Sleepers; making in all a total of 63,686 cross Sleepers delivered on the line of the Road at various points between Shediak and the 38th mile from the place.

Since the last certificate was given there have also been delivered 34,815 cubic feet of Timber, and 9581 lineal feet of hardwood, scantling, and building Timber, at places where required for various structures.

The quantity of Rails delivered is the same as at the date of my last Report, the total being nearly 3000 tons. The larger portion of the rails have been distributed on the line between Shediak and the Bend, the balance at several points between the Bend and Salisbury, and in the vicinity of Lawlor's Lake.

There have also been delivered 76 tons of Chairs, and 80 tons of Spikes, and a portion of these are distributed on the line.

It therefore appears that a considerable amount of materials has been furnished, and labour performed in the distribution of these materials along the line of Road since the date of the last certificate. The distribution of the materials, not only important as an expenditure, but will greatly facilitate and economise time and cost in the final completion of this part of the Road, as a free use of the Rails and Sleepers is thereby permitted in temporary tracts for transporting earth, stone, and timber required in construction.

There are now delivered on the line Rails and Sleepers sufficient for about 30 miles of Road, and Chairs and Spikes for nearly 40 miles of Road.

The amount of Timber and Iron for Bridges and other structures, delivered on the Road, form a not unimportant item of expenditure.

There are a large number of earth cars, and horse carts, temporary rails, buildings, shops,

shops, tools, steam and piling engines, &c. &c., also two new and superior locomotive engines.

From detailed statements prepared by Mr. Giles, of the actual cost of plant (which includes the above mentioned and other articles) on the line, it appears that this branch of expenditure alone amounts to thirty thousand pounds; this property is all on the line at the present time, with the exception of the horses and harness which have only recently been sent to Canada.

The limited time allowed me to report on so varied and great an expenditure, will not permit me to give a detailed valuation of work and materials on the line, neither does it appear necessary at the present time.

The Board will readily perceive from the preceding statements, that the payments already made fall short of the value of work and materials determined by the terms of the Contract; and that the Province is abundantly secured for all advances made up to the present time. It is proper for me to observe that in preparing this Report, I relied in a great degree on the statements made to me by the Agents of the Contractors from time to time, yet these statements have in many important particulars been verified by an examination of Bills of Lading and personal inspection by myself. I have not measured the earth works and masonry, neither have I taken a detailed account of the number of rails, chairs, spikes, &c. &c.; for these are services which cannot be performed without the aid of a duly organized Engineer department. This would be a useless expenditure on your part, in carrying out a Contract of this character under ordinary circumstances, and therefore it has not been recommended.

Such further tests (if any are required) of the accuracy of these returns, can hereafter be made as the altered circumstances of the Contract may require.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the works from any cause should be suspended, particularly if they are not to be resumed during the present year. Embankments are washing away, cuttings are filling in, masonry is being injured, temporary tracts destroyed, rails, spikes, &c., injured, covered up, and lost; timber and sleepers depreciated by useless exposure, and serious loss and deterioration will result from the unfinished and exposed situation of all the works and materials on the line.

The whole already presents a forbidding and ruinous aspect, and the works cannot be resumed and completed, without again incurring nearly all the preliminary expenses of commencing a new work, and the greatly increased proportional cost of completing half finished dilapidated works scattered over twenty miles of line.

The disbanding of forces, the suspension of all operations, and the unfavourable appearance of every thing connected with the works remaining to be done, is sure for a time at least to destroy the confidence and excite the prejudices of both Contractors and labourers, and further, it will always justly, and for good reasons, be followed by a demand for increased prices.

These are difficulties which uniformly follow a suspension and abandonment of works of this character, and the loss is greatly increased by the extension of the time of suspension.

The effects of severe storms and frosts of another Autumn, Winter, and Spring, upon the works in their unfinished condition, will be highly injurious if not disastrous; a resumption of operations, with a suitable force, in September next, would prevent much of the damage which the works would otherwise sustain during the next trying season of the year, and keep it in a safe condition until completed. With

With a reasonable provision for funds, the whole line from Shediac to Saint John can be completed and put into operation in two years; but to accomplish this would require that the heavy work west of the Bend for ten or fifteen miles, and the still heavier and more difficult work between Saint John and Hampton, should be commenced the coming Autumn. The remaining portion of the earth work and masonry should be commenced as early as May next, and the whole prosecuted energetically through the most favourable part of the year. The timber and other materials for the bridges, buildings, &c. should be obtained and distributed during the coming Winter; for the balance of the sleepers the next and successive Winter might be improved in obtaining and distributing them on the line.

This mode of conducting the operations for the construction of your Road would be well adapted to the character of your climate and seasons, and economy in time and expense would be materially promoted by pressing forward heavy cuttings at a period of the year when no light earth work can be prosecuted, and the getting and delivering and distribution of all the materials while the snow is on the ground.

I trust these remarks relative to the course which may be considered most judicious to pursue, after having determined to undertake a great work, may not be thought out of place or uncalled for on the present occasion. I am led to this expression of my views under the impression that too much time has already elapsed since the enterprise was undertaken, and that it is the ardent desire and expectation of the public that this line of communication should be opened for traffic at the earliest practicable period consistent with reasonable cost.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. C. MORTON,
Consulting Engineer.

St. John, July 10, 1855.

(Copy) EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Saint John, July 26, 1855.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the following Communication be signed by the President, and transmitted to Messrs. Peto, Betts, Brassey, and Jackson, by the first Mail, viz:—

Saint John, July 26, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 8th ultimo, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, (the representative of the Company,) in reference to the E. & N. A. Railway, having been submitted to the Board and duly considered, I am directed to reply as follows:

The Board of Directors cannot refrain from expressing the surprise which has been caused by your refusal to become the registered owners of the stock now standing in the name of Mr. Archibald, and to advance on the Company's Bond the money for land damages, in accordance with the clear arrangement made with you; and the great astonishment and disappointment which the suspension of the works here, induced by no act or default of the Company, has created not only in the minds of the Directors, but the public at large, who feel so deep an interest in this undertaking.

The Company can only reiterate the just claim they feel they have on you to take the stock above referred to, and pay up the calls as they may be made, and would

urge

urge upon you the unequivocal promise made by both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Betts on your behalf, to advance on the Company's Bonds the amount required for land damages.

Should you still refuse to make good these engagements, the Company will be driven to make other arrangements; but as they have in all things heretofore fulfilled their Contract with you, both in spirit and to the letter, and intend continuing so to do, they cannot entertain any proposition to disturb the present agreement, based on any supposed inability of the Company to meet their engagements.

Contingencies of a character such as you refer to, were not overlooked when the Contract was being arranged; but on the contrary, the attention of all parties was distinctly directed to the probability of emergencies arising, when, it must be remembered, it was clearly and distinctly understood and expressed that all such risks were assumed, and would necessarily fall on, and be borne by you.

While the Directors (representing as you are aware, Provincial, as well as private interests,) cannot accede to your proposal, they will transmit a copy of it, together with a copy of this letter to the Government, for their information; but they trust that on a reconsideration of the whole question, the return Mail will bring out instructions to proceed vigorously with the works, or a specific declaration of your intention with reference thereto, as it would not be just to the Province, which has acted with so much liberality, or to any parties interested, including yourselves, to have matters remaining in their present most unsatisfactory position.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. JARDINE, *President E. & N. A. R.*

Sir S. Morton Peto, &c.

(Copy)

Great George Street, Westminster, 1st September, 1855.

SIR,—We are in receipt of your favour of the 20th July, and cannot but express our astonishment at your not having placed our communication made to you, through Mr. Ritchie, before the Government of New Brunswick.

It contained matters which deeply affected the interests of the Province, and we feel satisfied that when fairly considered by them, will meet with that attention which so important a question requires.

We have carefully reperused our letter, and we see no reason to alter the views contained in it. We are too deeply interested in the well doing of the Railway not to feel that this is the time to place it on a fair basis; nor can we overlook the large stake the Government and ourselves have in it, as contrasted with the very small one held by other parties. This should give you confidence in our suggestions. We can conjointly have but one object, namely, to carry through the enterprise to a successful result, and which in our opinion can best be done by your agreeing to the mode pointed out by us, and using your influence with the Government to co-operate in doing so.

We wait with anxiety the result of your application to the Government, and can only regret that you delayed doing so so long, and allowed so much time to elapse.

You must not blame us if the season for pushing the works passes over.

We are, &c.

PETO, BRASSEY, BETTS & JACKSON,

(Copy)

E. & N. A. Railway Company, Saint John, 20th October, 1855.

At a special meeting of Directors held this day, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That a Delegate be appointed by this Company to proceed to England to urge upon the Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Co., the necessity of the prosecution of the work agreeably to the terms of their Contract, or to make such other arrangements with them as may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That the Governor in Council be requested to appoint a Government Delegate to co-operate with the Delegate appointed by the Company.

Resolved, That copies of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Government.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOS. B. MILLIDGE, *Secretary*.

And further Resolved, That the Honorable John Robertson be such Delegate on behalf of the Company.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOS. B. MIDLIDGE, *Secretary*.

(Copy)

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 25th October, 1855.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honorable the Attorney General a Delegate on behalf of the Government to co-operate with the Honorable John Robertson, appointed by the Company to act on their behalf, under the Resolution passed by your Board on the 20th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Robert Jardine, Esquire,
President of the E. & N. A. Railway Company, Saint John.

No. 2.

[See Journal 15th March 1856.]

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS
FOR THE YEAR 1855.**

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,
Fredericton, February 1856.

*To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and
Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

It becomes my duty as Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, to lay before Your Excellency in Council, a Report on those subjects which, under the general description of "the Great Roads and Bridges, and all Public Works, except Bye Roads," have been placed, by Legislative enactment, under the supervision and control of this Department.

What I have to submit shall be arranged as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. General Observations. | 5. Erection of Light Houses. |
| 2. Great Roads and Bridges. | 6. Improvement of Navigation of Rivers. |
| 3. Dredging Machine. | 7. Public Buildings. |
| 4. Improvement of Harbours. | 8. Public Wharves. |

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Board of Works having been created by an Act of the Legislature passed only at the last Session, could not avail itself of those advantages which are frequently derivable from the labours and experience of predecessors in office.

Soon after the organization of the Board, by the appointment of the Honorable Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Surveyor General, and myself, it was determined to commence operations by a personal inspection of all the Great Roads and Bridges in the Province, in order to ascertain their true condition. I accordingly set out almost immediately after the prorogation of the Assembly, accompanied by the Hon. Surveyor General, with a view to the performance of that duty.

Taking with us the Supervisor of the District under inspection, we carefully examined the state of the Roads; noticing the general features of the country over which they passed; inspecting the Bridges—ascertaining their magnitude, materials, construction, original cost, age, and condition; explaining to the Supervisors our views regarding the application and performance of labour on Roads; and, when necessary, giving written instructions as a guide for future expenditure.

After

After a time, being anxious if possible to finish our inspection before the road work of the season should be commenced, my colleague and myself proceeded separately on that duty. Time, however, did not admit an examination of more than about 1200 miles of Road; but the remaining lines were almost all inspected while the work of the Supervisors was in progress.

There are, so far as I can ascertain by estimation, for exact measurement did not appear necessary, not less than 1630 miles of Great Road within the Province, on which sums of money—which may truly be termed vast—have from time to time been expended.

Many of the Roads are laid out with judgment and skill, and well constructed, and appear to have been under careful supervision; others, on the contrary, have been carried over high hills which might have been avoided, thus making the travelling difficult and in some cases dangerous.

The construction in some places is imperfect for want of skill in the Supervisor or Contractor, or neglect or design on the part of the workmen. In some localities the turnpike is so flat that the water is retained after every shower; the Road then becomes soft, and the passing of every vehicle renders it worse and worse, and in a short time nearly impassable.

I also observe in some districts a neglect to clear away the forest trees from the side of the Road. The drying process of the sun and wind, and an immunity from being obstructed by wind-falls, are obvious consequences of chopping down a belt of a rod or two, on each side of the Road.

A considerable number of the approaches to the Bridges have not been arranged in the most judicious manner. In several places the Road passes down or winds round declivities, and turns, at the entrance of the Bridges, with a curve or at angle so sharp, that travelling is rendered inconvenient, and in a few instances frightfully dangerous.

Nevertheless the original projectors of those Roads, the lines of which we now find obviously susceptible of great improvement, should not be hastily condemned. Thorough exploration, which alone can insure perfection in such works, in a country densely covered with the natural forest, is a most difficult, laborious, and expensive achievement; and when we hear of alterations of lines of Road, and consequent shortening of distances in older countries, we cannot be surprised that mistakes have been made here, and that improvements of that nature will, as the forest disappears, continue to suggest themselves.

There are 415 considerable Bridges on the Great Roads of the Province, besides a multitude of small ones, severally costing less than £25.

Many of the larger Bridges are very good. The Bridge lately erected over the Hammond River—that just finished at Trout Creek in the County of King's—that over the Missiquash connecting this Province with Nova Scotia—that on the Nepisiguit at Bathurst—that over the South West Branch of the Miramichi—the Digdeguash, Campbellton, Restook, and Eel River Bridges, with several others of a smaller class, are structures, which of their kind are highly creditable.

Several of our Bridges are, however, made of inferior material. Hemlock and Spruce have hitherto been extensively used for such erections. Experience however has now shown, that the average durability of such material does not exceed 14 years, while Pine, Cedar, and Hachmatac have been known to remain in serviceable order after the lapse of 30 years.

A praiseworthy anxiety to facilitate communication as rapidly as possible, combined perhaps with the system pursued in making appropriations, has produced a number of Bridges poor in material, and inferior in character, and which require annual grants of money to keep in safe, or even tolerable, condition for public use. Approaches constructed of masonry and earthwork like those of Hammond River Bridge, or the use of imperishable materials altogether, as at the Bridge now in progress at Sullivan Creek in the County of York, will, it is to be hoped, soon supersede the former method, for although the first outlay may be greater, in the long run a great saving to the Province will be effected.

The annual appropriations having been made, and the Supervisors for the several districts having been appointed before the organization of the Board of Works, I have endeavoured to assist in carrying into effect the objects pointed out by the Legislature.

By the present arrangement there are forty eight Supervisors, whose services cost the Province not less than £2500 annually, in the shape of Commission or per centage on the amount expended.

Such a method of remuneration has the appearance of being equitable; but it can scarcely be doubted that some other system better calculated to encourage thorough work could be devised. The service would, I believe, be rendered more efficient, and the system greatly improved by the reduction of the number of districts and the employment of a much smaller number of Supervisors or persons to superintend the work, remunerated by fixed allowances.

The circumstances under which the Board was placed prevented them from making any change in these respects during the past year.

GREAT ROADS.

No. 1.

From Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line.—132 Miles.

Beginning at the City of Saint John, this Road runs into King's County and crosses the Hammond River, thence to the Village of Hampton, about 24 miles from Saint John. Crossing Kennebecasis it passes up the right bank of that River to the head of Sussex Vale, about 63 miles from Saint John. It then runs for about 10 miles through a district mostly uncultivated, crosses the Petitcodiac River, and continuing onward reaches the Town of Moncton, "The Bend," distant from Saint John 94 miles. From Moncton it crosses the Memramcook River, and passes on to Dorchester, the Shire Town of the County of Westmorland. Thence passing through Sackville it crosses the Great Tantamar Marsh and continues on to the Missiquash River, which is part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

That portion of the Road which extends from the City of Saint John to King's County, including the Great Marsh near Saint John, (3 miles in length,) is in a fair condition, is used for an immense amount of travelling, and will require constant attention. The material heretofore used in gravelling is of inferior quality, being a mixture

mixture of clay and gravel, part of which turns to mud in wet weather, and in dry turns to dust and blows away. About 2000 loads of good shore gravel from Courtney Bay, Little River, or the Kennebecasis, would probably be as judicious an application as could be made:

From the Saint John County line to Sussex Vale the Road was much injured by the great freshet of 1854. Many Bridges and Culverts were entirely carried away, and in some places the Road and embankments were washed into the streams, or the materials scattered over the neighbouring fields. These damages, with the exception of the Bridges at Hampton and Mill Stream, have all been repaired, and this portion of the line is now in a fair condition.

From Sussex Vale to Hayward's Mills the Road is not so good. The Culverts and small Bridges are mostly old and worn out.

From Hayward's Mills to Charters', at Memramcook, the country is somewhat hilly and rather expensive for road-making. The Road along this district is however in a good state for travelling.

From Charters' to Dorchester, a distance of 8 miles, the Road is well made, drained, and gravelled, and is one of the best in the Province.

From Dorchester to Missiquash on the Nova Scotia line, a large portion is good. Some of it runs over low and marshy land, requiring gravel, which can be obtained only from a distance, and therefore at considerable expense.

There are 25 Bridges on this line, many of which were very expensive to build and are difficult to maintain. Six of the principal ones were carried away by the freshet of last year. Four have since been rebuilt at a cost of about £9000. Two yet remain to be erected, one at Hampton and the other at the Mill Stream. At Hampton, where a ferry has been kept during the Summer, arrangements have been made for the construction of a Bridge during the present year. Over the Mill Stream a temporary Bridge has been built of old materials, and up to the present time it has answered the purpose of a more substantial one; it cannot however be long depended on, and should as soon as possible be replaced by a new structure.

The Bridge at the Missiquash, sustained at the joint expense of the two Provinces, had become totally impassable. On application made by the Government of Nova Scotia, the rebuilding of that Bridge was undertaken by this Board, and though not quite completed, it is now in a passable condition.

The Bridge over the Tantamar River, built on "Town's Truss principle," fifteen years ago, at a cost of £2500, has been racked by the wind, and is in other respects seriously out of order; it is doubtful whether it will stand another year.

Funds will therefore be required for the erection of the Bridges at the Mill Stream and Tantamar and for half the Bridge at the Missiquash.

No. 2.

From Saint John to Saint Andrews.—66 Miles.

Commencing at Carleton in the County of Saint John, the Road passes along near the coast, through the Counties of Saint John and Charlotte, to Saint Andrews. A great portion of the country through which it runs is hilly and rocky, and therefore requires more than ordinary skill on the part of the Supervisors and workmen

employed under them. There are 15 Bridges on this line, the most expensive of which are those at Musquash, Magaguadavic, and Digdeguash. Six of the Bridges were carried away by the freshet of 1854. Of these, four have been rebuilt, one repaired, and the other replaced by a temporary one of old materials.

The Bridge at Musquash, and at Popologan should be rebuilt next season. Although the Road was in a very bad state last spring it is now all in a good condition, with the exception of several steep and dangerous hills between Digdeguash and Saint Andrews. This part of the Road can be improved only by judicious alterations, with a view to avoid the hills.

No. 3.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac.—15 Miles.

This Road begins at the Town of Moncton, and runs through the interior of the district to Shediac. It is a principal thoroughfare from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy, and there is consequently a great deal of passing over it with heavy loads, by which it has been cut up into holes and ruts. The materials in its immediate neighbourhood are generally unsuitable for road-making, particularly for a Road so much used, and a large expenditure is required to put it in a satisfactory condition. There are on it no Bridges of any importance.

No. 4.

From Dorchester to Shediac.—16 Miles.

Beginning near the Memramcook Bridge, this Road passes through a thinly settled district to Shediac. There are six small Bridges on it, five of them require repairs next year. This Road is in a tolerable condition.

No. 5.

From Shediac to Richibucto.—36 Miles.

Commencing at Shediac this Road passes through a country mostly settled and generally level, to Richibucto, the Shire Town of the County of Kent. There are twenty three Bridges on this line, five of them very long and expensive, though there is little danger of any of them being carried off by a freshet. These Bridges, extending as they do in the aggregate a distance of nearly two miles, must ever require a large outlay of money to keep them in repair. For this purpose, a moderate sum will be wanted next season. This Road is generally in a good condition.

No. 6.

From Richibucto to Chatham.—40 Miles.

From Richibucto the Road runs through a generally level country to Chatham, on the right bank of the River Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland. From Richibucto to Kouchibouguac, a distance of 13 miles, the Road is generally good, though becoming flat in some places. From Kouchibouguac to Dicken's, a distance of 11 miles, it runs chiefly through low flat land, but from the repairs of the present year it is in a satisfactory state.

From

From Dicken's to Black River, a distance of 9 miles, the Road and the material used are good. From Black River to Chatham, a distance of 8 miles, the soil is clayey. Considerable quantities of gravel have been laid on this year. The portions so repaired are in good order. There are 13 Bridges on this line, five of them important ones. One requires to be repaired, and another to be rebuilt; the rest are generally in a fair condition.

No. 7.

From Miramichi to Pokemouche.—About 62 Miles.

Commencing at the "Ferry," the Road passes over a somewhat level country, on the north bank of the Miramichi, to Oak Point, and thence to Tabusintac Ferry, a distance of about 34 miles. At this ferry, which is about 1600 feet wide, a Bridge has been commenced on the north side, and 1100 feet completed at a cost of £914 7 10; of this sum, about £350 are still due the Supervisor or Contractor. The remaining 500 feet will cross the channel, and will cost about £700 to meet the expenses of its completion. From this ferry to Big Tracadie, a distance of about 12 miles, the country is still level and favourable for road-making. A ferry is kept at Big Tracadie, which is about 1400 feet wide, and an expenditure of about £1600 would be required to erect a Bridge across it. From Big Tracadie to Little Tracadie is about 4 miles. A Bridge has been commenced across this stream, which is about 600 feet wide, it will cost about £750. Of this sum £240 have already been expended. The site of this Bridge is near the Leprosy Hospital. From Little Tracadie to Pokemouche is about 12 miles; at this point there is another ferry. The stream is here about 1000 feet wide, and it would require an outlay of about £1100 to erect a Bridge. From Big Tracadie to Pokemouche the line has not been well located, and the Road is in a much worse condition than at the southern end. The necessity for several alterations is very manifest, especially on the north side of Big Tracadie; to effect which, would require the making of about a mile of new Road, at a cost of about £100, and the erection of a small Bridge at a cost of about £20. On this line there are 12 Bridges and 4 Ferries. None of the Bridges will require renewing next year.

No. 8.

From Pokemouche to Bathurst.—51 Miles.

From Pokemouche Ferry to Caraquet, a distance of about 10 miles, the Road is rough and somewhat out of repair. From Deputy Blackhall's to the ferry on the South Branch of Caraquet River, a distance of about 6 miles, the Road, although running through a settled country, is bad and out of repair. The ferry is about 1600 feet in width. A Grant of £150 was taken from the Special Grant for the County of Gloucester last Session, to be applied towards the erection of a Bridge at this ferry. That sum has been expended in procuring timber, and with the additional sum of £200 would supply timber sufficient to erect 900 feet of a block on the north side. These sums, with £400 for labour, &c., would complete the 900 feet which it would be very desirable to accomplish next Summer, as this line of Road is much travelled, while the ferry which cannot be crossed till the tide is well up, causes a great deal of trouble and delay. The whole expense to erect this Bridge would be about £1500.

Such

Such is the desire of the inhabitants to procure the erection of this Bridge, that they offer to subscribe to a considerable amount towards the expense.

From Caraquet Ferry to Grand Aunce, a distance of about 9 miles, the Road is not well made, nor finished with sufficient side or leading drains, although nothing is easier than to drain it thoroughly; and on that part near the ferry which passes through uncleared land, the trees overhang the turnpike, thus preventing that influence of the wind and sun which is so essential. From Grand Aunce to Bathurst, a distance of about 26 miles, the Road is far from being in a good state of repair. There are 9 Bridges on this line, two of which will require rebuilding next year.

The whole extent of Road described in the last two numbers, passes round the Gulph Shore through a considerable portion of the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, and would require a large outlay to place it on an equality with the general state of other Great Roads in the Province. There are 21 Bridges and 5 Ferries. These ferries are over streams very similar to, although smaller than those of the Cocagne and Buctouche Rivers.

Length and cost of Bridges at the above mentioned Ferries.

	Length in Feet.	Estimated cost of Bridges.	Amount Expended.	Proposed amount to be granted this year.
Tabusintac,	1600 feet	£1,500	£914	£350
Big Tracadie,	1400 "	1,600	....	..
Little Tracadie, ...	600 "	750	240	260
Pokemouche,	1000 "	1,100	....	....
Caraquet,	1600 "	1,500	150	400
	6200 feet	£6,450	£1,304	£1,010

No. 9.

From Bathurst to Belledune.—23 Miles.

This Road, leading from Bathurst in the County of Gloucester to the County line of Restigouche, passes over a country very favourable for road-making, and is one of the best lines in the Province. A great portion of the turnpike is gravelled with good material, and some of the Bridges lately erected are of Cedar blocks floored with large poles of the same, and the whole covered with gravel. These with only slight repairs will probably stand forty years; there are on this line 8 Bridges, one of which, that over the Mill Stream (so called) will require rebuilding this year at a cost of about £150. Several others will require repairs.

No. 10.

From Belledune to Metis Road.—62 Miles.

This line of Road commencing at Belledune River, passes up near the South Shore of the Bay Chaleur, in the County of Restigouche, to the Town of Dalhousie, and thence up the right bank of the Restigouche River through the Town of Campbellton, to a point on the south side of the Restigouche nearly opposite to the place on the north side at which the Metis Road strikes the Restigouche River. From

From Belledune to Eel River, a distance of about 24 miles, the Road is well made, skilfully drained, and well gravelled, and as the material is of good quality, can easily be kept in repair.

From Eel River to Dalhousie, a distance of about 3 miles, the country is rough and broken. The Road winds round and passes over steep hills and deep valleys; a portion of which could be avoided by an alteration, but it would require a considerable sum to meet the expense.

From Dalhousie to Campbellton up the Restigouche River, a distance of about 17 miles, the country is rough and hilly but the Road is in a good condition. From Campbellton to the Metis the country still continues rough, and is very unfavourable for road-making. The line of Road in this direction has not been well located, and the necessity for several alterations is very great. These alterations might be commenced and portions of them made from year to year, until finally completed.

There are on this line of Road 28 Bridges, many of these, especially the new erections, are of Cedar blocks, floored with logs of the same, and entirely covered with gravel, and will probably last forty years. In no other part of the Province are so many of this durable description of Bridges to be found. One of the Bridges on this line will require to be rebuilt this year.

No. 11.

From Newcastle to Bathurst.—50 Miles.

This line of Road passes through the interior of the country from Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, crossing the heads of the Tabusintac, Tracadie, and other Rivers, through a portion of the County of Gloucester, to the Town of Bathurst.

From Newcastle to the Tabusintac River, a distance of 28 miles, the country is somewhat rough and hilly, and the Road considerably out of repair. The turnpike has been worn flat, and in many places the drainage which appears to have been originally good, is out of repair. There are nine Bridges on the line. The one at Douglastown is unsafe, and ought to be rebuilt.

From Tabusintac River to Bathurst, 22 miles, the Road is considerably out of repair, and appears to have been neglected. The ditches are in many places filled up, and grown over with bushes. There are seven Bridges in this distance; one of them will require to be rebuilt next summer.

No. 12.

From Newcastle to Fredericton.—102 Miles.

This line of Road leaving Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, crosses over the North West and South West Branches of the Miramichi and Renous River, passes through the Village of Boiestown, crosses the Nashwaak Stream, about 22 miles from its mouth, and terminates at the eastern bank of the River Saint John, opposite to the City of Fredericton in the County of York.

From Newcastle to Renous River, a distance of 18 miles, the Road passes through a settled country, and is in a good condition. About 2 miles from Newcastle, on this section, is the North West Ferry, near which a Bridge is now in course of erection, by the "North West Miramichi Bridge Company," who have a Charter to build the

Bridge and establish tolls. This Bridge will be 630 feet long, and cost about £6,000. The blocks or abutments are built and ballasted, and the truss work is ready to put on. The whole will probably be completed and ready for use early in the Spring. £2,200 have been granted from the public funds as a bonus to the Company in aid of the undertaking, with the understanding that the Province can, by assuming the balance of outlay, take the Bridge and make it free. A Bridge at this place is very much required, and cannot fail to be a great public convenience.

From Renous River to Decantilon's, a distance of 27 miles, the country is rough, but the Road is good; some parts have been turnpiked this season. From Decantilon's to the Nashwaak, most of the Road is in good condition, some of the turnpike is old and rather flat, but that newly made is skilfully executed. From the Nashwaak Bridge to the ferry opposite to the City of Fredericton, the country is more difficult for road-making. Considerable improvement has been made on this section during the last Summer. The whole line will therefore compare favourably with other Roads in the Province.

There are 23 Bridges on this line, two of which will require rebuilding next season, at a cost of about £130. Several of the Bridges are large. Those over the Renous, South West Miramichi, and Nashwaak, are built with long spans, supported by heavy truss-work, constructed on the Town's lattice principle. They are all in good order, and are the best of that description in the Province.

No. 13.

From Fredericton to Saint John.—65 Miles.

Beginning at Fredericton, the Road runs down near the right bank of the River Saint John to Oromocto, a distance of 11 miles; crossing the Oromocto, it passes through the Geary and Nerepis Settlements, to "Government House," 35 miles from Fredericton. Through all that distance the ground is nearly level, and the material for road-making is in most places good. From "Government House" to Saint John, the country is generally rough and hilly and difficult and expensive for road-making. The steep hills have been avoided, as far as practicable, so that the travelling is safe and comparatively easy. There are 32 Bridges on this line, the most expensive of which are those at Oromocto and South Bay, which, with several small Bridges, should be rebuilt next season. Some of the other Bridges want repairs, though many of them are good. The Road was judiciously repaired during the past Summer, and is for the most part in good order.

No. 14.

From Fredericton to Woodstock.—63 Miles.

This Road runs near the right bank of the River Saint John through a well settled country, generally rough and hilly, with several deep ravines. There is no district in the Province more unfavourable for laying out and maintaining a Road. The line has on it many expensive side cuts, excavations and embankments. There are 27 Bridges on it, some of them large and expensive, especially those at Courser's Creek, Long's Creek, Garden's Creek, Sullivan's Creek, Eel River, and Maduxnatic; some of these as well as others not named are difficult to protect against the high freshets and masses
of

of floating ice in the Spring. The construction of this Road cost a large sum at first, and it will ever require a large annual outlay to keep it in repair. It, however, is a most important line of Road, and is very much used.

No. 15.

From Woodstock to River DeChute.—40 Miles.

This Road is a continuation of the line from Fredericton which passes through Woodstock. It runs up near the bank of the Saint John to River DeChute, passing through a thickly settled country, but very hilly and rough the whole way, and exceedingly unfavourable for road-making. Much of the soil is deep and soft, and therefore liable to be raised up by the frost in Winter, and broken up by the settling of the materials in the Spring. A great number of expensive alterations have been made on it, but there are still many steep hills which will always render it inconvenient. There are 13 large Bridges on this part of the line, besides a number of smaller ones nearly all in good repair. The Road is in as good a state as can be reasonably expected.

No. 16.

From River DeChute to Grand Falls.—33 Miles.

This is also a continuation of the same line running up near the right bank of the Saint John. From River DeChute to the Restook River, 16 miles, the line is generally good and much of the ground nearly level. From Restook to Grand Falls, 17 miles, the Road is comparatively new, being the result of an extensive alteration made there a few years since. This part of the district is somewhat broken, but the Road is comparatively easy. There are 8 Bridges on this portion of the line; of these 2 require to be rebuilt next season. The Road, with the exception of a few miles, is in fair travelling condition.

No. 17.

From Grand Falls to the Canadian Boundary.—50 Miles.

Commencing at the Village of the Grand Falls, the Shire Town of the County of Victoria, the Road crosses the main River at a ferry just above the Rapids; thence it passes up the left side of the Saint John about 40 miles to the Madawaska River, through a well settled and comparatively level country, crossing in its course a number of Rivers and streams which fall into the Saint John; it also crosses the Madawaska River at the Little Falls, thence extending about 10 miles to the Canada Line. There are 25 Bridges on this line of Road, a large proportion of them good; a number are only passable, and need repairing, and two require to be rebuilt next season. Much of the material on this line is of too soft a nature for road-making, though a good deal of the land has the advantage of being level, and the Road can be easily made. In many places a heavy coating of gravel is indispensable, in order to put the Road in a fair travelling condition.

No. 18.

No. 18.

From Little Falls to Saint Francis.—32 Miles.

Beginning at the mouth of the Madawaska River, the Road extends up on the left bank of the Saint John to the River Saint Francis. The line is comparatively new, and does not appear to have been carefully laid out. A large expenditure will be necessary to put it in a condition equal to the general state of the Great Roads in the Province. There are 12 Bridges—none of them very costly, and nearly all good.

No. 19.

From Grand Falls Lower Landing to the American Boundary.—3 Miles.

This Road starts from the head of the basin below the great waterfall, and passes up on the right bank of the main River, to the American Boundary. The first mile, although pretty well made, is very hilly; the remaining part is bad all the way. A new Bridge and about a quarter of a mile of new Road near the Boundary, are much needed. The 3 Bridges now on the line are small, and in tolerable repair.

No. 20.

From Pickard's Store to the American Boundary.—5 Miles.

This Road commences at the Village near the Tobique Point, and runs to the American Boundary near Fort Fairfield. The line has not been judiciously chosen, and a considerable portion of the Road has been only partially made. There are on this line no important Bridges.

No. 21.

From Buttermilk Creek to the American Boundary.—9 Miles.

Commencing at the bank of the River Saint John, the Road runs towards the American Boundary at the River Presq'ile. The first half of the Road is pretty well made, though it passes over a number of hills; the other half is in a much worse condition, although a portion of it near the Boundary line has been improved this year. It should be carefully examined, altered in some places, and finished. There are no Bridges on it of any magnitude.

These three last described Roads, connected as they are with lines in the United States, are the channels of a considerable amount of traffic and travel, and should not be allowed to remain in their present condition—a state so very inferior to that of a large portion of our Great Roads.

No. 22.

From Woodstock to Houlton.—11 Miles.

This Road connects Woodstock in the County of Carleton, with Houlton in the State of Maine, and was made many years ago. It passes through a well settled district, over ground somewhat hilly, and is in fair travelling condition. An alteration of considerable extent was begun last year, but has not been finished. There are 2 small Bridges on this line, one of which will require to be rebuilt next season.

No. 23.

From Fredericton to Saint Andrews.—78 Miles.

Commencing at Fredericton, this Road runs through an unsettled district of about 7 miles to the Hanwell Settlement, thence through the Harvey and Brockway Settlements, crossing the Magaguadavic River to the Charlotte County Line, thence through the Tryon Settlement to the Digdeguash River, thence crossing the line of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, to Waweig, thence through the settlements between the waters of the Saint Croix and the Chamcook mountains, to Saint Andrews.

The Road passes through a hilly and rather a rough portion of country. The materials in the immediate vicinity are generally well adapted for road-making, and there are no very steep or dangerous hills. There are 12 Bridges on this line; most of them are good; those over the Magaguadavic and Digdeguash Rivers, though very old, are still passable, but will require to be repaired next season.

No. 24.

From Waweig to Saint Stephen.—9 Miles.

Beginning at the Great Road from the City of Fredericton to Saint Andrews, near Waweig, it crosses that River on a long Bridge over the tide way; thence round the head of Oak Bay to the River Saint Croix, near the mouth of Denny's Stream; and thence to the Town of Saint Stephen. Although clay predominates in this district, there is abundance of gravel, and the Road is in very good order. There are 5 Bridges on this line; of these three are good, the other two require repairs.

No. 25.

From Roix to Oak Bay.—16 Miles.

This line commences at the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Andrews, about half way between the Magaguadavic and Digdeguash Rivers, and runs across the country to Saint Stephen. The state of this Road is not good; but little was done on it last season, nearly all the Legislative grant being required to pay a balance due on the Digdeguash Bridge, which is the only one on that line.

No. 26.

From Oak Bay to Eel River.—74 Miles.

Beginning at Oak Bay in the County of Charlotte, the Road runs through the country and strikes the River Saint John at the line between the Counties of York and Carleton. Although this line has been many years on the establishment, it is not yet passable for wheeled carriages all the way through. Large settlements are formed at each end of it, but the centre for many miles still remains an uncultivated wilderness; last year the work was principally done on the wilderness portions, for the purpose of connecting the settlements, and rendering the road passable for teams all the way. This, however, for want of sufficient means, has not yet been fully accomplished. The ground is generally level, occasionally rocky, and in portions wet and swampy. There are only 4 Bridges of any importance on the line, one of which will require rebuilding next Summer.

No. 27.

From Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.—17 Miles.

This line commences at the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, between the Rivers Magaguadavic and Digdeguash, thence running through a level country to Saint Stephen. The greater part of the money heretofore granted for this line has been laid out on the western end of it, the eastern portion being as yet only partially made. From Saint Stephen to Moore's Mills a good deal has been done, but the carting of heavy loads destroys much of it every year. From Moore's Mills to the Woodstock Road has been nearly all turnpiked; thence to Digdeguash it is barely passable, and from Digdeguash to Dead Water Brook, about 3 miles, it is not yet opened. There are 4 Bridges on it at present, and one more will be required where it crosses the Digdeguash. Two of these are good, the others passable.

No. 28.

From Lower Trout Brook to the Town of Magaguadavic.—20 Miles.

Commencing at the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, near the northern boundary of Charlotte County, the Road passes over Flume Ridge and down through the County on the western side of the Magaguadavic; thence it passes to the Upper Mills through the settlements of the Young Bridge, where it crosses the River and extends to the Town of Magaguadavic. This line has been but a short time on the establishment, and there are only about 7 miles of it finished. There is but one large Bridge on the whole line.

No. 29.

From Salisbury to Harvey.—45 Miles.

Commencing at Salisbury in the County of Westmorland, near the head waters of the Petitcodiac, the Road crosses that and the Coverdale River, and passes up the bank of the latter a distance of about 4 miles; thence through a portage of about 7 miles to Turtle Creek; thence through the Dawson Settlement to Hillsborough, passing down the right side of the Petitcodiac River, through the Parish of Hopewell, crossing the Shepody River to Harvey. From Salisbury to Nathaniel Steves', a distance of about 4 miles, the Road is good, all turnpiked and well drained, most of it is gravelled with good clean material, hauled from the beds of the neighbouring streams.

From Nathaniel Steves' to Turtle Creek, the state of the Road is quite the reverse of the first 4 miles. The turnpike is low and flat, with holes and ruts, and the drains and ditches are mostly filled up and grown over with bushes. From Turtle Creek to Hillsborough, the Road is in fair travelling condition, and from Hillsborough to Harvey it continues to be in a satisfactory state. There are 14 Bridges on this line, most of them large and expensive; several require repairs, and that over Turtle Creek will require rebuilding next Summer.

No. 30.

From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.—25 Miles.

Commencing at Isaac Derry's farm (so called) the Road passes by Harvey Corner through New Horton and Cape Enrage Settlements, to Upper Salmou River, thence crossing that stream it passes down the shore of the Bay of Fundy towards Saint John County line, to Point Wolf.

The country over which the line of Road passes is rough and a large portion of it exceedingly hilly, and consequently difficult and expensive for road-making; it has been placed on the Great Road establishment but recently, and as yet is only partly made.

There are on it 3 Bridges, one of which, over "Anderson's Hollow," will require to be replaced next Summer.

No. 31.

From Saint John through King's County to Crooked Creek, in the County of Albert. 73 Miles.

This line of Road leaves the Quaco Road in the County of Saint John at the head of Loch Lomond, and passes easterly through King's and a portion of Albert Counties, a distance of about 73 miles. From Loch Lomond to Hammond River, a distance of about 8 miles, it runs through a country only partially settled. From Hammond River to the Baptist Meeting House, or junction of this line with the Road from Sussex Vale, a distance of about 10 miles, the country is settled and not unfavourable for road-making, and although the Road over this distance is passable for carriages, yet it is very far from being in a good condition.

From the Baptist Meeting House by M'Manus' to Albert County line, and thence to Crooked Creek, the country is but thinly settled and the land is hilly and rough.

This line has been on the Great Road establishment but a few years, and will require a large outlay to put it in good travelling condition; but if once properly made it would be of much service to the inhabitants of the upper part of King's and lower part of Albert Counties. There are 13 Bridges on this line of Road, only one of which will require rebuilding next Summer, namely that over Baird's Brook, at a cost of about £250.

No. 32.

From Saint John to Quaco.—30 Miles.

This Road runs from the City of Saint John to Loch Lomond, thence to Saint Martins. From the City of Saint John to Loch Lomond the Road is so cut up and worn that some part of it is almost impassable. From Loch Lomond to Quaco it is in a fair travelling condition. There are 11 Bridges on the line, one of which will require renewing next season.

No. 33.

From Hampton to Bellisle.—8 Miles.

This is a short line of Road in the County of King's. Its general state is good. It has no Bridges of any importance on it.

No. 34.

No. 34.

From Scribner's to the Head of Bellisle.—25 Miles.

This Road commences at the "Nine Mile House," (so called,) on the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia line, thence to Gondalo Point, where it crosses the River Kennebecasis, and passing through the Settlement it reaches the shore of Bellisle stream where it intersects the Great Road from the City of Fredericton to the Finger Board. There is but one Bridge on this line, and the Road is in passable repair.

No. 35.

From Nerepis to Gagetown.—23 Miles.

This line of Road runs from the Nerepis Road to the Town of Gagetown, in the County of Queen's. For about one half the distance the Road is in fair condition; the remaining part is considerably out of repair. There are on this line four Bridges. That over Queen's Brook is old and unsafe, and requires to be renewed.

No. 36.

From Fredericton to Jemseg.—30 Miles.

Commencing at Barker's landing opposite to Fredericton, the Road runs down through a well settled district on the left bank of the River Saint John to the Jemseg River, the outlet of the Grand Lake. The ground is nearly level the whole distance, but the material is bad, being generally soft alluvial deposit. A large portion is annually overflowed by the freshet, and in many places the Road has been nearly all washed away. Although this Road has a very level site it is one of the most difficult Roads in the Province to keep in proper order. There are ten Bridges on the line, two of which require replacing with new ones. The Easty Creek, made during the last fifty years by the rush of water from the main River, now requires a long and costly Bridge. From the peculiarity of this place it has been found extremely difficult to erect upon it a permanent and secure structure. It is now crossed by an old floating Bridge, which it is intended to exchange next season for a new one. The sum of £300 was granted last year, but was found inadequate. £297 10s. additional will be required.

No. 37.

From Jemseg to the Finger Board.—29 Miles.

This is a continuation of the last described line of Road, which, after leaving the Jemseg, passes through a rather rough district partly settled, crosses the Washade-moak where a ferry is kept; thence it runs to the head of Bellisle and crosses that stream by a Bridge built this season. From Bellisle it passes on to the Finger Board at Baxter's, joining the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia line. The general state of the Road is not very good. There are three considerable Bridges on it and several small ones.

No. 38.

From Coles Island to Cape Tormentine.—40 Miles.

Commencing at the Great Road on the Marsh between Sackville and the Nova Scotia line, the Road runs through a well settled district to a Village at the head of Bay Verte, and thence to Cape Tormentine, on the shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. A large portion of the Road passes over level ground; the material, consisting chiefly of clay and soft soil, is unfavourable for road-making.

There are only 3 Bridges of importance on this line; these with a number of small ones require to be repaired.

No. 39.

From Fredericton to the Kent County Line towards Richibucto.—56 Miles.

Beginning at Barker's landing opposite to Fredericton, the Road passes up to Burpe's Mill Stream, and thence to Little River, about 21 miles from Fredericton; thence 9 miles to Yeoman's Mills on the Newcastle River; thence 12 miles to Salmon Creek, and thence 14 miles to the Kent County line. For several miles this Road is well made and is in fair travelling condition, after which portions of it are not so good, and towards the line it is only partially made. A considerable portion of this line of Road passes through settled and good land. There are 9 Bridges on the line; most of them are good. A new one is required at Burpe's Mill Stream.

No. 40.

From Kent County Line to Richibucto.—44 Miles.

This is a continuation of the last mentioned Road, and is a part of the Great Road from Fredericton to Richibucto; it has been but a short time on the establishment, and is as yet in a very imperfect state. It crosses in its course a number of rivers and streams, and though a portion of the ground is hilly, much of it is flat and soft. The state of this Road is far behind that of the Great Roads in general of the Province. There are 10 Bridges on it and some of them are good, one will require rebuilding next summer; there are also several streams that have not as yet had Bridges built over them.

This Road will at no distant day become one of the great links connecting the Gulf Shore with the waters flowing into the Bay of Fundy, and as such, merits due consideration.

No. 41.

From Tilley's Landing to Little River Mills.—12 Miles.

Beginning at the Great Road on the bank of the River Saint John, the Road leads back into the country, crossing the thoroughfare between the Maquapit and French Lakes, until it joins the other Great Road at Little River Mills. The part of this Road between the River Saint John and the thoroughfare is quite bad; thence to Little River Mills it is somewhat better. It has not been skilfully laid out and is unnecessarily crooked, there being but few hills to be avoided. Considerable has

been done on certain parts of it in former years, but this year the grant has been too small to meet the expense of the Bridges, and liquidate an over-expenditure of the previous year. There are 5 Bridges on it, two of them are good, the other three require extensive repairs. This Road is much used.

No. 42.

From Sussex Vale to the Baptist Meeting House, Upham.—12 Miles.

This line of Road runs from the Church in Sussex Vale past the residence of John Hagarty, Esquire, to the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County. The country over which it passes is rough and hilly. That part of the Road near Sussex Vale was much injured by the great freshet of 1854, and is still considerably out of repair. There are 2 Bridges on the line, one of which will require to be rebuilt next summer, and will cost about £30.

Estimate of amounts required for the erection of new Bridges, repairs of old ones, and general repairs and improvement of the foregoing lines of Road.

Erection of 35 new Bridges,	£7,535	0	0
Repairs of old Bridges and various lines of Road,	9,195	0	0
Total amount required for Great Road Service for 1856,	£16,730	0	0

The lines of Road from Oromocto to Gagetown, from Newcastle to Pittfield's, and that designated the "old Westmorland Road," have heretofore been provided for out of the Great Road appropriation, but are not Great Roads established by Law.

The amount granted for these services last Session was £275.

The Bridge across the new Canaan River on the Road from Newcastle to Pittfield's, was carried away by the great freshet of 1854, and the inhabitants of that section of the country have suffered great inconvenience in consequence.

To erect a new Bridge at that place would cost about £250.

These lines of Road should either be legalized by Act of Assembly, or provided for out of the Bye Road Grants.

BRIDGES.

1. *Sullivan Creek Bridge.*

On the 23rd day of March last an Address was presented to Your Excellency, praying that Your Excellency would be pleased to appoint Commissioners to survey a site for a new Bridge at Sullivan's Creek, in the County of York, in order to enable the Government to proceed with the erection of the same; the old Bridge having been represented as in a very dangerous state.

Your

Your Excellency having been pleased to entrust this service to the Board of Works, I proceeded, in company with the Hon. Surveyor General, and Mr. Dow the Supervisor of the district, and, having carefully inspected the old Bridge, found that much of the timber was decayed and becoming rotten. The Bridge is an immense fabric of hemlock, ninety five feet high, but with some small repairs it might remain in safe condition for another year. The great depth of the ravine and the steepness of the declivities on each side would render travelling over it entirely impracticable if the old Bridge became impassable before a new one was finished.

We made a careful exploration in order to determine whether another and better site could be found, and especially in that part of the ravine between the present bridge and the main River; and we fully concurred in the opinion, that it would be best to build a new Bridge over the Creek, a short distance above the present one, and to set it on an embankment of earth with a stone culvert in the bottom.

Arrangements for the commencement of the work were made without delay, and on the 11th day of August last, plans and specifications having been previously prepared, the building of the Bridge was let by tender, and a contract for that purpose entered into with Mr. John S. Patterson, of the County of York.

The Bridge so contracted for is to have an arched stone culvert in the bottom, and the ravine to be filled up with a solid embankment on the culvert. The materials are to be taken from the necessary excavations required to be made for the roadway on each side; the embankment to be surmounted by a hand-rail, and the whole to be built in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by A. Light, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and finished on or before the 1st day of December next, for the sum of £2 per yard for masonry, and 10d. per yard for earth work, which will amount to about £4,000.

A considerable portion of this work has already been done and the remainder is now in progress. A number of experienced stonemasons have been employed on first rate materials found in the vicinity, and the excavations and embankments are going forward.

2. *Missiquash Bridge.*

On the 15th day of August last I received Your Excellency's instructions to examine and report upon the condition of the Bridge at Missiquash, on the frontier of Nova Scotia, together with a copy of a letter from the Hon. Martin J. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in which an assurance is given by the Government of that Province to defray one half the expense which the Government of New Brunswick may find it necessary to expend in the service.

On the 23rd day of the same month I proceeded, in company with S. C. Charters, Esquire, Supervisor of the district, to the Bridge, and upon careful examination found it so much dilapidated and so entirely unsafe that we decided to stop all communication over it, and to take immediate steps for the erection of a new structure, the building of which was subsequently let by public competition, and a contract entered into with Mr. Hugh Gallagher, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, for its completion by the 1st day of January 1856, the whole to be done in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by Alexander Light, Esquire, Civil Engineer.

The extreme length of this Bridge is 234 feet, built with two shore abutments, each 80 feet long, with a span of 74 feet.

The shore abutments are built of large hewn timber, in the tide-way, and raised to the necessary height by stone walls on each side and across the outer end, and filled in the centre with earth. The material used for the truss-work is all of the best pitch pine, and from the character of these materials the Bridge, with ordinary care and attention, will probably stand 40 years.

A portion of the earth and stone work of the abutments remains to be finished, but cannot now be done until Spring.

The whole structure was, however, sufficiently advanced at the time specified for its completion to admit of its being used by the public. The whole cost of this Bridge when completed will be £814.

3. *Trout Creek Bridge.*

The Bridge across this Creek was carried away by the great freshet of 1854.

In consequence of the bottom of the stream being composed of a very loose mixture of sand and gravel, the channel has been subject to constant changes; and as the former Bridge merely rested upon the surface of the ground, the abutments and piers were undermined and injured from time to time by the action of the freshets, and were entirely swept away.

The erection of a new Bridge was let by tender on the 15th day of August last, and a contract entered into with Mr. Isaac Foshay of Sussex, in the County of King's, for its erection. On the 22nd day of December following it was completed and opened for public use, and will, I trust, be found to be a superior and durable structure.

This Bridge is 300 feet in length, erected on 7 pile bents; the bents are composed of 6 piles each of hachmatac timber 12 inches square, driven down from 10 to 12 feet below the bed of the stream. The approaches—100 feet in length on each side—are composed of earth and gravel, protected at the outer ends by blocks of hewn pine timber laid on rows of piles to prevent them from being undermined. Its total cost was £637 10s. and is provided for in the £12,000 Grant made last Session.

4. *South Bay Bridge.*

Provision for the erection of a new Bridge at South Bay, on the Road leading from Fredericton to Saint John, was also included in the Grant of £12,000 made during the Session of 1855. It was let at public competition, and arrangements were made with Mr. John Clark, of Carleton, in the County of Saint John, for building and completing the same by the 15th day of July next.

The new bridge is to be composed of cedar blocks floored over with the same material, and the whole to be covered with gravel.

The old Bridge has been kept in travelling condition at a trifling expense during the past summer, and is still safe, and will, I believe, meet the convenience of the travelling public until the new one can be completed. The contract price for the foregoing erection is £826.

5. *Grand Falls.*

The expense of erecting a Bridge at this place was also provided for in the £12,000 Grant, but nothing has as yet been done towards its erection.

A proposition has however been made by Messrs. Newton and Fuller of London, to furnish a wrought iron Elastic Girder Bridge; a copy will be found in the Appendix.

6. *Hampton Ferry.*

A contract for building a Bridge at this place was made on the 15th day of February instant with Mr. B. Lyon, of the City of Saint John, and Mr. Isaac Foshay of Sussex, in the County of King's.

This Bridge will be 655 feet in length, with earth embankment approaches 900 feet in length on the Norton side, and 100 feet on the Hampton side, making a total length of 1665 feet.

The Bridge work is to be erected on seven pile piers, with a draw of 37 feet in length near the centre. The materials for the piers and truss-work are to be of the best pine and hacmatac.

The approaches are to be solid earth embankments, protected at the ends by blocks of hewn pine timber resting on rows of piles, and to be protected on the sides by rip-rapping.

The whole is to be completed and ready for public use by the first day of November next, and the Contractors are to receive £3,250.

7. *Hammond River Bridge.*

Previous to the organization of this Board, arrangements were made with Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, for the erection of a new Bridge at this place.

From the effects of severe freshets that subsequently occurred, it was found necessary to change the plans, and consequently the contract.

On the 13th day of July last, with the advice and assistance of Alexander Light, Esquire, C. E., a new arrangement with Mr. Tomlinson was entered into for the completion of the above mentioned work, based upon the prices originally agreed upon.

Although the Bridge is not entirely complete, it was sufficiently advanced on the 8th day of December last to be opened for the use of the travelling public.

The structure is erected on two abutments of solid masonry over a space of 235 feet, with approaches of earth embankment of 350 feet in length on the eastern end, and 100 feet on the western.

The description of truss-work in this Bridge is different from any ever built in the Province. The arches, which give the utmost strength and solidity to the structure, are so arranged that they cannot be easily displaced.

The masonry, which is of the most solid and durable character, receives the ends of the arches, thus giving the Bridge a degree of firmness which renders it capable of sustaining great weight.

The timber of which the truss is composed is of the best description, the bottom chords are of pitch pine, and for the remainder of the work the best quality of white pine has been used, and all the parts are firmly bolted together.

The clear width of the Bridge between the trusses is 20 feet. The top and bottom chords are covered with tin to keep the weather from penetrating.

The stones used in the abutments are large and the best that could be procured, and are laid in cement. The foundation of this portion of the work is laid on piles driven down to a considerable depth into the earth, and the base itself commenced some distance below low water.

The abutments are 71 feet in width at the bottom and 25 feet in height, containing in all 1400 yards of masonry; and the firm and substantial character of the work renders their safety unquestionable.

Instead of the continuation of the Bridge at each end being built of wooden material, there is from each abutment an elevated embankment of earth work constructed on a level with the flooring of the Bridge, containing about 14,000 yards.

The total cost of this Bridge will be £7,350.

8. *Bridge over Petitcodiac River.*

During the last Session of the Legislature an Address was presented to Your Excellency by the House of Assembly, praying that Your Excellency would appoint a Commission to make a survey and report upon the practicability and probable cost of the erection of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac, at or near the Town of Moncton; and in accordance with that Address the Board of Works was appointed by Your Excellency for the performance of the service required.

In the month of June last I went with the Surveyor General and Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, a scientific and experienced Bridge builder, and having procured the necessary instruments sounded the flats and examined and inspected the banks on both sides of the River, and measured the width of the same in three separate places, which we found to be 1520, 1500 and 1470 feet respectively.

On the left bank there is a vast accumulation of mud, a large portion of the bed of the River is moving quicksand, and towards the right bank the bottom is hard gravel and stone.

The most favourable site is at the upper part of the Town, and there is no doubt of the practicability of erecting a Bridge there. We propose to start from the north side of the River and to carry forward the work in one solid block of timber to the extent of 250 feet. The block to terminate with a pier 100 feet long at the bottom, gradually diminishing to 27 feet at the top.

A Turntable Draw 120 feet long to be placed on a pier 100 feet long at the bottom, 27 feet at the top, and 20 feet wide, leaving a space of 50 feet wide on each side of the same when the draw is turned for the passage of vessels.

Then another pier of the same length at bottom and top, next a span of 153 feet, then three several spans of 200 feet each, with corresponding piers; the last span to be 153 feet, and the remaining distance to the shore one solid block of timber and stone.

The bottoms of the piers to be laid on cribs sunk in the quicksand, and to be made of square timber, to be raised 40 feet high and filled with stone from bottom to top.

The spans to be supported by strong continuous truss-work 22 feet high, extending on each side of the roadway from the Draw to the block at the right bank of the River.

The Bridge to be properly floored, and railed from each end of the truss-work, and to have a clear roadway of 18 feet wide, all which is more particularly set forth in a plan made by Mr. Tomlinson.

Such a Bridge made of the best materials, properly prepared and secured, would cost about £15,000.

The Petitcodiac River for a distance of about 40 miles forms the division line between the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, and is crossed by tedious and difficult ferries which only can be used at certain times of the tide.

A Bridge built at the aforementioned site would be but a few yards from one of the principal depots of the proposed European and North American Railway, it would be a channel of much communication and a great accommodation to the people of that section of the Province.

DREDGING MACHINE.

During the Session of 1854 an appropriation of £5,000 was made by the Legislature to procure an efficient Dredging Machine, to be employed in removing obstructions in the Harbours and Rivers on, and emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

On the 4th December 1854, Commissioners were appointed by Your Excellency to procure the Machine, which they did, and had it ready for use on the 24th August last, at Indian Town, in the County of Saint John, at which time the Board took charge and immediately removed it to the Grand Lake Shoal, where they had previously concluded to commence operations.

The Grand Lake Shoal extends into the Lake about three quarters of a mile from the head of the Jemseg Stream, or outlet of the Lake, and has a depth of water of from five to six feet. It is a deposit of sediment, sawdust, and other material brought down from the Mills and Lake Shores.

This Shoal has been a serious obstruction to the transportation of Lumber and other articles from the Lake to the City of Saint John. Boats engaged in the trade have been obliged during a considerable portion of the summer season to discharge their cargoes, pass them over the shallow water in rafts, and reload at the Jemseg.

The Machine commenced work on the 3rd day of September, and continued without much interruption till the 14th day of November, during which time a channel was cut 1200 yards in length, 35 feet in breadth, and to a depth of about 12 feet at low water, by which about 28,000 cubic yards of material were removed.

The width of the cut should be increased next season to at least 50 feet, and the length to 1350 yards; to accomplish this, would require the removal of about 17,000 cubic yards. The Machine will dislodge about 500 yards per day, when in good working order; it will therefore require nearly two months work to complete the channel with a width of 50 feet, and to the extent above mentioned: by these means a considerable impetus will be given to the internal trade in that quarter. The Boat could then be removed for the remainder of the season to the Oromocto Shoals, or such other place as might be thought advisable.

Of the £750 granted last Session to meet the working expenses of the Boat, the sum of £474 7s. only has been used, as shown by the Account in the Appendix.

Estimate of amount required to meet expenses of 1856.

Scow for carrying fuel,	£120 0 0
Working expenses of Dredge, say 150 days, at £6 per day,	900 0 0
	£1020 0 0
Less—Balance of appropriation of £1855,	275 0 0
	£745 0 0
Amount required,	

This estimate is based upon the supposition that the Dredge will be employed five months during the season, and that the working expenses would be six pounds per day, including incidental expenses and repair of machinery.

Mr. Keefer in his report on the Harbour of Richibucto, estimated the working expenses of a Dredge at that place, with a steam tender, at £17 10s. per day.

IMPROVEMENT RICHIBUCTO HARBOUR.

During the Session of 1854 the sum of £5000 was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, for the purpose of deepening, widening and improving such Harbours in the Province as might require the same, no part of such sum to be expended until a satisfactory certificate be first obtained from a scientific Engineer to be appointed for the purpose, as to the practicability of doing so. That his first survey and report be of the Harbour of Richibucto, for the improvement of which he shall submit a plan to the Government as to the practicability and permanency of said contemplated improvement, and estimates of the cost, to determine the Government as to the commencement of the work; that other Harbours be also subject to the same survey, examination and report, which may require deepening and improvement.

In the summer following, the services of Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, were engaged, who came from Canada and examined and reported upon the obstructions to navigation at the Port of Richibucto. Soundings were also subsequently made on the ice, by John Grant, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and the various depths of water on the whole extent of the bar ascertained by him, and laid down on a plan.

Mr. Keefer states in his Report that the depth of water over the Bar is insufficient to admit loaded vessels of deep draught to pass; that, in consequence, they are compelled to lie outside a sufficient time to admit of their discharging and receiving about one half their cargoes, subject during the whole time to the exposure of the severe eastern storms so prevalent on the Gulf shore. That during the three preceding years twelve ships were wrecked, aggregating four thousand five hundred tons; valued, with their cargoes, at forty five thousand seven hundred pounds. That about ten millions of feet of sawed lumber are annually lighted over the Bar, and loaded outside at a cost of about two thousand pounds to the shippers; and that the time for loading an ordinary ship inside is eight days, while frequently six or eight weeks are required to complete a cargo outside.

Mr. Keefer in conclusion says—that “the existence of such a state of things another year or two, must render it impossible to procure freights, and operate injuriously on the character of the Gulf coast of New Brunswick, in the minds of Shipowners and Underwriters.”

In his preliminary Report of the 18th September he says: “It is however already apparent that the only feasible mode of improving the Navigation is by Dredging.” And in his Report of the 30th December following we find he expressed an opinion that “It is not probable that once opened the channel would fill up rapidly, as from the foregoing it appears that the Bar undergoes no sudden changes except those produced by violent storms, the tendency of which from the testimony of Pilots, has been to increase the depth of water.”

The cost of outfit for Dredging is estimated by Mr. Keefer at sixteen thousand pounds, viz: seven thousand pounds for a first class Dredge, eight thousand for a steam tender, and one thousand pounds for scows and contingencies; the working expenses per day he estimates at seventeen pounds ten shillings.

Early in June last I visited the Harbour, and, in company with Mr. Grant and Mr. Powell, an experienced Pilot of the Port, went down to the Bar which is distant from the Town of Richibucto about 4 miles. Mr. Powell pointed out the channel or deepest water across the Bar, designated by fixed buoys on either side.

I

I directed Mr. Grant to take soundings in three different lines, or sections, embracing a width of two hundred feet, and to make a plan shewing the depth of water on each, which was subsequently done.

It will be seen by the sketch that the depth of water varied from 8½ to 12 feet, and that the distance across the Bar was four hundred feet.

As the estimate by Mr. Keefer to procure Dredging Machinery was far beyond the amount of funds placed at Your Excellency's disposal, it was thought advisable to advertise for tenders and put the deepening of the Bar to thirteen feet at low water to public competition. It was taken by Messrs. Holderness and M'Leod, Merchants at Kingston, in the County of Kent, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty nine pounds twelve shillings, the work to be completed on or before the first day of July next. The Contractors to furnish all the machinery, &c. necessary for the completion of the work at their own expense, take all risks, and are not to receive any thing in payment until the whole be finished to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

From the character and responsibility of the Contractors, as well as from the appliances known to be within their reach, there is reason to anticipate the success of this project. The stipulated price is small when compared with former estimates, or with the expense and risk which would inevitably result from any attempt to transport and use the Provincial Dredging Machine in that locality.

ERECTION OF LIGHT HOUSES.

Appropriations were made during the last Session of the Legislature for the erection of two Light Houses; one at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and the other on the Island of Miscoe, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

The proposed Light House at the head of the Bay of Fundy was (by the terms of the appropriation) to be established either on Cape Maranguin or Grindstone Island. The Commissioners of Lights for the Bay decided in favour of Grindstone Island, and transmitted to this office the following Memorandum;—

“Sir,—In our opinion, Grindstone Island would be preferable as a site for a Light House, to Cape Maranguin. If only one is to be erected, we would recommend that the former be selected for that purpose.

(Signed)

R. W. CROOKSHANK, } *Commissioners of*
CHARLES HARE, } *Light Houses.*
I. WOODWARD, } *Bay of Fundy.*

Hon. W. H. Steeves, Chief Com. Board Works, Fredericton.”

Upon enquiry, it was found that the Church Corporation of Westmorland were proprietors of the Island, and had leased it to one Isaiah Bacon for a term of twenty one years, who had assigned the lease to one John Cairnes, of New York. The difficulties therefore in the way of obtaining a Title of sufficient ground for the erection of the Light and accommodation of the Keeper, have caused a delay, and prevented any thing being done as yet towards its erection.

The building of the Light House, Keeper's Dwelling and Wood House on Miscoe Island, has been let by public competition, and taken by Mr. James Murray of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for the sum of £1,220, to be finished by the

1st day of September next. One third of the amount of contract was paid upon the Contractor entering into Bonds for the due performance of the work ; one third is to be paid as the work progresses, and the remaining third when the whole is completed. This contract does not include the Lantern.

The situation of Miscoe Island, and its proximity to the mouth of the Saint Lawrence, renders a Light at that place of as much importance to Canada as it is to New Brunswick ; and although as yet no pledge has been given, I trust the Government of the first mentioned Province will see the propriety of providing for one half the expense. An additional sum of £300 will be required to purchase the Lantern, and complete the whole.

SAINT JOHN RIVER.

An Act was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1849, authorizing the Governor in Council to draw from the Treasury the sum of £2,000 annually for the term of five years, to improve the Navigation of the River Saint John, between the Grand Falls and Fredericton.

During the following summer a survey was made by Captain Bent, R. E., and Mr. Grant, C. E., and on the 12th day of November in the same year, they submitted to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head their Report, in which they lay down the general principles which, in their opinion, should guide the Provincial authorities in carrying into effect the object of the appropriation.

After describing the various shoals and bars in the whole distance, they point out what they consider the most economical and effectual method for their removal, the probable cost of which they estimated at £10,706.

It appears that an exploration and survey of the Lakes at the head of the River was also made, with a view to converting them into reservoirs of supply for the dry season.

From the calculation of Messrs. Bent and Grant, it would appear that those Lakes would contain a sufficient quantity of water to increase the depth in the River eight inches during 100 days in the drought of summer. To erect Dams and Locks for this purpose the estimated cost was £14,100.

The principal mode of improvement recommended in the report was, with the exception of the removal of a few loose rocks, the shutting up and narrowing of channels by the erection of dams, jetties, and embankments.

Mr. Grant was subsequently appointed Commissioner for the improvement of the River, and superintended the work during the summers of 1850, 1851, and 1852, in which time the sum of £6,544 19 3 was expended, principally in the erection of dams.

In the year 1853 Colonel Maclauchlan took charge of the work, and has continued to superintend it up to the present time.

In 1853 the sum of £1,997, in 1854 the sum of £1,800, and in 1855 the sum of £1,500 were expended, making a total expenditure under Colonel Maclauchlan of £5,297 ; this expenditure has been chiefly applied to blasting and removing large boulders and rocky bars.

According to the views of Colonel Maclauchlan, as expressed in his report of this year, it would require about £4,000 to complete the improvements upon the system pursued by him, viz :—“ To remove the principal obstructions in the River, so as to admit of the Steamers running without difficulty, between Fredericton and Woodstock,

some

some feet under a quarter freshet, and from Woodstock to the Grand Falls at a quarter freshet, and also to allow the Tow-boats and rafts to run regularly through the season excepting in very extreme droughts."

When coming down from the Grand Falls in the Steamer Reindeer in June last, the various bars and shoals were pointed out by the Pilot of the Boat, who also explained the nature of the obstructions which had been recently removed. There were then four Steamers, and during the summer about 70 Tow-boats employed in conveying passengers and freight from Fredericton to the Counties above.

That under Colonel Maclauchlan's superintendence a very great improvement has been made in facilitating the navigation of these boats, is an opinion sustained by the concurrent testimony of all persons interested in the trade of the River, with whom I have conversed. And I am of the opinion that a grant equal in amount to that of last year should be placed at the disposal of Your Excellency, for the purpose of continuing operations during next summer.

RENOUS RIVER.

The sum of £100 was granted during the last Session of the Legislature for the improvement of the navigation of this River.

This stream is in the County of Northumberland, and empties into the South West Branch of the Miramichi about 18 miles from Newcastle. Mr. William O'Brien, who resides near its outlet, was employed to superintend the expenditure of the grant and to assist in the prosecution of the work.

Operations were commenced at the junction of the two Rivers, and extended up a distance of about 8 miles; the work was principally confined to blasting and removing large boulders, and clearing out smaller sized loose rocks.

In view of the depressed state of the trade in the country, and the probable deficiency in the Revenue, I do not think it expedient to recommend a grant to continue this service immediately.

SOUTH WEST BRANCH OF THE MIRAMICHI:

In the Summer of 1853 Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, was appointed Commissioner for the purpose of examining the South West Branch of the Miramichi River.

On the 25th day of October in the same year, he submitted a report, in which he explained the nature and extent of the obstructions that impeded the navigation of this River, from Indian Town to Doak's Bridge, a distance of about 36 miles.

Mr. Goodfellow estimates the expense of the improvement recommended by him as being practicable at the amount of £800, or £200 per year for three years.

The Legislature has made two appropriations for this service; one of £200 in 1854 and one of £200 in 1855, making £400 in all.

The principal obstructions requiring to be removed from this River, as explained by Mr. Goodfellow, are shelly ledges, large boulders, and smaller sized rocks.

Mr. Swim was employed to take charge of this work and assist in its prosecution. After procuring the necessary machinery and other outfits, he commenced operations a short distance below the mouth of the Renous River and extended his works upwards, removing the principal obstructions as he advanced.

I visited the locality on the 20th day of October last, and observed the manner in which

which the work was being executed. The party engaged had at that time proceeded about 8 miles.

The amount expended, as shewn by appended Account, is £298 4 2, leaving unexpended of the sum appropriated a balance of £101 15 10.

There is a considerable quantity of machinery, tools, &c. remaining on hand, so that the expense of outfit for next season will be much less than it was last.

I would recommend that a grant of £200 be made this Session, which with balance unappropriated would meet the expense of next summer's operations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the Session of 1855, appropriations amounting to £1,550, were made by the Legislature to meet expenses incurred by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for the previous year. Shortly after the organization of this Board, the Accounts in connection with the above mentioned expenditures were handed over to the Department, which after careful examination and adjustment, were found to amount to £97 5 11 more than the sums placed at the disposal of Your Excellency. As many of these claims were from persons in very limited circumstances, and all appeared to be either for materials furnished or work performed, and recognized by the Commissioner, the respective amounts were settled and paid.

Government House.

Early in the Spring, the attention of the Board was called to the state of Government House, which upon examination was found to be much out of repair, and generally in an unsatisfactory condition. The roof of the main building was so leaky, that at every rain storm nearly all the upper rooms were rendered unfit for use. The roof of the portico (in front) was in similar condition, the plaster broken and separated from the laths in several places. The roof of the Guard House was so far decayed as to require renewing. Many of the fences were old and useless, and required replacing with new ones.

The roof of Government House has been (so far as we have yet been able to ascertain) made tight, and also that of the portico. A new roof has been put on the Guard House; several new fences have been erected, and such other repairs and improvements as were deemed necessary have been made, account of the cost and charges of which will be found in the Appendix.

Province Hall, and other Public Buildings.

The lower flat of the Province Hall, used by the Legislative Assembly, having recently undergone extensive improvements and repairs, required but trifling expense this year. The second flat, consisting of a Hall and three Committee Rooms, have been cleaned, papered, and painted. The Legislative Council Chamber and two adjoining Committee Rooms have been painted, papered, and carpeted.

The remaining Public Buildings and Offices have required but little expense. Accounts of this expenditure will also be found in the Appendix.

PUBLIC WHARVES.

Appropriations have been made from year to year, in most cases in aid of individual subscription, for the erection of Public Wharves in different parts of the Province. These erections have been constructed under the superintendence of special Commissioners appointed by the Government, and subsequently regulated by the General Sessions of the Peace, for the Counties in which they are respectively situated. Many of the Wharves are on well selected sites, have been judiciously and properly built, and afford great accommodation to the public, while others are less beneficial, and in a few instances I fear the grants have been sadly misapplied.

Only two appropriations were made last Session for these purposes, one of £25 for the erection of a Wharf at Wickham, in the County of Queen's, and the other of £200 (being a re-appropriation) for the erection of a Low Water Landing at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte.

The expenditure of the last mentioned sum, together with a previous grant of £59, was made by Messrs. Hannah & Odell, Commissioners appointed agreeably to the provisions of the appropriation.

The Commissioners state in their report dated 8th day of December last, that "The wharf is now built to low water at ordinary tides, but it is very desirable to extend the wharf 75 feet further into the Harbour, and when this is done Steamers will be able to lie afloat at the wharf at the very lowest tides.

"The whole of this proposed additional erection would cost about £175, and if the Province would furnish £100 of this amount, the Steam Boat Companies would give £75."

All the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. STEEVES,
Chief Commissioner,

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.

Statement shewing the amount expended on Government Buildings the past year.

Post Office.

Thomas Aitken,	£0	10	6	
J. Donovan,	0	14	9	
A. H. Clark,	4	14	8	
				£5 19 11

House of Assembly.

J. Nisbet,	£0	17	3	
J. Sullivan,	0	10	0	
T. Williams,	1	8	0	
J. Neill,	1	8	6	
A. Gregg,	12	5	0	
J. Myshrall,	21	5	0	
M. Driscoll,	2	12	6	
				40 6 3

Executive Council.

J. Nisbet,	£1	5	0	
G. Pattison & Co.	0	16	10	
J. Gaynor,	0	17	4	
Edward O'Brien,	0	6	3	
A. H. Clark,	3	14	3	
				6 19 8

Legislative Council Chamber.

A. H. Clark,	£8	5	1	
J. Donovan,	4	3	4	
J. Nisbet,	66	2	4	
A. Gregg,	197	1	1	
A. N. Block,	9	0	0	
S. R. Miller,	5	12	6	
				290 4 4

Crown Land Office.

J. Nisbet,				0 7 6
-----------------	--	--	--	-------

Secretary's Office.

J. Nisbet,	£0	10	0	
A. H. Clark,	0	3	3	
				0 13 3

Audit Office.

J. Nisbet,	£0	3	9	
Edward O'Brien,	0	6	3	
				0 10 0

Carried forward,

£345 0 11

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	£345 0 11
<i>Judges and Clerk of the Pleas.</i>							
J. Nisbet,	....	....	....	....	....	£0 11 0	
J. Sullivan,	....	....	....	....	....	0 17 6	
A. H. Clark,	....	....	....	....	....	0 1 3	
							1 9 9
<i>Superintendent of Schools' Office.</i>							
J. Nisbet,	....	....	....	....	....	£0 9 3	
D. Elliott,	....	....	....	....	....	1 11 11	
							2 1 2
<i>Board of Works' Office.</i>							
J. Nisbet,	....	....	....	....	....	£0 5 9	
J. S. Connor,	....	....	....	....	....	0 17 6	
Thomas Rutter,	....	....	....	....	....	3 19 9	
A. Mitchell,	....	....	....	....	....	1 15 0	
S. Barker,	....	....	....	....	....	6 18 0	
							13 16 0
<i>Government House.</i>							
A. N. Block,	....	....	....	....	....	£73 0 6	
Ann Squires,	....	....	....	....	....	5 12 0	
Mrs. Farral,	....	....	....	....	....	1 8 0	
Mrs. Smith,	....	....	....	....	....	1 1 0	
D. Elliott,	....	....	....	....	....	36 6 3	
A. B. Duncan,	....	....	....	....	....	8 1 0	
George Todd,	....	....	....	....	....	17 0 4	
Anthony Smith,	....	....	....	....	....	1 3 9	
S. Barker,	....	....	....	....	....	9 6 3	
A. Limerick,	....	....	....	....	....	61 11 10	
J. Neill,	....	....	....	....	....	14 7 6	
Thomas Stewart,	....	....	....	....	....	5 15 0	
R. Chestnut,	....	....	....	....	....	16 8 11	
T. G. Allen & Co.,	....	....	....	....	....	2 13 9	
S. A. Akerley,	....	....	....	....	....	1 16 11	
A. Gregg,	....	....	....	....	....	111 1 3	
A. H. Clark,	....	....	....	....	....	72 0 11	
J. Sullivan,	....	....	....	....	....	0 4 0	
J. M'Cafferty,	....	....	....	....	....	1 5 0	
G. Pattison & Co.,	....	....	....	....	....	112 3 0	
Thomas Rutter,	....	....	....	....	....	70 15 5	
J. Gaynor,	....	....	....	....	....	0 13 1	
F. M'Manus,	....	....	....	....	....	3 15 0	
J. Landy,	....	....	....	....	....	50 0 0	
J. Thomas,	....	....	....	....	....	3 13 6	
							681 4 2
							£1,043 12 0

No. 2.

Statement shewing the amounts expended in working the Dredging Machine the past year.

W. J. Starr,	£55	0	0
B. Tilton,	49	5	5
John Knight,	6	15	2
P. M'Ginnes,	6	0	11
J. Cartin,	5	3	10
T. M'Causlin,	6	6	11
Hatheway & Small,	33	1	0
Chief Commissioner,	4	15	1
J. M. Barker,	50	0	0
J. M. Barker, Master, as follows:—			
	103	5	9 Men's wages.
	24	9	11 Fuel.
	83	7	1 Outfits and repairs.
	46	15	11 Incidental expenses.
	<hr/>		
	£474	7	0

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 3.

Statement shewing the amounts of travelling Expenses of the Members of the Board of works the past year.

Petitcodiac Bridge,	£16	15	8	} Chief Commissioner, with the Honorable Mr. Brown and Mr. Tomlinson, selecting site. Up to 1st November 1855. In June, July, August, and September, 1855. In November 1855. In December and January. Examining Estey Creek & South Bay Bridges.
The Hon. Mr. Brown,	22	7	9	
Chief Commissioner,	38	2	8	
Do.	12	6	9	
Do.	13	11	0	
The Hon. Mr. Brown,	5	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£108	3	10	

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 4.

Statement shewing the amounts expended in improving the navigation of Rivers the past year.

Renous River,	£100	0	0
South West Miramichi,	298	4	2
Towing Path, Saint John River,	52	2	3
	<hr/>		
	£450	6	5

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 5.

Statement shewing the amounts advanced on unfinished work the past year.

Richibucto Harbour,	£9	2	6
Miscou Light House,	428	19	3
Sullivan Creek Bridge,	1,097	7	3
Hammond River Bridge,	£6,560	0	0
Less, paid by Supervisor last year,	2,460	0	0
		4,100	0
Missiquash Bridge,		748	5
		£6,383	14
			0

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 6.

Statement of Expenditures, as follows:

Trout Creek Bridge,	£642	10	0	Work finished.
Pile Driver,	7	10	0	Expenses.
	£650	0	0	

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 7.

Statement shewing Contingencies of the Office of the Board of Works the past year.

Coals,	£2	5	0
Wood and sawing,	3	0	6
Stationery,	7	12	10
	£12	18	4

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 8.

Statement shewing the undermentioned sums paid for petty repairs on Great Roads by the Board of Works the past year.

W. C. Burpe,	£1	6	0	} 2 bolts for Bridge on Saint Andrews Road.
W. F. Barker,	0	5	0	
J. M'Aloon,	2	6	3	Repairs of Miramichi Road.
Mauris Downey,	3	0	0	Do. on Road to Woodstock.
	£6	17	3	

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 9.

*Statement of claims prior to 1855, on the late Commissioner of Government Buildings,
which have been paid by this Office the past year.*

A. Gregg,	£260	14	1
T. G. Allen & Co.	99	13	8
J. Nisbet,	204	6	9
A. H. Clark,	205	11	9
W. P. Taylor,	43	18	1
J. Neill,	66	4	4
T. Aitken,	55	0	0
T. Rutter,	48	19	6
A. B. Duncan,	23	0	6
A. N. Block,	191	15	5
J. Landy,	66	7	6
Thos. Stewart,	28	5	6
Ellen O'Brien,	1	8	0
S. A. Akerley,	7	15	7
S. Barker,	10	0	7
E. O. Bradley,	6	5	6
George Todd,	4	10	0
R. Lipset,	29	2	0
D. Elliott,	12	0	0
G. Pattison & Co.	11	18	4
R. Barkley,	3	15	0
J. White,	0	10	0
W. Grosvenor,	5	7	6
J. S. Beek,	0	2	8
P. Parker,	1	0	0
R. Chestnut,	4	13	8
J. Gaynor,	6	1	9
Do.	28	0	8
J. M'Donald & Co.	153	18	3
G. Botsford,	21	18	7
Do.	34	13	6
W. Shennock,	6	3	9
Edward O'Brien,	4	3	6

£1,647 5 11

No. 10.

Statement of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury in favor of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

No.	Date.	Amount.	Service.
422	1855. Aug. 18	£50 0 0	Renous River.
		150 0 0	South West Miramichi River.
		250 0 0	Dredging Machine.
481		500 0 0	Sullivan Creek Bridge.
501	Oct. 10	1,550 0 0	To meet claims on late Commissioner of Government Buildings.
502		69 5 3	
		28 0 8	
		100 0 0	
		50 0 0	South West Miramichi River.
			Renous River.
511		100 0 0	Trout Creek Bridge.
17	Nov. 17	100 0 0	
28		8 9 0	Richibucto Harbour.
29		16 15 8	Travelling expenses.
30		4 15 1	Dredging Machine.
31		22 7 9	Travelling expenses, Mr. Brown.
32		8 5 0	Musquash Bridge.
33		38 2 8	Travelling expenses.
70	1856. Jan. 2	250 0 0	Dredging Machine.
		428 7 3	Miscou Light House.
		7 10 0	Pile Driver.
		48 4 2	South West Miramichi River.
94	22	1,250 0 0	Hammond River Bridge.
		590 0 0	Missiquash Bridge.
		342 0 0	Trout Creek Bridge.
		£5,962 2 6	

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

No. 11.

Statement shewing the total amount expended by the Board of Works during the past year, as detailed in the foregoing statements, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Government Buildings,	(1)	£1,043	12	0
Dredging Machine,	(2)	474	7	0
Travelling expenses,	(3)	108	3	10
Improvement of Rivers,	(4)	450	6	5
Advanced on unfinished work,	(5)	6,383	14	0
Trout Creek Bridge,	(6)	642	10	0
and Pile Driver,		7	10	0
Contingencies—Office Board of Works,	(7)	12	18	4
Great Roads—Petty expenses,	(8)	6	17	3
Claims on late Commissioner Government Buildings,	(9)	1,647	5	11
		<u>£10,777</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Amount received the past year for Warrants on the Provincial Treasury, as detailed in the foregoing Statement, (10)		£5,962	2	6
Warrant No. 473, to Isaac Foshay,		£100	0	0
Do. 485, to Joseph Tomlinson,		2,850	0	0
		<u>2,950</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balances favoring this Department,		1,865	2	3
		<u>£10,777</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Office Board of Works, 7th February 1856.

WILLIAM H. STEEVES,
Chief Commissioner.

NOTE.—The Chief Commissioner recognizes the propriety of closing the Accounts of his Department at the end of the Fiscal Year; but circumstances not likely to recur rendered an extension almost unavoidable on the present occasion.

W. H. S.

APPENDIX B.

16, King William Street City,
London, February 1, 1856.

SIR,—In accordance with the request of the Honorable the Attorney General of New Brunswick, we have transmitted to you a design for a Wrought Iron Elastic Girder Bridge, designed on the principle described by our Mr. Newton, (when at Fredericton) to several of the Members of the Legislative Council. We have every reason to suppose that the cost of the Bridge with the ornamental piers, will be under £4,600 sterling.

We have had all the wrought iron work estimated by the Messrs. Rennie & Sons. Engineers, and who are within the price we have given you. This amount could be somewhat reduced by having plain abutments.

We should recommend that all iron work be made and fitted in England, and that only a foreman be sent over to superintend the erection of the Bridge by Provincial workmen.

The principle of the Bridge consists—

First—Of Iron Lattice Girders; one being placed on each side of the Bridge, the ends of these girders will rest on friction rollers.

Secondly—Of a Bow and String.

To the girders will be rivetted a casing on each side of each girder, in which a continual bow of wrought iron will be placed.

The bows of each girder will be forged together at the ends, and to which the string, made of wrought iron links, will be attached.

The ends of the bows will likewise rest on friction rollers. These rollers, and likewise those that carry the lattice girder, will be secured to cast iron foundation plates. The rock being cut away to form a level bearing; holding-down bolts will be let into the rock, and run in with lead to secure the whole firmly in its place.

The action of the Bridge when a weight comes upon it will be, first, the transmission of the weight through the whole of the lattice work, and then to the bow which would have a tendency to stretch, but being confined by the chains (of iron links) the whole weight is transmitted to them, and thus the greater the load placed on the Bridge, the more rigid the entire structure becomes.

The manner in which the Bridge is designed, will likewise allow of repairs being made to any part, without weakening the structure, as the lattice girders are independent of the bow, and the bow of the girders.

The roadway will be carried on cross pieces of yellow timber, which will rest on stringers, secured to the lattice girders. On the top of the cross pieces will be placed a flooring of 3 inch planks. The cross beams for the roadway will carry an outside cornice of wood, which will give a finish to the Bridge.

The distance from rock to rock has been taken from the plan in the possession of your Surveyor General, and it is presumed that the distance is correct.

The weight of the entire Bridge will not exceed 105 tons, of which the iron work will be about 70.

The calculated strength is, that it shall bear 50 tons in the centre without deflection, but when the combination of parts is taken into account, it will undoubtedly bear a great deal more.

We trust that the above short description will explain the principal features of the proposed structure, and should your Honorable Council be pleased to honor us with their request to have the Bridge proceeded with, we should only require an accurate survey and levels of that part where it is proposed to be erected. We could then have the iron work immediately proceeded with, and send over detailed drawings, so that the foundations and piers might be prepared. If this be done, we are quite sure that the Bridge could be erected and opened for traffic before the end of the autumn.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

NEWTON & FULLER.

To the Honorable W. H. Steeves, Chief-Commissioner of Public Works.

APPENDIX C.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, August 8th, 1855.

SIR,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having from various sources received information that the Bridge over the Missiquash River (commonly called the Line Bridge) is in a dangerous state, has commanded me to apprise you of this circumstance, in order that it may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; and I am commanded to convey to the Government of the last mentioned Province an assurance, on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia, that the latter will be prepared to defray one half the amount which the Government of New Brunswick may find it necessary to expend in this service, which, from the situation of the Bridge in question upon the frontier of the two Provinces, equally respects both.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS M. WILKINS.

The Honorable S. L. Filley, Provincial Secretary of the Province of New Brunswick, &c.

APPENDIX D.

King's Wood, November 27, 1855.

SIR,—Having closed the public work under my daily supervision for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John, between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, and also furnished the Auditor General with my Account of expenditures, I have now the honor to submit this my third annual Report for the information of the Board of Works.

Referring to my Report of the last year, I beg to state that my attention this season has been given to the River above Woodstock, and more particularly to the Guisguits, Muniac, Little River, De Femme, and White Rapids, the latter within a mile and a half of the Grand Falls. These Rapids I found varied in length from half a mile to a mile and a half, and so difficult and dangerous was their tortuous or crooked channels from the numerous ledges and boulders, that it was considered too unsafe for Steamers to

to attempt a passage through any of them when the River was much under a half freshet. But my progress on the work during the season, from June to October, with a party of thirty to forty men employed in opening straight channels in these Rapids on the right bank or left ascending side of the River, and half its width, excepting the De Femme, which is on the left bank, has enabled Steamers this Fall to run safely between Woodstock and the Grand Falls, 70 miles, some feet under a third freshet, and from Fredericton to Woodstock, 64 miles, below a quarter freshet.

The blasting operations during the season have taken over nine hundred pounds of powder, with a large quantity of fuse and sixteen hundred tin-tubes used under water, also fifteen hundred steel drills were sharpened.

The experiment which I made last year in the materials of the Dam at Dibblee's Bar, in the vicinity of Woodstock, has been successful in resisting the action of the ice last Fall and this Spring; and the settling of the work, together with the accumulation of debris, has not only materially strengthened the Dam, but increased the depth of water in the new channel.

It is also satisfactory to be enabled to state that the openings made in the Bellevisor and Knapp's Bars in 1853, retain sufficient depth of water to allow of Steamers and Tow-boats to pass through them in a low state of the River.

In my Reports of 1853 and 1854, I particularly alluded to and recommended the application of a Steam Dredging Machine, for the removal of the Bars between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, and I have since been informed that Government has obtained one, which has been in operation this Fall at the Grand Lake, but which I fear from its great draught of water—4 to 5 feet—will preclude its being found useful much above Fredericton.

The Bars in the River requiring attention are the following:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Bar a short distance above Government House. | 9. Grand Bar—above Woodstock. |
| 2. *Proposed new channel between the Spring Hill Mill and the entrance of the Grand Pass, alluded to in Report of 1854. | 10. Beckaguimick. |
| 3. Knapp's, or Cunningham's Rapid—widening. | 11. Dingee's, or Shaw's Island. |
| 4. *Perley's. | 12. Stickney's. |
| 5. *Bear Island. | 13. Presqu'île. |
| 6. Bellevisor—widening. | 14. Green's Island—1 mile above Buttermilk Creek. |
| 7. Lockwood's Island. | 15. Squier's. |
| 8. Bedell's Cove. | 16. Monquart. |
| | 17. Hutchinson's, or Cuffman's. |
| | 18. *Tobique, at the entrance. |
| | 19. Restook, do. |
| | 20. White Rapids. |

The greater number of these Bars will have to be opened about 300 feet in length, but those marked *, from 1000 to 3000 feet.

After closing the public work and securing the Boats, &c. &c. at Ingraham's Point, at the Meductic Falls, I availed myself of the rise of water towards the end of October, to make an inspection of the River in the Steamer Richmond, she having on board at the time from 400 to 500 barrels bulk, 100 of which was left at the Tobique, and remainder taken to the Grand Falls.

The River, on leaving Fredericton, was less than a third freshet and still falling; but on reaching the Falls in two days and a half, the Captains of the Richmond and Reindeer were of opinion that the water in the Basons was from one to two feet lower than they had ever been there before. The result of my inspections has been satisfactory, as I found the progressive state of the works on the River was rapidly facilitating the trade with the upper country.

I have obtained, through the kindness of the Captains of Steamers, and persons connected with Tow-boats, the number of trips made by them this season, their passengers, and quantity of freight.

The Steamers Richmond, Reindeer, Bonnie Doon, and Pierce, commenced running from Fredericton to the Grand Falls on the 14th of May, and continued until the 20th of July; they again resumed on the 16th of October and left off the 19th of November; during which time some of them had made thirty three trips to Woodstock, Tobique, and the Grand Falls, and conveyed upwards of five thousand passengers between those places, with about twenty thousand barrels bulk of provisions and goods.

With respect to the Tow-boats, numbering not less than seventy on the River, their freight has fallen very far short of the usual quantities, in consequence of the recent facilities given to Steamers, and the depressed state of the lumbering trade; still they have conveyed to the same places as the Steamers, not less than twenty thousand barrels bulk of merchandize, &c., which is exclusive of the down freight for them and the Steamers, amounting to something considerable in cattle and agricultural produce from the County of Carleton and other parts of the River.

From the improvements effected in the navigation of the River within the last three years, I am now sanguine of being enabled, by an appropriation of the Legislature of £2,000 a year for the next two years, to carry out my suggestions to the Government in 1853; and also what I had the honor to state to the Navigation Committee of the Legislature in 1854 and 1855, viz:—that I considered £10,000 would be sufficient to remove the principal obstructions in the River, so as to admit of the Steamers running without difficulty between Fredericton and Woodstock some feet under a quarter freshet, and from that to the Grand Falls at a quarter freshet, and also allow the Tow-boats and rafts to run regularly through the seasons excepting in very extreme droughts.

With these facilities, I am of opinion that no further improvements can be advantageously effected in the navigation of the River, from its dependence upon upland floods; unless by having rolling dams across it with locks, which would then insure a sufficient depth of water through the season for steamers, tow-boats, and rafts. Moreover, I do not consider the period has yet arrived for the Province to undertake so great and expensive a public work as this must be.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. MACLAUHLAN,

Commissioner for improving the Navigation of River Saint John,

No. 3.

[See Journal 1st April 1856.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON PARISH SCHOOLS.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, February 28, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and of the Legislature of this Province, my Report on Public Instruction in New Brunswick for the year 1855.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. d'AVRAY.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit my Report on Public Instruction in New Brunswick for the year 1855.

The Reports of the Local Inspectors, which will be found in the Appendix, do not, I regret to say, exhibit any satisfactory increase in the total number of pupils attending the Common Schools; but this is I believe owing to the high rate of wages, which has compelled parents to avail themselves to the utmost of the services of their children in agricultural labour.

On the other hand the Reports of these Gentlemen speak favourably and encouragingly of the state of the Schools in their respective Counties, and it is evident that the real friends of Education have good reason to congratulate themselves and the Province upon the many and marked improvements which have taken place in the Common Schools and in the Common School system under the operation of the existing Act.

To the chief deficiencies of this Act I have had the honor to draw Your Excellency's attention in a former Report, and I cannot doubt that their removal and the substitution of an improved method of remunerating Local Inspectors, so as to entitle the Province to the full services of those Gentlemen, together with a radical change in the method of making engagements with Teachers, and in the mode of collecting the amounts subscribed by the inhabitants towards their support, in each District, would leave little to be desired.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. M. d'AVRAY.

REPORT.

The two Reports which I have had the honor to submit to the Legislature since my appointment as Chief Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick, so fully embodied my views on the subject of Common School Education, so thoroughly detailed all the difficulties which existed and which yet exist, and so clearly explained all that my experience induced me to suggest for their removal, that the task which now devolves upon me of preparing a third Report on the same subject would be one of no common difficulty, unless I should content myself with a mere repetition of what I have already advanced, or permit myself to take a wider range than I have hitherto done, and writing an Essay on Education generally, rather than a Report on Parish Schools in particular, trust to the magnitude and importance of the interests involved, as my excuse for overstepping the line of duty prescribed by the School Act.

Every succeeding year adding, as I believe it does, as I feel confident it will do, to the prosperity of this Province, materially increases the magnitude and importance of the interests involved in the educational progress of its sons, and the time is now fully come when the efforts of all wise and good men must be exerted to promote and to secure the intellectual training of the rising generation on such a basis as shall most effectually and most thoroughly supply the wants of each and every class.

The time I say is fully come, for now this truth is acknowledged throughout the world—that Education alone marks the distinction between man and man, apart from those physical ones which nature creates and which are consequently insuperable by human means;—that Education properly commenced, well continued and aptly perfected will, if combined with intelligence, raise even the lowliest born to a level with those whose noble ancestry can add nothing to their claims upon our consideration if unaccompanied by the graces of a cultivated mind.

In older countries than this—in lands less favoured by Providence than New Brunswick—throughout Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, where the wealth of the few, combined with hereditary respect for the possessors of that wealth, influenced and subdued the many, Education was long confined to the upper and middle classes, and little or no effort was made to enable the lower orders to obtain a share of the benefits it confers, and in fact the idea that they could be educated, or that education could be of any advantage to them, was seldom entertained, rarely expressed, and generally considered as visionary and utopian.

It was supposed that with them “ignorance was bliss;” it was asserted that a little knowledge was a dangerous thing—not so much to themselves perhaps as to their betters, and that as all they could be taught would amount to little, it was best for all parties that they should learn nothing.

And thus it was that while Universities and Colleges flourished, and literature, the sciences and the arts were duly cultivated, the minds of the poor were suffered to lie fallow, or worse still, to receive the baneful seeds of every vice, which without culture grew luxuriantly and rankly—like weeds—in proportion to the *neglect* they received.

The progress of events—the march of science—the advance made in the path of improvement—the wonderful discoveries which, annihilating distance, have brought the different races of men in more frequent contact with each other, have little by little, but most effectually, done away with some of those distinctions which in former days,

days, like an impassable sea of fire, lay between certain classes of society—doing it must be confessed much that is good, but effecting also a great deal that has proved most prejudicial to the dearest interests of those whose prosperity and happiness were to be augmented; for the no instruction of former days has been succeeded by the universal system now in vogue, and the Education of the present day is in fact Education run mad. So much has been said in its favour theoretically and abstractedly—so much has been written in its behalf by those who knew but little of the matter, and so many have weakly yielded when they should have boldly and manfully, because conscientiously, resisted the efforts made to injudiciously simplify the acquirement of knowledge, that at length little remains but the mere shell—the veriest outline of instruction, which men impart with but little effort and less capacity—which children acquire without difficulty and lose again without missing it.

Such, I fear, is too often that popular Education so much lauded as a blessing—such the results of that march of intellect which, it is said, entitles the children of the lowest to be as well educated as those of the highest ranks. Aye, they are so entitled; but unless we grant that shadow and substance are identical—that quackery and science are synonymous—that a mere smattering of knowledge is equivalent to knowledge itself, and that as much can be learnt in three or four years by the one class, as in the ten or twelve which the other can afford to devote to School and College, as well might it be asserted that they are entitled to lands and houses—to rich furniture and gay equipages—and at once overthrowing all the distinctions at present existing in the world, maintain that the poor have a right to the property of the rich.

The difficulty of attainment is the great obstacle, and I feel that little can be done effectually to remove it in either case. True it is, that cheap Schools have replaced expensive ones—that their synopses include a vast number of things which our forefathers never dreamed of learning at School; but equally true is it, that this very cheapness has been prejudicial—that this mass of pretended instruction has been baneful, inasmuch as boys and girls have been sent from home, who in former days would have received the requisite amount of instruction under the parental eye—that the superficial has usurped the place of the sound and thorough—that what are termed accomplishments have superseded the useful and respectable, and unfitted thousands for their proper sphere of duty—that the respect for those social and domestic virtues, once the boast of Englishmen, has been weakened, morality relaxed, religion disregarded, and that in their place we find those who are born for trade aspiring to professions—young women who should be fulfilling their destiny behind the counter or in the servant's hall, playing false notes, speaking bad French, and reading trashy novels; as morally useless as they are physically incapable of becoming useful.

In former days the acquisition of knowledge was a very different affair, and I may add, that the quality of what was acquired was also very different. Boys went to School and toiled, painfully it may be, but almost always successfully, and what they so learnt they ever after retained. There was no Eton Latin Grammar then, and the pages of old Lilly, the "Golden Schoolmaster," though they caused many a heart-ache, made as good Latinists as the Westminster Grammar did Grecians, in no way inferior I believe to those of the present day.

The march of intellect has swept away many time-honored customs, and introduced as many novelties. It is not for me to oppose the spirit of the age, and to say that
those

those things which received the approbation of the great and good—which in turn helped to form other men as great and good, were right, and that these novelties are wrong; but I may be permitted to entertain a fear lest the progressive system should in time level all our ancient land-marks, destroy all our ancient institutions, and driving real and sound learning quite out of Court, replace it by a flimsy affectation of knowledge, to be inevitably succeeded by the utter destruction of all polite letters.

But on the other hand, and in this country the time is happily gone by when zealous but incompetent theorists were suffered to influence the public mind, and to retard the progress of sound Education, by the introduction of their ill-advised systems of teaching a little of everything and nothing well; the reign of common sense has succeeded to that of impracticable, and useless if practicable, *isms* and *ologies*, and I have the heartfelt gratification to know that throughout the Province all the real friends of Education acknowledge the soundness and the justness of the principles which I have so constantly advocated during the past eight years, and which, with the added experience of those years, I now unhesitatingly repeat, as embodied in the following sentence:—

“The attempt to teach more than spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the history of the Province, in our Parish Schools, is as mischievous as it is impracticable; mischievous because due attention cannot be paid to elementary scholars for whom these schools are intended, and impracticable because the amount of superior knowledge imparted is and must be superficial and unsound.”—*Report for 1854, page 13.*

A far abler writer and acuter reasoner than I presume to think myself, says, when speaking of Education in England, and in support of what I have advanced—“Will not elementary learning ensure every other learning according to the capabilities? They who can write and read will have their foot upon the ladder. They who can, and whose benefit it is to climb, will, and surely vast numbers do climb, but I assert not only the impossibility of some to climb, but that it is best for them that they should not. All-wise Providence, the universal maker of the machinery of nature, fits individuals for one community; nature therefore gives out—elaborates in the complicated revolution of her working—more varied capacities than even the best philosophers wot of. Society is made up of classes—it will never do to have too many in one class—works of different kinds are to be performed, and well performed; therefore as nature evidently regulates the balance of sexes, so does the same nature economise and distribute capacities. Due proportions are born for head work and for hand work. One Newton is enough in an age. If there were many Newtons there would be confusion and comparison in a people’s mind, and not the one great result; the gifted and the ungifted are the elements of society all the world over, fulfilling their several parts, high and low—shining or obscure. Wisdom would be unheeded if folly did not walk behind and hold up her train.

“Of necessity how varied must Education be! No one scheme can be suited to all; and here is the mistake that is made. The Education for a high class is thrust upon all classes, and hence the many who do not, can not, and whom nature never intended to come up to it. Let there not be too much parrot Education. Show children are made to appear amazingly clever, and like the conceited birds fond of their feathers; but they have not a bit the more sense and are too deficient in the knowledge of the common

common things they ought to know, and parrot work it is. Where so much is taught how little can be really acquired. It is said of Hearsay's scholars that they learned in a thrice and discoursed fluently of things prodigious, the hundredth part of which would take a man's whole life to have well known. What are "common things" but those things which are to be done by men and women. Agesilaus, when asked what was best for boys to learn, replied 'what they ought to do when they shall be men.'

"To learn things which can never be of service in one's walk of life is mere waste of time, which might be profitably employed in learning what is useful."

Such are the sentiments of a recent writer on popular Education, and I record them here with the greater pleasure, because they will be found expressed, in somewhat different language indeed, at pages 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and again at pages 56 and 58 of my Report for the year 1853.

This great subject of Education will most likely engage the attention of the Legislature during the approaching Session. The Parish School Act of 1852, which was renewed for two years in 1855, will expire in May 1857, and it is probable that the discussion of the merits of that Bill, and of those of the one which is to succeed it, will involve the question of the University of King's College also, and thus embrace the whole system of Education in accordance with the scheme proposed by the Commissioners in their able Report. It appears therefore to be not only allowable but necessary to discuss the subject of the Education to be provided in our Common Schools, in connection with and as subservient to that to be obtained by such of our youth as may have the inclination or the aptitude for higher attainments in Seminaries of a superior grade or in the class rooms of the College itself. And here I deem it right in the first place, to address a few words to Parents upon a subject which is of vast importance to their children, and which very materially interferes with the already sufficiently onerous duties of their Teachers; I allude to the practice of sending very young children to school, children of three, four, or five years, who are too young to learn themselves, and who too often prevent others from profiting by the instruction of their Master or Mistress. I think it is to be lamented that any child should begin so young, and have so little time for the enjoyment of infantine life. "A child of three with a book in its hand is a fearful sight," says the writer from whom I have already quoted, it is too often the death warrant. What should a child of three, nay of five or six, be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make not bodily strength—let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes—let them have free open air sport, and above all things make them loving; it is of more importance to make them loving than to make them wise—that is book wise,—then they will be gentle and obedient, and then also Parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends, that will never neglect you. We talk much of training children, but should there not be some Training School for nurses and mothers to teach them the reverence due to children? I mean a thorough thoughtfulness and care in all we say and do before them—for all said or done before them is their lesson—they are always learning, indoors or in open air—they are teaching themselves most when they are oftenest reprov'd as idle, seeking a work suitable and making for themselves experience, they build with mud, they arithmetize with stones, they practice their fingers to handicraft, and their curiosity is teaching them a thousand things in the best way; it is a pity to stop their growth and drive them to a hot school where, not the mother, but strangers will take them

them in hand, and the life blood of home, of the social family, stagnates. All a child sees and hears is a child's natural education ; when that education is easy, inartificial, the temper is kept sweet, and that is much.

Doctors Evanson and Maunsell in their excellent work on the management and diseases of children, have the following remarks on early Education :—

“ During childhood (*i. e.* until the eighth year,) education should have for its main object the cultivation of the moral qualities ; and during the same period, the intellect will be pretty fully occupied in obtaining such most necessary information as can be acquired by the uses of the senses without much formal assistance ; and therefore schooling, properly so called, should not be commenced, at the very earliest, before the termination of the sixth year. Until then, the confinement of a school is injurious to the bodily health, and not required for the mental improvement of the child ; all the ties of social affection, of well-regulated obedience, and of mutual co-operation which constitute the bonds of society, are learned by the infant in the domestic circle, and can be learned no where else ; and if we can leave it in the care of an intelligent mother, and in the society of its brothers and sisters, we should not send it to a school, where it is governed by and associated with strangers, with none of whom it is likely to have natural sympathies.”

And Doctor Brigham in his Treatise also speaks deprecatingly of diseases produced by too early education, asserting that disorders which are supposed to originate in the stomach, very many of them are diseases of the brain of which the stomach is sympathetic.

Mr. Friedlander in a book dedicated to Mons. Guizot, formerly Minister of Public Instruction in France, says—“ From the highest antiquity we have this rule, that mental instruction ought not to commence before the seventh year.” He gives the following Table of rest and labour :—

Ages.	Hours of Sleep.	Hours of Exercise.	Hours of Occupation.	Hours of Repose.
7	9 to 10	10	1	4
8	9	9	2	4
9	9	8	3	4
10	8 to 9	8	4	4
11	8	7	5	4
12	8	6	6	4
13	8	5	7	4
14	7	5	8	4
15	7	4	9	4

By this Table it appears that the early stage of life (7) is only able to receive one hour of occupation, while the more advanced, though still young, (15) is capable of nine times as much.

Another evil against which every really wise and benevolent friend to Education has to exert all his vigilance and influence, is that of demanding too much from the Teacher and too little from the Parent. It is not only here, but also in the highly and in many respects deservedly extolled New England States, a general rule to expect miracles

miracles from the School House, and to ignore that the domestic hearth necessarily must and will complete or utterly undo whatever the School House can do; that the Teacher's precepts must be comparatively or positively fruitless, unless aided and illustrated by the Parent's example; and that we but to small purpose store the memory, if we neglect the reasoning powers and the heart. Alas! how often do the rude and overbearing manners and the profane language of the boy, painfully prove this neglect. Taught to remember, but not taught to reason, how many go forth into the world fully impressed with the belief that the will, or the real or fancied interest of each is to be the sole rule for his guidance in his bearing and practice towards his fellows. That he should do unto others even as he would that others should do unto him, is seldom sufficiently taught, either by the precept of the Schoolmaster, or by the example of the Parent; and yet, towards making really wise, good, and happy members of society, the impress and influence of that Divine maxim, of which all just and generous conduct is the result and the illustration, are surely of somewhat greater consequence alike to the scholar and the society to which he belongs, than the stringing together in his memory isolated facts of arts foreign to the pursuits by which he is to gain his bread, and mere parrot talk of science, of which his youth and his home influences render it positively certain that he can have neither appreciation nor comprehension.

Few will deny that moral principles, and the method and habit of referring to and reasoning from them, are fully as important as merely scholastic teaching; yet while the boy's memory is being more or less skilfully dealt with, his heart and his reasoning powers are for the most part as little cared for as though they had no existence in the individual, and as though their right or wrong culture could not and would not have in the future a mighty influence, *good or evil*, upon the prosperity, happiness, and public character of society at large.

In any country, but especially in a new country, the Education of the Common School must necessarily be narrowly limited as to time. Even when a far more literate generation shall have succeeded the existing adult inhabitants of the Province, few parents will prefer the distant benefit to their children and to society promised by the School, to the immediate profit offered to the boy's labour, by the store or the work shop, the raft or the field. Under any circumstances six months is the utmost which greed or stern necessity will spare for attendance at School to the boy who is old, strong, and skilful enough to be useful in productive labour or domestic drudgery, and every School Teacher can painfully bear witness how much and on how slight pretences both parents and children are in the habit of infringing upon even that comparatively short period available for School attendance. It seems therefore that we should do wisely to consider the Common School a place for giving the *means* of Education rather than Education properly so called. Reading and writing once given, the boy has the key to whatever he wishes to learn and is naturally adapted to learn; many of the most intellectually powerful men the world has ever seen, received from society only these means of Education. Cobbett, whose French Grammar is a text book in France, and Burritt the blacksmith, had English reading alone as the key, the one to his complete mastery of French, the other to his acquaintance with a score or so of languages dead and living. Had the memory of either been overburdened in boyhood with crude and unconnected facts, he would probably have forever lost both the earnestness

earnestness of application and the fresh and vivid reasoning power to which each owed all that he was, and to which society is indebted for all that both did.

To give the *means* of Education is practicable in our Common Schools: to give complete education is utterly impracticable. Is it not better then to do well and thoroughly that which we can do, than imperfectly to do that which nothing but an at once pitiable and mischievous absurdity could induce us to attempt at all? What then, as the *means* of self-education, ought we to take care that every boy in our Common Schools be thoroughly taught? Ought we to confine that teaching to spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic? To this education in Common Schools I would limit the course, with one or two additions of great importance in themselves, but not of a nature either to be burdensome to Teacher or taught, or to distract the attention of either so as to prevent real proficiency in the main particulars of the whole course.

He who can really read English, has at his command all the wit and wisdom of all nations and of all ages which it is either necessary or desirable for him to have access to. The mere curiosities of ancient or foreign literature are seldom useful; and in deciding upon the course of instruction best to be adopted in our Common Schools, we have to provide precisely for the intellectually and morally useful; but when I say that English reading gives the key to all that is truly valuable in the world's literature, I mean reading thoroughly taught. In the time usually bestowed upon Common School Education, a really competent Teacher may quite as easily teach a boy to read Burke or Johnson well, and therefore to useful purpose, as teach him to flounder and mispronounce, as well as misunderstand, as only too many men do, through five lines out of every ten, in a newspaper or familiar School reading book. If the Teacher explain from his own knowledge or from the very best and most copious Dictionary, (with one of which every School should be provided,) every word that occurs in the reading, of the meaning of which even one of the class is ignorant, the class will really read and will be in the right road to both intellectual and moral superiority: if the Teacher either cannot or will not do this regularly, faithfully, and efficiently, he most assuredly should not be allowed to pretend to teach reading in an English Common School, that School which is to give both the *means* and the taste for self-education to the children of English subjects. To be really useful, reading should be no less an intellectual than an optical and lingual exercise.

I have not hesitated to dwell somewhat at length upon the subject of that Reading which is thought to be so generally taught, but which in fact is so rarely well taught, even in Schools of lofty pretensions, because I am persuaded that neglect on that point underlies not a little of the ignorance and unreasoning injustice of which people are but too often and too justly accused. However, though I lay so great a stress upon reading, properly so called, and though plain writing and the first four rules of arithmetic may seem a sufficient addition to a real and thorough ability to read, I would go somewhat farther, firstly because I think we can do so easily, and next because I think we can do so profitably.

The first four rules of arithmetic being thoroughly mastered, I see nothing to prevent some considerable progress being made in the higher rules, and especially in their mental use, provided that the Teacher add knowledge to zeal, and patience to both. The use of the pencil or the pen in working even rather complicated and difficult sums, is far less a necessity than the result of a very useless, not to say pernicious
mechanical

mechanical habit; and for all ordinary arithmetical operations I am convinced that the well taught and diligently practiced scholar will work rather more than less rapidly and efficiently without pen or pencil than with either; and it seems to me that we should act as wisely in teaching to speak only while looking upon a slate or book, and to walk only while leaning on a crutch, as to work a sum only by the aid of pen or pencil. In any one of the cases we do all that we can to render intellect and volition dependent upon the merely mechanical; the natural, which needs only proper training to render it ever ready and well nigh illimitably useful, on the artificial, which use may render seemingly needful, but which accident may at any moment render unattainable.

The first four rules of arithmetic being thoroughly taught, early and steadily continued practice will give sure and facile command of mental arithmetic to all but the hopelessly stupid, as surely as using the eyes will enable all but the blind to see. Strange to say, however, the very Teachers who are the most ready to overburthen the young brain with questions and answers which they cannot comprehend, upon subjects with which it is to the very last degree improbable that they will ever have any practical concern, accustom the mind of the young arithmetician to work only when aided by his eyes and his pen or pencil.

So important do the foregoing observations seem to me, that at the risk of appearing tedious, I shall briefly recapitulate the chief points upon which I believe the future prosperity of the Common School Education in this Province depends.

1st. That necessity renders the actual time spent in the Common School so brief as to most of the scholars, that in order to teach thoroughly and well what is absolutely necessary we must at the very outset, and inflexibly, forbid all vain trifling with the unnecessary—with that of which it is certain that the utmost exertion could give the pupil but a mere smattering, and scarcely less certain that he will never use or need it in after life, while at every step he will bitterly feel the lack of that plainer but more useful knowledge which vain Teachers, themselves often but smatterers, or vain parents too illiterate to make a wise selection, have sacrificed to a sickly and sickening admiration of the showy and the worthless.

2nd. That in all cases (not excepting the Collegiate training of the very finest intellects) scholastic training is only *the means to an end*; not the actual *work*, but *the tools and how to use them*. It needs not to be said that this is emphatically true of the Common School, and is there deserving of the greater share of our consideration in precise proportion to the brevity of the time to be spent there—time which once wasted may never be recalled. Armed with the seemingly limited but admirably re-productive attainments mentioned above, the superior intellect will be prepared to acquire whatever knowledge the pursuits and chances of his future life may open to his view, or recommend to his will; untaught or ill taught in those important particulars, neither change of fortune nor change of place will ever wholly relieve him from that great disadvantage, and under such circumstances where one with the iron will of Alfieri may commence self-culture at forty and become renowned as a scholar, ninety nine in every hundred will probable settle down into contented or vainly lamenting ignorance, unable to acquire or to communicate any portion of the world's accumulated stores of knowledge—foes to Common Schools because *they* have done without them, or wordy and unreasoning Sciolists boasting Botany on the strength of spelling pistil

and stamen, yet unable to distinguish the one from the other in the plant; or boastful self-made men ready at a moment's notice to decide yea or nay on questions which the wisest men approach with hesitation and not wholly without fear.

Such are, such ever and every where will be the results, when the needless excludes the needful, or where the needful is improperly taught—where children are in fact not taught, but merely told to learn, and as long as children have hearts and intellects as well as eyes, ears and voices, it will be necessary to teach them to reason as they read, if we would not have them in after life read very little to their own profit, and reason very much to both the discredit and the peril of the community of which they are members.

Upon the Teachers of this Province I am anxious to impress this most important fact; that no amount of slate work or book work can be an efficient substitute for that teaching at once familiar, lucid and impressive, which every pupil has a right to claim; facility and power in that teaching should be the great aim of every Teacher, as it is by far the most important and precious of his qualifications. I lay great stress upon this point, and I think it desirable that every Teacher in the Province should be profoundly impressed with the conviction, that though the kind and extent of his own scholastic acquirements are necessarily an important element in his fitness for what it is no exaggeration to call the *solemn* office of teaching; yet, those acquirements alone, however considerable they may be, are comparatively valueless if not accompanied by that happy facility of communicating clearly and impressing strongly, which can result only from constant and very arduous practice. *Teaching must be studied as a Science in order to be efficiently practiced as an Art*; unless he thus studies, he who bears the title of Teacher is in reality only one who *tells others to learn, but either cannot or will not effectually aid them in learning.*

In examining Candidates for the office of Teacher I should much prefer the one who to moderate acquirements adds general intelligence, and an at once fluent and precise style of telling what he knows, to one with the Greek of Porson, or the Mathematics of La Place, but careless, self-concentrated and unintelligible to young auditors from surly laconism, or from the opposite vice of speech, a voluble outpouring of words which tell nothing, and mean nothing, as to the matter in hand. On this head a very mischievous mistake is but too commonly made, not only by those who seek Teachers for their children, but also, and in an even greater degree, by Teachers themselves. The amount of knowledge possessed is most improperly confounded with the capacity to teach; a confusion of ideas which leads to sad results; for our purpose the classical attainments of Porson, or the mathematical attainments of La Place are not wanted. *Elementary knowledge thoroughly mastered, and the art of clearly and thoroughly communicating that knowledge*—these are the requisites, these the merits of the Common School Teacher. A man may possess vast knowledge and yet be utterly useless as a Teacher, firstly, because his knowledge is not of the kind we require, and secondly, because it is as purely personal to him, whatever its kind or degree, as his gait, his strength, or his complexion—valuable to him no doubt, but incapable of being communicated to others. No amount of knowledge can qualify a man for the office of Teacher, unless he can *impart* that knowledge; and this very peculiar and indispensable knowledge of how to impart knowledge, and more especially elementary knowledge is, I am sorry to say, precisely that on which the least stress is laid

laid, both by the public at large, and by the Teachers themselves as a body. I know of many instances in which young men have imposed really heroic sacrifices on themselves, in order to become, as they phrased it, "better Scholars," with a view to obtaining a higher class, but I have but seldom met with instances of the far more desirable ambition to become "better Teachers," just as though becoming better Scholars, *without* becoming better Teachers, could in any conceivable degree add to their value *as* Teachers. There are few things which require to be more strongly impressed upon the minds of Teachers, than the essential and vast difference between *knowing and teaching*, and glad indeed shall I be if my remarks lead and enable that very valuable body of men duly to ponder that difference, and so to systematize their method of teaching, as to render their own knowledge to the utmost possible extent valuable to their scholars.

In proceeding to review the operation of the existing School Act, I cannot refrain from again alluding to the vast advantages of general assessment for the support of Schools; the time may not be come for the adoption of this most excellent measure—I am assured that it is not—that its introduction would be premature and impolitic, and my own experience shows me that when left to the free will of the people, it has very rarely been adopted; but the time most surely will come, sooner or later, when a compulsory tax must be resorted to. Even at the present day, it would be objected to only by unreasoning men who demand from the Teacher the wisdom of a philosopher and the morals of a saint, for less than the wages of a labourer. Of the necessity of such a tax, as regards New Brunswick, no other proof can be required than the reports afford in their statements as to the salaries of both male and female Teachers. No compulsory enactment of a pecuniary character can be more clearly and perfectly justifiable than a School tax, whether applied to New Brunswick, or to any other country claiming to be civilized, and having peace, wealth and character dependent upon whether the children be well taught, ill taught, or wholly untaught. We need no argument to assure us that the ignorant and the sordid will shrink from voluntary contribution, the fact is only too clearly before us; and it is a public right as well as a public duty to compel the parent to give his children education, as the only alternative of sending those children forth as public pests and public perils. No doubt there are many who object to a direct and general tax for educational purposes; but unless, which I see no reason to believe, New Brunswick differs from all the rest of the world, the loudest and most violent of the objectors will constantly be found to be the very men who in spite of accumulated property are sordid and illiterate, and who to save the half of a single day's wages of a labourer, will deny their children two or three days schooling, and employ them in hard labour with a premature severity which they would shrewdly enough eschew in the case of a colt or steer; such men, if any such there be, must be sternly and steadfastly resisted upon the broad ground, that if men will not voluntarily respect the rights of society, and care for the temporal and eternal interests of their children, society has the right and the duty to supply the want thus sordidly and cruelly created; and society can neither forego that right without great peril, nor neglect that duty without great disgrace. It is both the right and the duty of society to protect itself as a whole, and all its members as individuals, against the evils inseparable from general ignorance; and if the sordid and the ignorant will not voluntarily, as we know they will not, acknowledge the truth, that the best paid school
house

house is cheaper by far than the gallows and the gaol at any price, they must in the ordinary way of dealing with public nuisances, be compelled at the least to act upon that truth; to aid that community to which they owe all they have, and from which, when the pettiest of their own personal rights is invaded, they are ever ready to claim protection and redress at whatever public expense, in shewing by happy and creditable examples that it is a far cheaper as well as a wiser and more humane thing to rear intelligent, enterprising, and honest men, than to support idlers and criminals, while vainly striving to teach energy to the one and honesty and peaceable habits to the other; infinitely more profitable in the commercial, to say nothing of the moral and religious sense, to prevent pauperism and crime, than to pay for food and shelter for the pauper, and erect the gallows and see the hangman for the criminal.

Fortunately for us, evils of this magnitude are rarely to be dreaded in this Province, but we know that like causes produce like effects, and what we have to dread is that the liberal aid granted by the Legislature towards the remuneration of the Teachers, and the facilities afforded to the people to evade the payment of the sums they ought to contribute towards that remuneration, will increase instead of diminishing that indifference as to the education of their children which is known to exist, and which cannot fail so to impede the intellectual progress of the rising generation, that when it shall have succeeded the existing one, when the youth of to-day stand in the places of their fathers, they will scarcely be qualified to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by the increasing prosperity of their native country to rise to eminence, while they will find themselves exposed to all the dangers, to all the temptations which are ever greater and more numerous in proportion to the advance which a country makes towards wealth and its attendant luxury.

The four years during which the existing School Act has been in operation, have enabled the country to judge of the merits and demerits of the system introduced in 1852, and the experience thus acquired will essentially assist the Legislature in the preparation of any future Act.

It is incontestible that much good has been effected, and that the Schools are now in a much more effective condition than they were four years ago. The inspection to which they are subjected every quarter has had a beneficial effect, both upon the Teacher and the taught; and although I think it desirable that some change should be made in the mode of inspection, I feel satisfied that the principle itself is one which must ever continue to be a prominent feature in the educational system of this Province.

The change which I wish to see effected in the mode of inspection, I have already pointed out in a former Report. The Inspectors are underpaid for their services, and cannot be expected to devote their time to the duties of their office so entirely, or their talents so zealously as the importance of those duties require. Another consideration is, that these gentlemen act independently of each other, each pursuing that method in the examination of the Schools in his County which seems best to him. There is no unity of action, no plan, no system, nor can there be so long as Inspectors are appointed as they are at present; not by the Board of Education, but by the Executive; not as Inspectors with certain duties to perform, and with a liberal remuneration in return for the devotion of their whole time and talents to the faithful discharge of those duties, but as Inspectors in addition to their other occupations; as Inspectors merely
for

for the shortest possible time that they can spare from those occupations. And a third consideration is, that they form a body which has no head; nominally, the Chief Superintendent under the Board of Education is that head, but in reality he is not so; he is himself in all things subject to the Board of Education, and governed and directed by the Board in all his proceedings. The Inspectors are free. All each has to do is to examine every School in his County four times in the year, and to report that he has done so to the Chief Superintendent, who certifies accordingly; and I repeat that each is free to examine as he pleases and when he pleases, and that neither the Chief Superintendent nor the Board, nor any one else, has any control over his mode of proceeding. In point of fact the Inspectors do not know each other, have not corresponded with each other, and the majority of them are personally unknown to the Chief Superintendent. Now when I say this, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have not a shadow of reproach to address to any of the Inspectors. I have every reason to believe that they discharge their troublesome duties faithfully, and as well as circumstances will permit; but I do say that the system is a bad one in those respects which I have named, and that the Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent ought to possess the means of ensuring unity of method in the examination of the Schools, and that the pay of the Inspectors ought to be so ample as to authorize the Board to exact the devotion of their whole time and talents to the effectual carrying out of its instructions.

The next point which claims our attention is the method of making engagements with Teachers. The 18th Section of the Act, which provides for the Provincial allowance to Teachers, directs that none shall be entitled to receive it unless the inhabitants of the School District shall in each and every case have subscribed and paid towards the support of the Teacher, at the same rate and in the same proportion as the Provincial allowance to the Teacher granted in this Section is to be paid, or shall have furnished such Teacher with board, washing and lodging, &c. Now this enactment, which was intended to secure to the Teacher a liberal remuneration for his services, and to induce a more punctual attendance at School by compelling parents to contribute to the support of the Master or Mistress, does not in fact produce those effects. The Teacher goes round and obtains the signatures of the inhabitants to an agreement, by which they bind themselves to pay him the sum required by the Act, but in very many cases this is only a vain ceremony, which leads to no profitable results. At the expiration of his engagement the Teacher knows full well, and the inhabitants as well, that the obligation to pay him the amount subscribed is not worth the paper on which it is written. In order to obtain his Provincial allowance, he must say that he has been paid, whether the fact be so or not, or else suffer a double inconvenience and lose his Provincial allowance; and if he prefers one loss to two, and tells the Inspector that he has been paid, he of course forfeits all claim against the inhabitants, and has no means of forcing them to pay that which he has formally acknowledged to have received. This is certainly a serious evil, requiring an effectual remedy.

That remedy will doubtless be applied to this, and to every other difficulty, by the wisdom of the Legislature. It is sufficient for us to know that the state of Education in this Province is a prosperous one *in spite* of existing difficulties, and that the Representatives of the people are anxious to make it more so. The Commission appointed in 1854, and the Report laid before the House in the Session of 1855, plainly proves this

this ; and it cannot be doubted that, acting upon the recommendation of the Commission, it will be possible to devise such a scheme of Collegiate and Common School Education as shall best conduce to the advancement and prosperity of the Province. I say Collegiate and Common School Education, because I feel that it is the duty of every true friend of Education to invoke Legislative protection and provision on behalf both of the College and of the Common School, each being to the fullest extent possible fitted for its peculiar and widely different duties.

It is true that men from whose position in society we might fairly anticipate wider and nobler views, have formally and repeatedly denounced the College as an Institution for the education of a very small number of young gentlemen at an annual cost per head, which naturally strikes their hearers as preposterously large ; but the really zealous and sincere friends of education must be warned that the question is not fairly stated by giving a year's income of the College, and dividing that income by the number of students at the College during any one average or selected year. There are several other considerations to be taken into the account besides the number of pounds currency stated at the maximum, and divided by the number of students at the minimum. The extent and character of the Province, the duty and character of its Government, the rights of those of its inhabitants who both need and desire a Collegiate Education, the obvious propriety of increasing the *number of students*, and the evident impossibility of doing so, but by means of a sufficiently though moderately supported College,—all these points seem to me to be as important towards the real question at issue, as the precise number of students who in any selected year attend the Collegiate course.

If a very great number of comparatively or positively wealthy men are so unconscious of the advantages of a liberal education, that they will not send their sons to College, that is clearly the fault of the parents and the misfortune of the sons ; the College is open to them. Let the parent do his duty as the Government has done the obvious governmental duty, and there will be small occasion to complain of the paucity of students. To provide a College is a duty of one part of the community ; to send students thither is both the right and the duty of quite another part. Whether six or six hundred students be at College during any given term must depend upon the wealthy men of the Province ; but if only six desire and require collegiate education, it is the duty of the Provincial Government to enable them to get it without leaving their native Province, to degrade it in the estimation of all to whom their reason for leaving it would undoubtedly appear to be disgraceful equally to the sense, the spirit, and the liberality of New Brunswick.

As the Common Schools become perfected, the youth there educated will become the fathers, the men of business, and in many cases the men of wealth and the legislators of the Province ; and he has studied human nature to little purpose who does not know that a man who has received a tolerable education, and is blessed with even comparative worldly prosperity, almost invariably aspires to bestow upon his son a better education than he has himself received. Are we to suppose that New Brunswick is so completely an exception to all general rules that the rising generation will neither improve upon the fortunes of their fathers nor desire the intellectual and social advancement of their sons ? Will the education we propose to give them in the Common Schools neither aid them in procuring wealth nor direct them in using it ?

Is their education to cause them to retrograde as men of business, and to utterly denaturalize them as parents? If otherwise, it is certain that a few years will greatly increase the number demanding collegiate education; equally certain that it is the duty of the Government to be provided with place and with Professors, with system and with apparatus, to afford that education to all who apply for it, without reference to the fact that it is from the sons, not of the illiterate of a passing generation, but from the sons of a living generation that such an increase is to be expected in the number of students as will render the College profitable or even barely remunerative.

Another consideration passed over by the opponents of the College, but by no means to be overlooked by its advocates, is the fact that, many or few, the graduates serve as just so many standards of language, morals, and manners, and as just so many patterns of and inciters to liberal studies. Each, even unconsciously, benefits the circle in which, professionally or as an independent private gentleman, he moves after leaving College. However few in number for a few years, such men, both by precept and example, will and necessarily must aid powerfully and continually in inspiring that sense of the value, and that desire for the distinction of a College education, which alone are required to render the College as numerically prosperous as it is in other respects honorable to the Government and to the Province.

Again, it may fairly be argued that the expense of the College is even to its opponents' own shewing, but a small matter to complain about. It will not do to say, as can be said in most similar cases, that it is not the *amount* but the *principle* that forms the real question at issue: here the direct converse is the truth. The College is an institution the existence of which is indispensable to the character of the Province, and clearly due to the rights and interests of those who now are or who hereafter may become wisely aware that they but half do their duty to their sons, whatever amount of wealth they may accumulate for them, if they deny them a superior education. The most unblushing apostle of ignorance that ever illustrated bad theory by worse practice, will not, I presume, venture to state openly that because he has secured wealth and social position *in spite* of his defective education, he would have the young intellect of the Province driven forth to Canada, to Europe, or to the States, for collegiate training,—he will not venture to state this directly; he concedes or at the very least passes over, *sub silentio*, the principle that we ought to have a College, but he knows how sensitive a portion of social man is the purse, and he complains not of the College, but of what he most unjustifiably calls "its exorbitant charge per head for Education;" but here he must be sternly and plainly dealt with—fastened down to the principle that the College is a necessity as to the character of the Province, and the inalienable right of those, however few in number, who have the brains and the heart to desire a superior education for their sons, and that if the gross income—a really small one—of the College is divided by only a few students per annum, that is the fault neither of the College nor of the students who attend it, but of the great body of the people who do not send their sons.

The population of New Brunswick is less than a quarter of a million; about one tenth of the population of London and its vicinity. Now London, as regards by far the greater number of its aristocracy, whether of birth or of wealth, sends its youth to Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, to say nothing of St. Bee's, or of Harrow, Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Rugby, St. Paul's, and the Charter House,

House, which though only preparatory Colleges, are individually far more expensive than the one College which many begrudge to the quarter of a million of their fellow Provincial and fellow subjects in New Brunswick. Yet so far are those numerous educational institutions from being found either too numerous or too costly, that within a very few years King's College and the London University have been added to them; and let it be remembered that though Winchester, Eton, Harrow, &c., undoubtedly receive a great proportion of the students from the rural aristocracy, the Londoners not only send considerable numbers thither, and to Cambridge and Oxford, but almost completely monopolize St. Paul's, Westminster, the Charter House, King's College and London University, to say nothing of Christ Hospital and Merchant Taylor's School. If the opponents of our College argue that London is richer and more intelligent than New Brunswick, and therefore can better bear Collegiate expenses, and more numerous supply collegiate students, I reply that the one College of New Brunswick costs nothing like a tithe of the proportionate rate, and that the paucity of her collegiate students is itself one of the many vast evils for which the College will in due time and with due support from the Government and from the really just and sensible men of the Province, prove the effectual and permanent remedy. £2,561, and that currency, is in truth a sum so disgracefully small, whether as regards the number, the actual wealth or the still greater wealth which attention to Agriculture would produce, that we may well wonder when we find any who venture to oppose the College on the ground of expense.

That the advantages of a good education are to some considerable extent appreciated in this Province, is evident from the fact that Academies and superior Schools are numerous attended, and that when fostered, supported and encouraged either by the Government or by a party, they are also supported and encouraged by private individuals. In the case of King's College, the converse of this has been the case. Public opinion has been constantly and strenuously directed against it, and the most certain evidence which can be adduced in favour of its real claims, and of its intrinsic merits, is to be found in the attendance of even those few students, in spite of all that has been urged against it, who avail themselves of the vast advantages it affords, and which cannot be afforded elsewhere in the Province.

The University of King's College is a necessity—it cannot be destroyed without injustice to the youth of New Brunswick, and the greatest injury to the character of the Province. All that an intelligent and patriotic Government can do, is to endeavour to make it more generally useful, that is to say, to induce the many instead of the few to avail themselves of its educational resources. In order to effect this, the first step must be to disabuse the public mind on many points upon which it has been sedulously mis-informed, to instruct it on those of which it is ignorant, and to re-assure it on such as it has a right to demand as guarantees for the proper training of the students.

The early age at which youths leave School and enter College, imperatively requires such a system of discipline as shall satisfy parents that the morals of their sons are as carefully attended to as their intellects. The laxity which prevails in English Universities in this respect, must be exchanged for the strictness which governs the household of the private tutor; the decorous restraint imposed by the Professor in the College Halls, must be continued and enforced by the authority of a Master during the

the rest of the day ; and I cannot but feel that as parents have a right to claim this, so they would be satisfied if they could obtain it, and that the number of students would at once, and very materially increase, were this security for their moral training provided.

I come to this conclusion, from the fact that the excellent Collegiate School in this City which has for so many years been under the able management of Mr. George Roberts, has never been so well attended—has never reckoned among its pupils so large a number of boys from all parts of the Province as at the present time,—(nearly four score)—and since the establishment of a Boarding School in connexion with it, which affords to parents every desirable guarantee for that domestic education, without which mere intellectual development but too often excites principles of insubordination hurtful to the boy, and dangerous to society.

In a letter which I was directed to address to the Council of King's College in 1853, by His Excellency, the Visitor, I suggested the amalgamation of the Collegiate School with the College, not depriving that institution of its attributes as a University, or of its power to confer Degrees, but enabling it to do so in certain cases in a different manner, and in a much shorter time ; that is to say, that Degrees might be conferred either in respect to attainments in all the branches of study, or in any particular branch.

In order to effect this amalgamation, I proposed that the Collegiate School should be, more completely than at present, divided into an Upper or Classical School, and a Lower or English Commercial School ; that the elements of such Sciences as it might be deemed advisable to teach, should be thoroughly imparted there, and that every pupil when duly qualified, should be permitted to attend the Lectures of the Professors at King's College.

That provision should be made for whatever extension might be necessary in the nature and number of Lectures to be delivered by each Professor, and that he should have the power to grant certificates of proficiency in each particular branch, and that such certificate should entitle the student to a Degree or other testimonial of such proficiency from the University.

Next I proposed that a Boarding House, under the direction of an efficient person, who should be responsible for the conduct and treatment of the pupils, should be established in connexion with the Collegiate School, and that a similar one should be attached to King's College, thus affording a sufficient guarantee to parents as to the discipline and training of their sons ; it being understood that no student would be permitted to reside in College, and that neither pupil nor student would be allowed to reside elsewhere than in the Boarding House under the control and management of the Collegiate authorities, unless at the particular desire of his parents or guardian.

The rest is matter of detail, and the College Council would have to decide as to the branches it would be advisable to teach in the Collegiate School and in King's College, and to provide for such additional Professorships as would be required, or to render those which now exist more available.

I have every confidence in the ultimate success of such a scheme as I have proposed. Long years of arduous and zealous devotion to his important duties, have secured to Mr. George Roberts the esteem and respect of every man in the Province, whose opinion is worth anything in matters of Education, and the Rev. Mr. Coster's character stands as deservedly high ; I cannot doubt therefore, that with the Collegiate School

for a basis, with its fifty or sixty latinists as materials for future graduates, King's College would flourish, and be as successful and as useful as its most ardent supporters could desire.

One fact is worthy of particular notice; the number of pupils who wish to receive a classical education is on the increase, and I heartily rejoice that it is so; for although a cry has been raised against the study of the classics—although it has been proclaimed to be a sheer waste of time, a frittering away of years in the acquisition of dead languages which are said to be perfectly useless when acquired—and it has been asserted that all the information to be obtained from Greek and Latin authors could much more readily be imparted by translations;—yet who are they who say this? of what value is their opinion in this matter?

Oh, let us not judge of the utility of Latin and Greek from the statements of those who have early been disgusted with the study of those languages, or of those to whom nature has refused all aptitude for literary attainments. Let us investigate the question without prejudice, and we shall be compelled to acknowledge that their study is an indispensable portion of a liberal education.

I shall not attempt to strengthen this argument by the well known fact that in modern times no one man has been pre-eminent in literature, in science, at the bar, or in the pulpit, who has not also been an excellent classical scholar. I will leave facts and investigate principles. Now, upon what principle rests the system of making the study of ancient authors a part of education? Upon this; that as they offer the best models, it is right to employ them to form the intelligence and the taste, and to direct the labors of youth. This principle cannot reasonably be contested. It is the one adopted by the Romans, among whom every well-educated man studied Greek. Why on the other hand did the Greeks study no language but their own? because they had no models, but served as such to the whole world.

It is needless to enquire why this honor, which must of necessity have belonged to some one nation, fell to the lot of this one in particular; it is sufficient that all our knowledge is derived from them—from the study of the ancients. Will it be said that our own language is so rich that we can dispense with what has been written in theirs?

What in the first place should we gain by neglecting the riches within our reach? Why should we rest contented with translations merely,—many of them very defective—all of them necessarily inferior to the originals, of that multitude of famous writers who have helped to form our own? People often ask, without well knowing what they say, "Of what use is Latin, since no one speaks it?" I reply—to form the mind—the reason—the taste—of studious youth. Will it be objected that they learn nothing but words? What, will the study of historians, orators, dramatic, epic, and satirical poets, of philosophers, and of the learned of ancient Rome, teach no more than words? will not a vast mass of ideas and of instruction of every kind be acquired at the same time? and can the study of them in English versions accomplish the same object? No! for the difference between reading and studying is great, and the difficulties of the language compel such a degree of attention to the subject, as few youths could otherwise be induced to bestow, when memory alone has to be exercised, while in this case it inevitably becomes enriched by the necessary efforts of intellect. To prove this, examine on Roman or Grecian history a young man whose knowledge of them has been acquired solely from English books, and another who has studied them

in

in the pages of Livy or of Plutarch, and you will then see how superior the amount of ideas and knowledge possessed by the one, is to that possessed by the other.

I pass over a thousand other advantages—I say nothing of that which results from that comparing of men and of writers which has so wonderful an effect in developing mind and talents—of the impulse which the youthful imagination receives from that enthusiastic admiration which cannot fail to be excited by the perusal of the originals; the fruitful sources of imitation which are laid open to those who study them—of an imitation which is of itself an additional treasure even to the highest talent—in a word, the classical scholar has prepared for him through life inexhaustible delights, the absence of which must be daily and hourly lamented by him who has neglected to become one.

The opponents of a classical education cannot therefore maintain their position—and they have ever been in the minority because they have argued against their convictions if educated men, and against abler adversaries if the reverse.

So long as society exists it must be composed of various grades, and I do not presume too much in adding that ripe as the world is, it cannot yet do without Divines, Physicians, Lawyers and other members of the various learned professions—doubtless a time may come when every man will be all sufficient unto himself, but as yet the time is not come—and the interests of that society require that men who aspire to protect either the souls, bodies, or estates of their fellow-men, should qualify themselves by special studies for the task, and those who have done so will always be preferred to any theological, medical, or legal pretender who may assert that he has *per saltem* acquired the requisite amount of instruction.

Fortunately society has so decided, and the well educated man will ever find its voice raised in his behalf. It recognizes the claims of those who have painstakingly passed through their collegiate course, and receives them with open arms as welcome additions to its ranks.

But while I thus maintain the necessity of an acquaintance with the works of the ancients, I would not be understood to undervalue other and equally important studies, or to assert for a single moment that classical literature is all sufficient, and that he who has learnt Latin and Greek need learn no more. To them their proper place—to mathematics and all the sciences, as indicative of truth discovered—error prevented—inquiry organised—judicious habits formed, and mental energy strengthened—all due honor, all due weight. To history—“the witness of ages, the light of truth, the life of memory, the school of life, the messenger of antiquity,”—its deserved meed of respect and cultivation. To foreign languages, and especially to French, the universal tongue—the language of Courts—the medium of intercourse throughout the civilized world,—that weight which its importance deserves. To eloquence—the art of speaking well—of speaking to instruct—to prove—to refute—to move, and to persuade,—the time, the study needful to acquire it. In the palmy days of eloquence the ancients thought time so spent, well employed; and the senator—the consul—the censor—the legislator—the statesmen, and every citizen destined to public employment, thus became qualified to discharge them; and though times are changed, and men are no longer required to speak for the safety and glory of a republic, how often has their voice to be raised to defend the fortune or the life of a fellow citizen, to protect their own interests or those of their friends? God grant that eloquence may be henceforth regarded

regarded by the youth of this Province as a great and good thing, to be exercised wherever the voice of wisdom, of truth, of virtue, of public interests, of christian charity, of brotherly love, and of humanity, has a right to be raised. Eloquence has ceased to have a tribune of its own, but the Pulpit is yet one for that lofty morality which is rendered more pure and more touching by the sanctity of its motives, and the University is another in which, palm in hand, we may ask as erst was asked in Athens, "who will speak for the public weal?"

And lastly to good breeding and to good manners, that special attention which is indispensable in the scholar who seeks moreover to be a gentleman, who has reflected on all the obligations which society imposes upon him, and who endeavours to discharge them gracefully, polite but not obtrusive, gallant but not importunate, an attentive observer of the rules of propriety, kind hearted and gentle, witty upon occasion, discreet, indulgent, generous and brave, the well-bred man exercises a sort of moral authority over his fellows, and it is him and him alone whom they should endeavour to imitate.

A good education will not confer all the qualities which society requires us to possess, but it will better enable us to develop and to exert them. These a young man at his entrance into the world must endeavour to acquire, and this he will readily do if his judgment be correct, and if he selects a good model for imitation, remembering that the highest mental and moral qualifications lose half their value when they are not combined with politeness, and that the best and most learned man may, if ignorant of the rules of society, render himself ridiculous.

J. M. d'AVRAY.

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTORS' RETURNS.

TABLE A.—Population—No. of Parishes, Districts, Schools and Pupils—Attendance of Pupils—Duration of Schools—Number of School Visits.

COUNTY.	Population as per Census of 1851.		No. of Parishes.	No. of School Districts.	No. of School Houses.	No. of Schools in operation during the year.	No. of School Visits.	No. of Pupils from 5 to 16.	No. of Pupils from 16 to 21.	Total number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.				Time Schools have been kept by Licensed Teachers in Weeks.	Average Time in Weeks.
	Of all ages.	From 6 to 16.									Males.		Females.			
											Sum.	Win.	Sum.	Win.		
Albert,	6,313	1,807	5	66	46	33	88	984	130	1,114	8½	6	6½	4½	1,084	33
Carleton,	11,103	3,088	8	72	58	61	214	1,836	174	2,010	8½	7	7	7½	1,724	28
Charlotte,	19,938	5,615	10	93	116	125	366	3,871	161	4,032	9	8	8	7	4,092	33
Gloucester,	11,704	3,477	7	47	29	38	128	1,098	31	1,129	6	8	6	7	1,448	38
Kent,	11,410	3,179	6	36	43	43		1,273	64	1,337	9	8½	7	8	1,837	42
King's,	18,842	5,172	9	157	143	123	402	3,265	518	3,783	6	8	6	5	4,355	36
Northumberland	15,064	4,217	10	105	76	51	64	2,157	175	2,363	8	9	7	8	1,855	36
Queen's,	10,634	2,834	10	94	85	76	357	1,673	203	1,876	6	7	5	6	2,413	33
Restigouche,	4,161	1,285	5	14	24	14	56	507	56	563	5	7	6	5	444	33
Saint John,	38,475	9,656	5	41	61	58	165	2,644	156	2,800	18	17	10	8	2,840	49
Sunbury,	5,301	1,662	5	35	31	26	31	697	102	799	9	8½	9	7	988	36
Victoria,	5,408	1,534	7	12	9	9	30	292	7	299	10	9	9	8	790	43
Westmorland,	17,814	5,027	7	128	106	95	401	2,999	227	3,226	9	8	8	7	3,632	38
York,	17,628	4,771	12	79	76	76	251	2,478	196	2,674	10	7	8	5	2,672	34
Totals & Avg's.	193,800	53,324	96	979	903	828	2,553	27,774	2,200	29,005	9	8	8	6½	29,774	36

TABLE B.—Subjects actually taught, and number of Pupils in each—School Houses.

COUNTY.	SUBJECTS ACTUALLY TAUGHT AND NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH.											SCHOOL HOUSES.				SCHOOL HOUSES.				By what means.								
	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	English Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects not prescribed.	Common Needwork.	Those approved by Board of Education.	Others.	No. of School Houses.	Log.		Framed.	Other.	With Yard or Privy.	Without Yard or Privy.	No. owned by Districts.	No. rented.	No. erected during year.	
Albert,	1170	1051	775	701	320	341	175	37	8	35	6	613	24	82	82	Approved	& others.	46	3	41	2	42	4	42	4	1	By inhabitants.	
Carlton,	1495	1464	1056	694	517	414	125	52	5	4		1	39	218	218	Do.	Do.	55	12	35	8	4	51	40	15	4	By inhabitants.	
Charlotte,	3079	3032	3317	2154	657	657	143	47	18	23	1	8	8	427	427	Do.	Do.	116	11	105		96	20	92	24	1	By inhabitants.	
Gloucester,	1246	857	754	594	172	144	34	16	18	3			16	70	70	Do.	Do.	29	9	20		10	19	22	7		By inhabitants.	
Kent,	3605	3216	2535	2088	898	964	340	68	6	25	3	8	231	355	355	Do.	Do.	40	28	31	3	135	133	10	10		By inhabitants.	
King's,	1775	1715	1361	1161	267	335	60	7	1	3		1	23	159	159	Do.	Do.	76	16	46	15	76	72	4	4	13	By inhabitants.	
Northumberland,	2174	2220	1743	1323	1132	592	434	90	18	31	7	612	204	204	204	Do.	Do.	85	19	66		84	79	6	6	1	By inhabitants.	
Queen's,	481	439	293	219	36	10	3	3					27	27	27	Do.	Do.	24	17	7		24	23	1	1	1	By inhabitants.	
Restigouche,	2579	2165	1680	1418	715	766	269	98	39	55	52	22	68	252	252	Do.	Do.	61	12	49		61	63	18	2	2	By inhabitants.	
Saint John,	799	706	567	500	227	236	139	26	9	16	6	3	13	70	70	Do.	Do.	31	6	26		29	26	6	1	1	By inhabitants.	
Sunbury,	162	227	177	117	46	17	4	7					4	4	4	Do.	Do.	106	5	101		106	86	20	5	5	By inhabitants.	
Victoria,	3152	2717	2117	1732	720	619	345	93	44	29	8	9	23	436	491	Do.	Do.	106	5	101		106	86	20	5	5	By inhabitants.	
Westmorland,	2243	2107	1303	1342	547	523	197	17		12			789	212	212	Do.	Do.	76	14	62		6	70	73	3	4	By inhabitants.	
York,	22144	22121	18394	14519	6317	5643	2286	568	165	261	36	47	96	904	2713	2713	Do.	Do.	897	169	719	28	269	628	768	129	38	By inhabitants.

a Greek, Latin, Natural Philosophy. b Natural Philosophy. c French Grammar. d French Grammar. e Fancy Work.
 f Fancy Work and Composition. g Astronomy and Composition. h Latin and Natural Philosophy. i Object Lessons and Dictation.

TABLE C.—Teachers—Their Sex, Classes, Religious Persuasion, and average Semi-annual Salaries.

COUNTY.	Male Teachers.				Female Teachers.				Total of both Sexes.	Religious Persuasion of Teachers.				Average Semi-annual Salaries of Teachers.																		
	Classes.				Classes.					C. E.	R. C.	P. M.	B.	C.	Others	Males without Board.	Females with Board.	Females without Board.														
	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.											£ s. d.													
Albert,	5	4	12	21	2	6	15	36	..	2	3	2	25	2	4	12	10	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	14	3	9	
Carlton,	12	2	18	32	3	14	21	63	11	4	9	23	2	2	2	25	0	0	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	6	
Charlotte,	12	18	21	51	8	54	74	125	35	13	17	26	32	..	..	11	8	4	19	15	5	5	6	16	6	10	0	13	7	0
Gloucester,	..	1	22	23	1	13	14	37	9	22	4	1	..	..	..	13	1	3	24	4	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	18	7	8
King's,	11	33	47	91	5	18	55	146	60	10	17	10	45	..	4	7	8	0	16	17	11	5	1	8	0	0	5	1	8	5		
Northumberland,	5	4	28	37	2	10	13	50	5	22	15	7	2	..	..	16	1	2	22	15	0	8	11	3	2	0	0	20	13	5
Queen's,	12	23	18	53	3	12	21	74	32	6	7	2	21	1	5	21	4	2	36	6	3	12	4	2	0	0	12	5	9	0		
Restigouche,	..	..	12	12	..	2	2	14	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	23	7	6	26	18	6	18	15	0	0	0	18	15	0	6
Saint John,	13	13	17	43	7	4	16	59	24	18	5	6	5	1	..	23	5	0	33	2	6	15	7	3	0	0	15	17	3	0		
Sunbury,	3	2	8	13	1	8	13	26	2	4	3	4	13	22	0	9	31	0	9	13	7	6	0	0	13	7	6	2	6	
Victoria,	1	2	4	7	..	2	2	9	..	6	2	1	17	4	4	29	0	4	14	3	0	0	0	14	3	0	22	12	9
Westmorland,	9	9	12	30	4	17	30	101	24	26	12	21	12	21	9	2	29	18	0	16	15	0	0	0	16	15	0	22	19	4
York,	9	20	30	59	3	10	18	77	19	10	17	6	21	17	8	3	26	16	2	10	13	5	4	0	10	13	5	20	19	8
a No Returns.	92	134	287	513	37	170	294	807	221	140	118	94	200	6	28	17	8	3	26	16	2	10	13	5	4	0	10	13	5	20	19	8

TABLE D.—Moneys received and expended for Parish School purposes in each County.

COUNTY.	MONEYS RECEIVED.				Total expended.
	Provincial allowance.	Realized by Assessment.	Subscribed by Inhabitants.	From whatever other source.	
Albert,	£559 17 6	..	£559 5 0	} Special Grant, £15 } } Madras Board, 20 } £35 0 0	£1,119 2 6
Carleton,	784 9 4	£10 0 0	940 13 6		1,735 2 10
Charlotte,	1,936 11 10	58 0 0	2,693 19 6	} Madras Board, £80 } } Rent of Lands, 65 } 145 0 0	4,523 11 4
Gloucester,	629 7 6	..	609 9 2		1,238 16 8
Kent, a	1,873 16 9	26 5 0	3,056 9 3	} Rent of Lands, .. } 7 10 0	4,956 11 0
King's,	516 10 11	..	1,213 14 3		921 0 3
Northumberland	1,471 4 3	..	1,520 10 0	} Madras Board, .. } 60 0 0	1,730 5 2
Queen's,	254 7 6	..	362 5 0		2,991 14 3
Restigouche,	1,522 11 8	..	1,695 9 10	616 12 6	
Saint John,	461 1 11	..	452 8 4	} Madras Board, .. } 60 0 0	3,363 1 6
Sunbury,	230 10 0	..	257 0 0		921 0 3
Victoria,	1,728 10 9	..	2,309 17 0	487 10 0	
Westmorland,	1,245 10 0	..	1,228 2 6	4,038 7 9	
York,				2,533 12 6	
	£13,214 9 11	£94 5 0	£16,699 3 4	£247 10 0	£30,255 8 3

a No Returns.

TABLE E.—Amount of Money drawn from the Provincial Treasury for the Parish School service during the year 1855.

Money paid on Superintendent's Schedule.	Special Grants by Legislature.	Salaries to Training Master and Assistants, and Contingencies.	To Pupil Teachers of Training School.	Salary of Superintendent.	Salaries of Inspectors.	Total.	Total including Contingencies.
£15,710 7 5	£487 7 10	£312 6 8	£390 0 0	£208 6 0	£1,203 1 6	£18,311 9 5	£18,414 4 1

* Contingencies, £102 14 8.

PARTICULARS.

COUNTIES.	General Schedules issued in May and October.	Special Schedules issued at sundry times.	Total.
Albert,	£596 19 2	..	£596 19 2
Carleton,	1,273 14 6	£79 17 8	1,353 12 2
Charlotte,	1,804 2 11	304 1 5	2,108 4 4
Gloucester,	597 10 0	27 10 0	625 0 0
Kent,	788 19 4	11 5 0	800 4 4
King's,	2,089 13 7	56 15 5	2,146 9 0
Northumberland,	892 1 3	38 15 0	930 16 3
Queen's,	1,414 10 1	71 10 0	1,486 0 1
Restigouche,	202 14 2	..	202 14 2
Saint John,	1,507 10 4	26 5 0	1,533 15 4
Sunbury,	461 1 9	..	461 1 9
Victoria,	247 14 2	10 15 7	258 9 9
Westmorland,	1,730 1 11	11 5 0	1,741 6 11
York,	1,446 6 8	19 7 6	1,465 14 2
	£15,052 19 10	£657 7 7	£15,710 7 5

TABLE F.—Moneys received on account of the undermentioned Educational Institutions for the year 1855, shewing from what sources the same are derived.

			Legislative Grant.	Rent of Land.	Totals.
University King's College, ..	From the Crown, ..	£1,111 2 0	£1,100 0 0	£350 0 0	£2,561 2 0
Collegiate School, ..	From King's College, ..	350 0 0	..	..	..
Baptist Seminary, ..	..	..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0
Wesleyan Academy, ..	..	..	600 0 0	..	600 0 0
Albert County Grammar School, ..	Male Branch, £300, Female Branch, £300, ..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Carlton, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Charlotte, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Gloucester, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Kent, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
King's, do. ..	..	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0
Northumberland, do. ..	..	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
Queen's, do. ..	..	..	90 0 0	..	90 0 0
Restigouche, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Saint John, do. ..	..	..	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Sunbury, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Victoria, do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmorland, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Saint Stephen Academy, Special Grant, ..	..	..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0
do. New School, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Madras School do. ..	..	..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0
Roman Catholic School, Saint John, ..	..	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
do. Portland, ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0
do. Saint Andrews, ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0
do. do. Female Branch, ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0
do. Fredericton, ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
do. Chatham, ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Infant School, Fredericton, ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Female School, do. ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
African School, Loch Lomond, ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
do. Saint John, ..	..	..	75 0 0	..	75 0 0
Commercial School, Saint John, ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Varley School, do. ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Poor School, do. ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Protestant School, Hampton, King's, ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Indian School, York, ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
French School, Dorchester, ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
Total, ..	..	..	£4,985 0 0	£400 0 0	£5,496 2 0

TABLE 1.

ABSTRACT of Male and Female Teachers who completed their Six Months' Engagements on or before the 30th day of September last, and who were certified on the Superintendent's Semi-annual Schedule as entitled to Provincial Allowance up to that date.

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
ALBERT—	Males,	6	2	5	13
	Females,	4	3	3	10—23
CARLETON—	Males,	5	6	18	29
	Females,	8	..	13	21—50
CHARLOTTE—	Males,	8	16	21	45
	Females,	9	6	45	60—105
GLOUCESTER—	Males, .. .. .	..	1	19	20
	Females, .. .. .	..	1	9	10—30
KENT—	Males,	2	2	16	20
	Females,	4	1	9	14—34
KING'S—	Males,	7	22	25	54
	Females,	14	4	9	27—81
NORTHUMBERLAND—	Males,	4	4	22	30
	Females,	1	2	10	13—43
QUEEN'S—	Males,	11	15	19	45
	Females,	4	4	7	15—60
RESTIGOUCHE—	Males, .. .. .	..	..	8	8
	Females, .. .. .	..	..	1	1—9
SAINT JOHN—	Males,	14	15	14	43
	Females,	6	6	4	16—59
SUNBURY—	Males,	3	..	8	11
	Females,	1	1	6	8—19
VICTORIA—	Males,	1	1	4	6
	Females,	1	1	1	3—9
WESTMORLAND—	Males,	8	11	36	55
	Females,	4	3	14	21—76
YORK—	Males,	9	14	21	44
	Females,	4	2	7	13—57

Total of First Class Teachers: Males 78, Females 60—138. Total of Second Class Teachers: Males 109, Females 34—143. Total of Third Class Teachers: Males 236, Females 138—374. Grand Total of Male and Female Teachers certified on September Schedule, 655.

TABLE 2.

ABSTRACT of Schools in operation at various times during the year 1855, compiled from the Local Inspectors' Returns; of School Houses, and of Districts, shewing so far as can be ascertained, the number vacant.

COUNTY.	In operation at various times.	Number of School Houses.	Number of School Districts.	Districts vacant.	School Houses vacant.
Albert,	33	46	66	33	13
Carleton,	61	58	72	11	..
Charlotte,	125	116	93	..	..
Gloucester,	38	29	47	9	..
Kent,	43	43	36	..	..
King's,	123	143	157	34	20
Northumberland,	51	76	105	54	25
Queen's,	76	85	94	18	9
Restigouche,	14	24	14	..	10
Saint John,	58	61	41	..	3
Sunbury,	26	31	35	9	5
Victoria,	9	9	12	3	..
Westmorland,	95	106	128	33	11
York,	76	76	79	3	..
	828	903	979	207	96

From the above Abstract, it would appear that 207 Districts have been unprovided with Schools, and that 96 School Houses have been unoccupied during the past year; but such and so frequent are the changes made by the Teachers, many of whom do not teach longer than six months in any one place, that it is impossible to arrive at any thing more than an approximately correct statement.

The Abstract on the preceding page shews, not the number of the Teachers employed, but of those whose six months' engagements ended in September last. It will be seen that the number of Third Class Teachers greatly exceeds that of the First and Second Classes united, and that only 138 of the First or highest Class were engaged, against 169 at a corresponding period last year. All the enquiries I have made on this subject lead to this conclusion: that the additional 25 per cent. granted to Teachers has induced a vast number of persons, chiefly young women, to engage for short periods, for the sake of the Provincial allowance, and that their readiness to teach on exceedingly moderate terms has prevented the engagement of better qualified Teachers, who would have required larger assistance from the people. I acknowledge the usefulness of Third Class Teachers, and especially that of many of the Females; but I cannot refrain from suggesting, that in order to prevent the undue multiplication of Schools, and the excessive expenditure of the Provincial Funds, all untrained Male and Female Teachers of the Third Class should be reduced to £18 and £14 respectively. A reference to Table E shews a total of £18,414 4 1 as the amount expended for the Parish School service during 1855, the money paid on the Superintendent's Schedule being £15,710 7 5, against £12,539 12 11 in 1854; an increase which may take place from year to year, unless some means be adopted to check it and to enforce the due payment of the sums subscribed by the inhabitants.

J. M. d'A.

PROVINCIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SAINT JOHN.

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The time having arrived when it becomes my duty to make an annual statement of the condition of the Provincial Training School under my charge, I beg to submit the following Report:—

During the year 1855 there were admitted seventy two Teachers and Candidates, of whom twenty three had previously held Third Class Licences from County Inspectors, and attended the Training School with a view of obtaining a higher classification. The remaining forty nine were persons who wished to devote themselves to the work, but had not previously had any experience in teaching.

Of the above number, twenty five were males and forty seven females, thus again this year, as in several preceding years, the number of females who have devoted themselves to the work of teaching has preponderated over that of males. I am very decidedly

decidedly of opinion that this is not so much a cause for regret as is supposed by some persons; for, taken as a whole, the females who have attended the Institution, have had superior advantages to those of the other sex, while their aptitude for teaching is by no means inferior. It is supposed by some that females are not so capable of maintaining government in Schools as men are, a sentiment in which I can by no means concur, being of opinion that they generally maintain as efficient order as men do, and often by gentler means. This opinion is supported by what I have witnessed as School Inspector in England, as well as by what I have seen in occasional visits to Schools in different parts of this Province. It is further sustained by the experience of the New England States, where female Teachers are employed in preference to males, from the conviction that their services are as efficient, while they can be obtained at less cost, by which means the Schools can be continued for a longer period.

I believe that in many positions the services of male Teachers would be preferable, but until the inhabitants of the Province are willing to sustain Teachers better than they do at present, it will be vain to expect intelligent young men to devote themselves to the work, or at least to continue in it for any lengthened period.

Of the deportment and generally of the application of the Candidates too much cannot well be said; all have conducted themselves in the most creditable manner, and have thereby given ground for hoping much for their future usefulness as Teachers.

There continues to be a great want of Teachers in most parts of the Province. I have always by me several applications for Teachers which it is impossible to meet. On this account Candidates are sometimes received who have not had opportunities for acquiring the requisite amount of information; but their neighbours, unable to get more competent Teachers, have requested them to undertake the instruction of their children. In such cases all possible assistance is rendered to them, but where their previous attainments are so limited it is evident that very much cannot be done for them in the short term of twelve weeks. When the subject of education comes again before the Legislature it will be necessary that the period of attendance be lengthened.

Having in my last Report detailed to Your Excellency the course of studies pursued in the Provincial Training School, it will not be necessary for me to repeat them here.

In the juvenile department there are 62 pupils. During the year we were under the necessity of obtaining new premises, the lease of those held having expired; as we were compelled to remove from one end of the city to the other, our juvenile School was nearly destroyed, the pupils finding the distance too great for continued attendance. These interruptions seriously impede our desired progress, and lead to the fervent hope that the time may not be very distant when suitable premises shall be erected for permanent occupation.

It has not been an unfrequent thing for persons to speak disparagingly of the state of the Schools in the Province. It is evident in many cases that these remarks are suggested by personal or political considerations, and often are made by those who have but little acquaintance with the subject on which they volunteer their opinions. It is, however, unquestionably true that very much remains to be done; but it is equally true that very much has been done, and that our Parish Schools—though generally admitting of improvement, are in a much better state than they were before they were placed under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Education: this is exhibited in the Reports of the County Inspectors; and testimony to the same effect is adduced

by

by many who are competent to give an opinion, and have had sufficient opportunities for forming a correct judgment in the matter. It ought to be known, that while we have Teachers of whose efficiency much cannot be said, we have at the same time many Teachers in different parts of the Province, who would be an honor to any country. It would be unadvisable to mention names, but it is gratifying to know that they obtain the respect which they deserve in their several localities.

It is probably no part of my duty to advert to the various points that require attention when the subject of Education comes again before the Legislature, though if called upon to do so I shall be happy to state those impressions which have been formed on my mind as the result of a somewhat lengthened practical acquaintance with the subject of Education in general, and its condition in this Province in particular; I cannot however close this Report without repeating an opinion which I have often expressed before, that any legislation on Education will be decidedly defective unless it embraces the principle of *local assessment for the maintenance of Schools*. It will not probably improve the position of Teachers in respect to pecuniary matters to the extent that some think it will, though it will in other respects be to them more satisfactory than the present system; but it will contribute very greatly to the general intelligence of the Province by increasing the number of Schools and lengthening the term of their continuance; more anxiety too will be evidenced then to get good Teachers rather than cheap ones, for as they will have to pay the same amount they will be anxious to secure the services of efficient instructors. It came to my knowledge a short time ago that in one Parish where they have ten School Houses they had not one School in operation, though the people are comparatively wealthy, having excellent and productive farms; if the principle of assessment was in operation in that *County*, the inhabitants of that *Parish*, having to pay their School tax, would be sure to secure Education for their children that they might have some consideration for the money which they paid to the Collector.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

The following are the Statistics of the Provincial Training School for the year 1855:—

Licenced Teachers, 23; Candidates, 49: Total, 72. Male Teachers, 25; Female Teachers, 47: Total, 72. Episcopalians, 15; Wesleyan Methodists, 7; Presbyterians, 12; Baptists, 30; Roman Catholics, 6; Christian Band, 1; Unitarian, 1; Total, 72.

Natives of New Brunswick, 52; Nova Scotia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; England, 6; Ireland, 6; Scotland, 4; United States, 1: Total, 72.

Under 20 years of age, 32; between 20 and 30 years of age, 33; between 30 and 40 years of age, 6; between 40 and 50 years of age, 1: Total, 72.

INSPECTORS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

ALBERT.

DEAR SIR,—You will observe that about one half of the School Districts in this County have been destitute of the advantages of Schools for several years, a large proportion of which are remote, with a sparse population, and embracing comparatively a new and uncultivated country, offering little inducement, independent of Provincial aid to the instructor of youth to take up his abode there, even were his services solicited. Though many Districts are thus virtually excluded from participating in Common School privileges, there are many School Districts embracing a large share of wealth, with I may say a comparatively dense population, well able to support a School throughout the year, I regret to say seemingly indifferent, at all events extremely careless about the education of their children. This is a state of things deeply to be regretted, especially when such facilities exist for the encouragement of Education, and more especially so when the innocent are made the chief sufferers. The Schools in operation during the year in this County are as a whole respectable, though some few hardly come up to that standard, to name which it would probably appear invidious. The Schools are generally well supplied with books; some with maps, though not general. The books used are chiefly those published by the National Board, Ireland. Though Morse's Geography is in general use, its introduction into our Schools is to be attributed to the desire of the people themselves.

One School House has been erected during the year of a very respectable character, and another thoroughly repaired which renders it as good as new, both being commodious and comfortable, while a third of respectable size is being constructed; upon the whole this is a good start in the right direction and upon the proper system, all being large and capacious.

In the erection of School Houses however, special regard should be had to the selection of the site, as the most central position, combining eligibility of situation, should invariably be kept in view. This however I fear is not always observed, and unless some special power be vested in the local Trustees to determine the sites for School Houses, local evils and jealousies will necessarily arise, and in some cases injudicious location of School Houses be the result.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

ALBERT STEEVES.

J. M. d'Avray, Esq.

CARLETON.

Carleton, December 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—The time has again arrived when it becomes my duty to make a Report to you of the condition of the Schools in this County, and it affords me pleasure to be enabled to state that they have in general continued to improve since I last addressed you in reference to them.

I have no hesitation in stating that there now exists throughout this County a greater regard for the things which the wise and good would desire to have taught,
with

with more general and consistent action in accordance with such desire. In almost every School House, I have from time to time with great satisfaction observed the beneficial result of the introduction of the Works on History and Geography illustrated by Maps, to which I had the privilege of some degree contributing. This fact induces me to hope, that by the Legislature and Government every reasonable inducement will be afforded, and all reasonable encouragement will be presented to our people to furnish their children with the necessary aids to a good education. To you, Sir, it may be almost needless for me to remark, that a School House without works on History and Geography, with the indispensable accompaniment of Maps, is but a poor and meagrely furnished place for the development and direction of the faculties of those who are to succeed us.

I had last year the satisfaction of bearing my testimony to the superior merits of a considerable proportion of the Teachers in the County of Carleton, and I now feel it incumbent on me to refer to the especial aptitude for discharging the duties of their vocation, manifested by those who enjoyed the benefit of receiving instruction in the Training School formerly under your own superintendence at Fredericton. It is, I must allow myself to say, a subject of no little regret, that so valuable an institution should no longer be maintained in our Provincial Capital. I earnestly hope that means may be provided for its re-establishment on a larger and securer footing. Unless something of this kind be done, New Brunswick must still submit to the disgrace of being educated by those who, in too many instances, shew by their lack of sound intelligence and disregard of great and holy principles—continually exhibited by the baseness and vulgarity of their thought and action, their lamentable deficiency in all the requisites for and characteristics of a good education. Even here and now, is there ample occasion to deprecate the inevitable consequence of “the blind” undertaking to “lead the blind.”

During the present year, several School Houses have been built on an improved plan, suggested by the Rev. Mr. Hunter and myself. Here allow me to observe, that the cordial and able assistance which I have continually received from Mr. Hunter, (a gentleman rightly beloved for his virtues, and admired for his distinguished talents,) has greatly aided me in my efforts to advance the cause of Education in the County of Carleton. This much esteemed gentleman fully agrees with me in the opinion that it is of essential importance that far greater attention should be paid to the construction of School Houses, than has heretofore been given to this subject. Rude log huts, poorly ventilated and lighted, ill furnished also within doors and without, can hardly be fitting places for the instruction of boys and girls—not merely in general knowledge, but in the decorum and propriety of civilized life. If “*maxima debetur pueris reverentia*” be often quoted with admiration from the great author of antiquity, every person of right feeling must be prepared to admit that peculiar regard should be given, where the two sexes are assembled to receive instruction from the same Teacher, But such topics as these are among those, “*quæ nec percunctari nec audire sine molestia possumus.*”

The very marked advancement of our Common Schools, consequent upon the enlightened and persevering efforts of the Legislature for their improvement, justifies the confident persuasion that they will before very long assume a rank still higher, and present a character which will fully gratify the patriotic lover of progress and education.

education. In this hope, in which I am assured you will cordially unite, I have much pleasure in subscribing myself, dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

EDWIN J. JACOB.

J. Marshal d'Avray, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, Fredericton.

P. S.—I regret very much that in consequence of the neglect of many Teachers to furnish me with duplicates of their Registers and Returns, it has been out of my power as yet to complete my Annual Return as Inspector. I hope however, to be able to furnish you with it before your Report is sent to the Press. In case it should not reach you in time for this purpose, I may remark that all the important information which it could contain, is to be found in the published Return of last year.

E. J. J.

CHARLOTTE.

Saint George, 15th November, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith you will receive my School Report. One thing in it may perhaps attract notice, that is, the School visits for the past year do not correspond with the number charged in the four last Quarterly Returns. To account for this, it must be observed that a number of the School Teachers I visited the two last Quarters have not made Returns, their periods overrunning the 30th September. Of course it will occur to you that such would be the case; but it involves a larger number than you might suppose, and in my Report no Schools are noted down except such as have made Returns, and therefore the visits to them not mentioned. Besides these are a few Teachers who make no Returns at all; I don't mean private Schools, but such as start as Teachers under the School Law, and their Schools failing, or for some reason or other they don't continue long enough to entitle them to return. Two Teachers whom I visited last Summer, after keeping School for about six weeks each, started off with their relatives to the States. There are also, as you are aware, visits to private Schools, besides sometimes the Academy, which the Board are so liberal as to allow me for. I say all this, not with a view to do away with the imputation of having charged more visits than were really made, but the appearance of things might look rather anomalous, and it may not be amiss to account for it.

The Report for the present year exhibits a considerable increase in the number of Schools in this County over that of the last. This in my opinion is owing chiefly to the increased facilities afforded by the present School Law for licencing Third Class Teachers, particularly females, who now predominate in this County, and have spread into the rural districts, where from inability or unwillingness the inhabitants would go without a School rather than be at the expense of a male Teacher. These girls work cheap, many of them getting but £6 or £7 half yearly, besides board, which is little more than one third of what would be thought fair remuneration for a man, considering the rate of wages going. This state of things has been by some considered as operating prejudicially to the male Teachers, but this I hardly conceive to be the case; their number is comparatively small, and in the towns and populous places where their services are most required, they are patronized to about as great an extent

as ever. There are now some male Teachers in this County whose abilities are of a high order, and no question but they will stand their ground notwithstanding any amount of female competition.

There is one thing cannot fail forcibly to attract notice on looking over the Returns, that is, the small amount of average attendance compared with the whole number of scholars. Taking it in Winter when the Schools are fullest, it is less than one half; were the rural districts taken separately, the deficiency would appear still greater. This shews a deplorable degree of apathy and indifference on the part of some parents to the education of their children, especially when the means are provided to their hands, the Government paying the better half of the Teachers' salaries, and they themselves the remainder in the shape of regular tuition fees, which still run on at the same time that their children are allowed to stay away from School; this state of things is rather unaccountable, and there appears no remedy for it.

Judging from appearances there must have been a time formerly when Schools were better patronized in this County than they have been of late years. The School Houses are mostly of ancient date, and stand much in need of repairs, which are most reluctantly furnished. Some new districts are without any School House. There has been but one new one built the past year and that not half finished. A great deficiency of forms and benches, and not a few of the Teachers are without a desk, an almost indispensable article. The depression of the lumber trade, on which this County so much depends, and the consequent hardness of the times, may be one cause of this slackness the present year, and it is to be hoped there will be some amendment in time to come.

PATRICK CLINCH.

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst, November 16, 1855.

SIR,—In making a few remarks on the state of our Schools, and on the alterations in the present School system that seem necessary for their improvement, I may observe, in the first place, that our Schools are, generally speaking, in nearly as satisfactory a condition as can be expected under the management of untrained Teachers. The greater part of the present Teachers, only three of whom have attended the Training School, are exerting themselves successfully, considering the very limited extent of their qualifications (with a few exceptions) and the numerous discouragements under which they are almost all labouring. Some, however, in poor districts, especially among the French, are not capable of doing much good; but they cannot be superseded, at present, with any advantage to their pupils. It has been found almost impossible to induce them to impart the little knowledge they possess, with any thing like a due attention to regularity. They can see nothing in orderly systems but unnecessary trouble. It must be acknowledged, indeed, that the irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils in some of the Schools, renders a systematic communication of knowledge, in some respects, very difficult.

With School books our English Schools are generally pretty well supplied; though some of them appear to be furnished with only about a third or a half of the number of Reading books required, and these few seem to be common property. Many persons—

persons—not always of the poorest class—avail themselves, as long as possible, of the generosity of those who take care to provide their children with suitable books, and are willing, or at least do not refuse, to let others “look on.”

A proper set of books is still very much wanted for the French Schools.

As to improvements in the present School system, it seems to be generally understood that the essential requisites are—Trained Teachers for all the Schools, and adequate salaries, properly collected, for them. However well untrained Teachers may perform their duties, they would certainly be able to manage their Schools still better if they underwent a course of training. If a Training School were established in Miramichi for the benefit of these Northern Counties, many persons would attend it who never think seriously of going to the one in Saint John; on account principally of the expense of travelling so far.

The recent addition to the salaries of Teachers was an important step in the right direction. A further increase would tend materially to augment the number of really efficient Teachers.

If Teachers were relieved from the necessity of collecting the amounts of their subscription lists, many unseemly collisions with the parents of their pupils would be avoided. A request recently made by one of our best Teachers for the payment of a sum that had been long due to him, was met by a challenge to fight on the spot.

Something has been said about imposing the duty of collecting contributions for the support of Schools upon Inspectors; but Inspectors—unless they should happen to be Lawyers—would find this duty intolerably burdensome. I think the duty ought to devolve either upon the Province Treasurer and his Deputies, or on the Parish tax-gatherers, or on both.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

JAS. SMITH.

J. M. d'Avray, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

KENT,

Richibucto, Kent, November 21, 1855.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your kind favour of the 14th instant, for which please accept of my sincere thanks.

I beg to inform you that I find it impossible to draw up a correct Annual Return, according to the printed forms furnished, for want of due information on the subject. I have waited, expecting to receive some documents kept by the late and much lamented Mr. Wheaton, but up to date have not succeeded; I also endeavoured to obtain the requisite information from the Teachers, but in this I was also disappointed; there have been many changes as regards Schools and Teachers during the period. If it is possible, I have to request you will be pleased to dispense with it for this term.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY L. DWYER.

J. M. d'Avray, Esquire, Chief Superintendent Education, Fredericton.

KING'S.

Sussex Vale, 31st December, 1855.

SIR,—The past year has been one of great improvement in the Schools under my inspection. Not only has the number of pupils increased, five hundred, but more Schools have been in operation during the year, and my Tabular Report shews a greater average of weeks during which the Schools have been in operation, and the average attendance of pupils has somewhat improved. Another decided improvement, which I am pleased to note, has taken place in the attainments of the junior classes, in consequence of increased attention having been paid to their tuition. To this point I have directed much of my attention during the past two years, to break up the practice often adopted formerly, of having a few scholars pushed forward, and all attention paid to them, to the detriment of the majority (especially the younger) of the pupils.

Again, I am gratified to find that the people have become more earnest on the subject of Education, and have shewn more of that anxiety and good will which is so necessary to the permanent advancement of any system of Education. True, there are exceptions to the bright side, but it is satisfactory that they are not more numerous; and although in some districts it is difficult to have School Houses repaired and a proper supply of books obtained, yet the sun of progress is gradually dispelling the mists of indifference, prejudice, and misapprehension.

It has struck me as remarkable, that the communications to Newspapers which have come under my notice, have exhibited so great a want of correct knowledge of the subject in those who have undertaken to write upon the present state of the Schools of New Brunswick. The statements sometimes thus put forth are calculated to do a great injury to the cause they pretend to advocate, and to mislead those who have not given the matter their consideration. With reference to some cases the observations may be correct, but to represent that the Schools of the Province are in so miserable a state—to say that each successive School Act has made the matter worse and worse continually—is to shew that the writer has not that general knowledge which is required to give a correct estimate of the working of our School system. My experience in this County (one of the largest) leads me to this conclusion after ten circuits through it. Persons should bear in mind that in so new a country, the majority of the inhabitants have necessarily been much engaged in struggling with the difficulties incident to settling a country and procuring the necessaries of life, and have but lately acquired the means of paying proper attention to the educational wants of their children; and this should be considered in comparing this with older countries.

But to proceed. At the close of this year more Districts were filled than at any time during the past two years. More than one third of the engagements of male and female Teachers during the year have been made without *boarding round*.

The Teachers generally deserve praise; they seem to be actuated by an increasing desire to acquit themselves honorably in the discharge of their duties. Many Teachers of both sexes have successfully exerted themselves to raise the character of their Schools. The pupils exhibit, by their acquirements, a commendable diligence.

Having thus briefly noticed the present state and signs of improvement in the educational state of this County; I shall glance at such things as seem susceptible of improvement, and shall most respectfully suggest such changes as seem called for. In doing this I shall consider the subject in the following order:—

Firstly, Teachers—their training, employment, and payment. It appears to me that the period allowed for training Teachers is entirely too limited? What can be expected in the short period of twelve weeks? Either this period should be increased to at least one year, or candidates should pass through some preparatory Local or County School before attending the Training School, and in either case should be required to sign—as in Canada—a declaration of intention to devote themselves to the profession of School teaching. Perhaps we should not then hear so much of the want of ability and efficiency of Teachers. I may mention here, that sometimes persons are found useful as Teachers in remote Settlements, but are hardly entitled to be placed on the list of Third Class Teachers; and if in addition to the above, Inspectors had power to certify to entitle such persons to ten or twelve pounds per annum Provincial allowance—if satisfied with their teaching—(these cases would occur but rarely and yet) it would prevent applications by such persons to the Legislature, and besides more strictness could then be exercised in granting third class licences, and none admitted but those fully qualified. As to the employment of Teachers, as I have in a former Report noticed, proprietors often being strangers to Teachers are liable to employ an indifferent one—or they may take the cheapest one—sometimes they admit that they are not good judges of competency, but presume from the person holding a licence that all is right. Suppose an injudicious selection: in due time the Inspector goes round and examines the School, he visits again, and finds very little or no improvement—nay, perhaps rather retrograding—he finds the Teacher comparatively of no use, yet this Teacher may have been substituted for a good one: what is to be done? He may tell the Teacher to do so and so—but if skill, energy, and knowledge are wanting in the Teacher, how are they to be got out? The Inspector feels that the people's money is wasted, the Provincial allowance lost; the people have employed—perhaps they are even satisfied with—the Teacher; the Inspector, although grieved and annoyed, must only do the best he can with him; perhaps his engagement is nearly expired, he allows him to finish it. Again, it may happen that in certain Districts a good Teacher may not be appreciated; he may have to struggle on through many difficulties, yet if he is well and punctually paid, that, with a consciousness of having done his duty, will act as a balm to his wounded feelings. Therefore to have the best of the Teachers employed, and to prevent good Teachers from being not only badly treated but also badly paid, I propose that there should be a better system of employing and paying them; either by appointing a local board or a Commissioner as hereafter mentioned; and keeping a book in which Teachers desiring to engage should enter their names with the amount of salary they would accept, and the kind of School they would undertake to teach; and Districts in want of Teachers should be entered, together with the kind of Teachers they severally might require, and the amount of salary they would give. The person or persons keeping the Registry Book would soon become acquainted with the Teachers, and the Districts; and would employ none but good Teachers, and Teachers would be saved the time and expense of searching out Schools, and could have their engagements made in advance. Teachers with families are often in a difficult position—compelled to remove or accept £18 or £20, (and board themselves) because they cannot so well look up a School, and this the proprietors sometimes take advantage of. With respect to paying Teachers; instead of a Teacher losing his time collecting, and often losing altogether a considerable portion of his salary—

salary—have a Commissioner appointed for each School District at the annual election of Parish officers, and let it be his duty to act on behalf of the District in employing a Teacher, (in conjunction with the person keeping the Register) and apportion and receive from each proprietor in the District his part of the Teacher's salary, and pay it over quarterly to the Teacher; let him be fineable for neglect of duty as other Parish officers, and give him power to sue for and recover, as such Commissioner, from each proprietor, his portion of the Teacher's salary, if it should become necessary so to collect it.

Secondly, School Houses—their erection and repair—together with a proper supply of books and apparatus therefor. At present the proprietors of some Districts, who are agreed as to the desirability of having new School Houses, cannot agree as to the site; and there is no legal provision for such cases. Again, in repairing, each individual is fearful of doing too much. Now, to obviate this, let the Commissioner before mentioned have the power to select a site for the School House, and apportion its cost—repair the School House—purchase such books and apparatus as may be required, (for it often happens that a pupil is kept back for want of a six pence book,) and let the Commissioner have a legal claim for reimbursement from the proprietors.

Thirdly, small and irregular attendance of pupils. I have often been pained during my visits to find the attendance so small and irregular, and this may be set down as the grand retarding cause in practically carrying out our system. Even if we had taxation introduced, the persons who have the greater number of children to send, would have to pay but a trifling tax, and that which costs little does not seem to be valued; and therefore many would neglect to send their children; consequently I have always thought that to be a good clause (in the present School Act, in reference to taxation) which provides that a tuition fee of two shillings and six pence for each pupil may be exacted from the proprietors. In practice it would amount to about one half of the sum required to pay the Teacher, and those who would thus have to pay a sum—within their means—would endeavour to receive the value of their money. In Canada the inhabitants of a School Section decide whether to pay a monthly rate of one shilling and three pence or be assessed—here we have a monthly rate of ten pence *in connexion with* assessment. What is the present practice as to sending children? It is too often this: to sign a quarter, half, or one scholar, when the party has some three, four, or half dozen children capable of attending School. Well, perhaps each of the half dozen are sent a little to take up the amount signed. So we have three, four, or six names on the School Register to make up say a half or one Scholar, and the Teacher is engaged part of his time in a species of book-keeping to find out when the schooling is duly taken up—to the fraction of a day. Suppose a School under the present law were partially kept open by taxation and a quarterly charge of two shillings and six pence for each pupil on the Register, exacted whether the pupil attended the whole or part of a quarter, parents would soon be induced to send as regularly as possible, and then a good average would be kept up—the Teacher relieved from his book-keeping, and the pupils would reap the benefit. I have endeavoured to impress upon parents that it costs no more to have *all* the children in a District at School, than *one third of them*; that their Teacher would be better pleased to have them; that they should divide the amount paid to the Teacher by the number of children capable of attending; and as the number of children a man could send, so should his sub-
scription

scription be: but no! this would not do; they fear their children might not be able to attend part of the time, and consequently one proprietor might receive more benefit than another. Good results might follow from providing a *bounty* on a good or *large* average; for while one School with £17 10s. Provincial allowance has an average of 15, 20, and 25, another with £27 10s. allowance has an average of but 5, 7, or 12. Or make it imperative to keep up a certain average, in order to be entitled to receive the full allowance of Government money. How unsatisfactory for an Inspector to travel long distances over bad roads for the express purpose of visiting a School, and find only some three, five, or half a dozen small children in attendance, and find that the Government is paying at the rate of some £4 or £5 annually for each pupil in attendance, and one would at first view imagine that the people were suffering the loss; true, they are not deriving as much benefit from the Government money as they might, but having signed but the *half* or *one* scholar, they will not have to pay for any more because they have taken the precaution to sign but a quarter or half of what they could send. The number of pupils on the School Registers in this County would give an average to each School of 30, whereas the average in actual attendance is but 12! This brings to my mind an objection sometimes urged by proprietors, that vacations are unnecessary; well, if their children do not go to school more than a half or third of the time, they surely do not require vacations to recruit their overwrought faculties.

Fourthly, the Inspector's Certificate, and its simplification. This I conceive should be confined to stating that a Teacher of — Class has taught — months to the satisfaction of the Inspector, without proceeding to certify the amount of salary, &c. After all the trouble and loss of time in examining all the School agreements for this County during the year, some 250, what do they prove? why that so much has been subscribed, and from that, in most cases, one has to presume that it has been paid. But how is it possible to know with certainty? How possible to prevent a fraud upon the Government? How be satisfied, in all cases, in certifying, whether it is the truth or not? And again, the Law with respect to the salary of Teachers seems rather inconsistent; it says, "subscribe and pay as much as Provincial allowance or board." If a first class male Teacher is not boarded—perhaps married and wishing to board with his family—£37 10s. must be subscribed, £36 would not draw the allowance, but board not worth more than £25 would. Again, a third class female would draw Provincial allowance on a subscription of £17 10s. in money, although this might be less than the value of board. I have seen an agreement, with the sanction of Trustees, where £3 and £3 10s. were signed for one scholar six months, and only £1 for three scholars during the same time; it was necessary to have so much signed or the Teacher could not receive any Provincial allowance. But was it paid? Another agreement, not enough subscribed in money, but "with board" inserted, the sanction of the Trustees obtained, but Teacher boarding at home. Could not such plans be adopted to obtain a School and the Provincial allowance? Let us have, if possible, a system under which fraud cannot be practised. The Provincial allowance seems to be the real inducement for teaching, and if Teachers will sometimes accept less than the Law requires from the people, let them do so openly and legally, instead of being compelled to make an agreement apparently complying with the Law. Let Teachers, as persons in other employments, make the best bargain they can, get a good salary, or

or teach for the Provincial allowance. Good Teachers will always command good salaries, and will not engage otherwise, while Teachers willing to engage at a cheap rate could do so, and persons wanting cheap Teachers could suit themselves, with full knowledge that cheap Teachers, like other cheap things, are not likely to be so good, and often cost more in the end.

So long as the children of our Province are properly taught, and a good average of attendance kept up, and the School conducted to the satisfaction of the Inspector whom the Government may appoint, the object of the Provincial bounty is I conceive attained. And what more is required? Thus would fraud be prevented, and thus would education advance. Let the condition of the Government allowance be rather a pupil qualification, of having so many children properly taught daily, than that a certain sum of money should be subscribed by the proprietors. I am inclined to think that no injury would result from this; the people must have Teachers, who could not exact larger salaries than at present, and need not accept smaller.

I have thus taken the School Law as it is and ventured suggestions for its improvement, at the same time it may be that the Legislature contemplate a radical change in our School system. I have thought it the most proper course to confine my observations to the present Law.

A gradual and steady improvement has, I consider, taken place in this County under this Law. But we want more good Teachers, a better system of making School engagements, a better and more certain mode of paying Teachers; we want good buildings for School Houses, and a proper supply of books and apparatus; and lastly, though not least, we want a good and regular attendance of pupils. Unless parents will send their children, it is evident their children cannot be taught. Let us hope that they will very much improve in this respect; but as long as so many adopt the mode of signing a quarter, half, or one scholar, with six children to attend, the Teacher must be engaged in keeping his accounts of attendance, and the learning will be dealt round by parents amongst their children, similar to articles of apparel, without considering that it is somewhat unlike such articles, and can be so subdivided as to become useless. I am aware, as I before remarked, that this is a new country—that many parents require the assistance of their children much of the time in their ordinary occupations, and there are many causes why they do not attend School; but do parents as a body do their *utmost*, or do they do their *duty*, to secure a certain amount of knowledge for their children, in order to raise them morally and intellectually in the scale of society? Let them examine themselves and let their consciences answer.

In the foregoing remarks, I do not point to any particular District, Teacher, or Proprietors. Let not those—and they are many—who feel they have done their duty, consider these remarks intended for them: I do not say that the various matters adverted to are general—that they are the rule rather than the exception—no, not at all; but I do say that they exist, and we are in a measure wedded to them as old customs, and therefore let us meet the case and not disguise it; let the people arouse themselves according to the necessity which calls upon them.

I concur in many of the valuable suggestions made by Inspectors of other Counties, to which no doubt many additions will be made the present year.

With many thanks for your uniform kindness and consideration to me officially, and with a sincere wish that your success may equal your desire, in advancing the cause of Education in this Province, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Sir, yours truly,

A. T. D. M'ELMEN.

J. M. d'Avray, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon. Board of Education.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Chatham, 11th February, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—In furnishing you with a Supplementary Report, I feel gratified in being able to state that the Parochial Schools in operation in this County, are in a very prosperous and efficient condition.

I regret very much however, that in many Districts, the Parish of Blackville in particular, there are many very excellent School houses unoccupied by Teachers, and the children in the immediate vicinity, I fear, are growing up in ignorance; while in the Town of Chatham alone, the number of Teachers is so much above the number of School houses, that in many instances private dwellings wholly unfit for the purpose, are occupied by the hapless children.

In fact, the total number of School houses, erected as such under the control of the Board, is only four, if we include the Madras School, which is questionable. Of the remaining three, one is in a state of entire dilapidation; the second is tolerably habitable; while the only one that stands out conspicuous as regards comfort, neatness, and accommodation, is that occupied by Mr. Howe, whose individual efforts by holding Juvenile Concerts, Bazaars, and Tea Meetings, have enabled him to lay out about £50 or £60 on the building and premises, and to place it amongst the first class of School houses in this County.

There is another matter which I am very anxious to place before your notice: there is visibly a growing dissatisfaction amongst the Parochial Schoolmasters, as to the right of the Teachers of the Madras Schools receiving Provincial allowance along with the amount received from the Madras Board. They argue in this way, and I consider very forcibly too: The Teachers are appointed by the Madras Board; they carry out the views of that body; they teach their system and not that of the Provincial Board of Education, and by receiving in addition to their salary from the Madras Board, a sum equal to that of the other Teachers, they are enabled thereby to receive scholars into their Schools at a reduced rate, which I have reason to believe gives much offence to the other Teachers.

In Nenguac, the Parish of Alnwick, there have been three School houses erected within the last twelve months. These are occupied by French Teachers, one of whom teaches the English language.

I need not enter into any more particulars; on the whole, the education of the children in Northumberland is progressing very satisfactorily.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES B. JOHNSTON.

To J. M. d'Avray, Esquire, Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

QUEEN'S.

QUEEN'S.

Gagetown, 8th January, 1856.

SIR,—I have concluded to transmit my Report by Mail to-morrow without any formal Supplementary Report, which if you deem it necessary can be supplied at some subsequent time, when I can have more leisure than I present have at my disposal.

I really am not aware of any new feature to embody in a Report, and I instinctively abhor trite or improper suggestions such as have come under my observation. I have no complaints to make or novelties to urge.

I do think however it is a great pity that something cannot be advised to abolish, and for ever, the degrading and vile practice of boarding Teachers from house to house, which I am satisfied is the chief cause of so many and respectable Teachers abandoning the service, and now rendering it next to impossible to supply the increasing demand for Teachers to fill the many vacancies.

I sincerely hope some legislation will soon be had to improve our Educational system in this vital particular. In other respects I think it would be unwise or at least inexpedient, suddenly to introduce radical changes into a system which unquestionably possesses many advantages, and in its practical operation now becoming generally understood by all engaged in the School service, and which I have reason to believe, as far as my own observation has extended, is generally approved by the people, or at least by those who are capable of forming a correct judgment on the subject.

I have in conclusion to apologize for the lateness in making my Return, which I have been prevented from doing by various causes beyond my control. I only hope I shall not incur censure, and that you will not have been put to any inconvenience thereby.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. R. WETMORE.

J. M. d'Avray, Esq., Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Dalhousie, 8th February, 1856.

SIR,—The School Act has given general satisfaction in this County, and works smoothly. Inhabitants, Teachers, Trustees, all know their relative positions towards each other, and how to act in all matters connected with their Schools.

The Schools now in operation shew a very satisfactory increase in the amount of attendance, and progress in the branches taught. New Schools have been erected during the past season, and some are in course of erection. This, in connection with the fact that there is a strong and growing desire for Teachers of a class superior to those hitherto employed, and a disposition towards greater liberality in remunerating them, speaks well for the people of this County. The value of School instruction is now more generally recognized, and as a consequence, that culpable apathy on the part of parents which has been the great drawback to its advancement, I am glad to say, is fast disappearing.

There

There are some localities in this County in which the people are really to be pitied; they are far from Schools, and even from good roads, and when it is added, that they are what back settlers generally are, poor, you will admit that they are deserving of commiseration; or what, under such circumstances is still better, material aid. Communities so situated urge, that if they had any prospect of the slightest aid from the Legislature, they could obtain Teachers qualified to teach *well* reading, writing, and spelling; that after their children were grounded in these branches, and become physically able to endure a long tramp to a School of a better description, (which would be concurrent with an improved condition in the means of the parents,) they would then have it in their power to supply them with the more advanced branches; whereas, unaided, and where the parents are unable to supply instruction, which is too often the case, they must grow up in utter ignorance.

When my limited range of observation on educational matters is taken into consideration, you will admit the propriety of refraining from offering suggestions for change or improvement in the system now in operation; knowing that you will doubtless be supplied with such from Counties where opportunities are plentifully offered for testing its working in all its parts.

My remarks are few and unimportant, but they in reality comprise all that I think it necessary to say.

Deprecating any radical change in the present law, which would, in my opinion, be rather injurious than otherwise, seeing that it may be said to be only now (long as the time may appear since its enactment) in real working order,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER.

J. M. d'Avray, Esq. Chief Superintendent of Schools, Fredericton.

SAINT JOHN.

No Supplementary Report received.

SUNBURY.

Sheffield, December 29, 1855.

SIR,—I transmitted the Tabular Return of the Parish Schools of this County at the regular time, but deferred making any supplementary remarks until another visit of inspection would enable me, from personal examination, to make an accurate report of the variety of books used, which I considered to be an important particular, and which your Circular of the 19th of September required.

Having made the examination referred to, I found that the reading books generally were the authorized ones, together with a few copies of the English Reader and New Testament; the latter being used as a reading book only in remote settlements, where the Class Books, which unite the advantages of gradual spelling and reading exercises, and Scripture and general information, cannot be easily obtained.

In addition to the Irish Board Arithmetic, Thompson's is also used; but want of uniformity in Arithmetics is not attended with the same disadvantage to Teachers as in other books.

But

But the Geographies and Atlases are almost without exception of American Authors. This, however, I am persuaded is the case not from there being the least disposition on the part of Teachers to prefer these books, but from the circumstance of their being so generally on sale at Book Stores, while Atlases of English Authors can scarcely be obtained, and as very few Schools are furnished with Wall Maps they are indispensable to the learner.

It is certainly very desirable that in this respect a change should be effected, and that the youth of our Province should not be instructed from such books which, although they may be well suited to the requirements and tastes of the people for whom they are designed, are not equally so to our wants, and also here and there present to the reader what is offensive to the feelings of a British subject.

The inhabitants of District No. 1 in the Parish of Maugerville, have during the past year erected by subscription a School House, which appears to be quite commodious and of a description superior to the generality of such buildings.

For more than two years there has been no School in operation in this District, although a populous one, from the want of a School House.

And this is what almost invariably takes place under similar circumstances—much time is lost when a building becomes unfit for use before it is replaced.

While the School Act makes no positive provision for the construction of suitable School Houses, we cannot expect that these buildings will be as commodious, comfortable, and as well supplied with internal and external conveniences as it is necessary they should be.

Why should the man to whose care the cultivation and storing of the youthful mind is instructed, and upon whose exertions the intelligence of the mass of the people mainly depends, be made to feel degraded from the very character of the building in which he performs his work?

The respectability of the qualifications of the majority of Teachers fully entitles them to expect that School Houses shall not be inferior either in appearance, comfort, or convenience, to any other class of buildings.

This, however, is not the case, and we cannot reasonably expect that it will ever be under the present School Act, as the people generally are disinclined to raise money for any purpose by assessment, as they fear it would have the effect of introducing assessment generally.

Nothing has occurred in connection with the Schools of this County during the past year which requires any special remarks, or upon which suggestions of any practical importance could be founded; and as the difficulties under which the Education of the Country at present labours have been so clearly pointed out, and the means for their removal so ably discussed by others, I feel that there is nothing which I can offer with reference to either the one or the other, except what has been already.

In justice to the Teachers generally, I have to say that they are faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and manifest a laudable desire for improvement; and there are some Schools which, I believe, reflect the highest credit upon the intelligence and industry of their Teachers.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. P. TAYLOR.

VICTORIA.

Edmundston, 29th October, 1855.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following Report on the condition of the Schools under my inspectorship in the County of Victoria for the past year:—

The progress made by the pupils, particularly in the English Schools, is very satisfactory and highly creditable to the Teachers, who have been attentive to their duties and the improvement of the children placed under their charge.

In the French Schools equal progress has not been made, owing to the want of proper elementary books, at the same time the exertions made by the French Teachers in their Schools has afforded me entire satisfaction.

Owing to the apathy and negligence of the Trustees in not dividing the Parishes into School Districts, (with the exception of two), I have taken upon myself that duty, as you will see by my Tabular Return. I would again recommend a translation of the Society's Reading Books to be supplied by the Board of Education, and the use of elementary books enforced in all the Schools.

I regret to say that no improvement has been made in the School Houses since my last Report.

I have, Sir, the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. PINGUET.

M. d'Avray, Esq., Chief Sup. of Schools, &c.

WESTMORLAND.

SIR—During my last quarter visits I was pleased to observe a marked improvement in many of the Schools under my charge, and it affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that the general improvement for the last three years is beyond my most sanguine expectations, and I think any reasonable person will come to the like conclusion when he refers to my first and last tabular returns, embracing a period of little over three years. There is besides this great improvement, the books used, the condition of many of the School Houses, the qualification of Teachers, and methods of instruction.

The condition of many of the houses yet calls for immediate improvement. I have had to stop two Schools this Winter in consequence of the miserable state of the houses. Something should be done in this particular at once, for until there is a comfortable house, it is useless to talk of good and efficient Teachers.

The houses are too small, many being not more than twelve feet square, and seven high. Some person should be employed in each Parish to fix the locality, and determine the number of Schools. In many instances a good School is divided, two Teachers employed, (one being sufficient,) the usefulness of the School destroyed, and the public money wasted.

The Trustees in this respect are useless, and the local Inspector has no control.

There is great apathy and indifference on the part of the parents in every particular, and I fear if there is not some compulsory method soon adopted for the building proper houses, &c., little improvement can be expected.

It is matter of regret that the leading men among us appear to care so little about the

the Common Schools. There is scarcely an instance in this County of any respectable person visiting the Schools—the Teachers complain of this, and say they and the children want some encouragement.

The application from females for third class certificates is greatly increasing, as are Female Schools. This, I fear, will have an injurious effect, tending to divide up the Schools, and thus drive away good Male Teachers—Females being much cheaper, and easy paid.

The French Schools have materially changed for the better. There are now over two hundred and fifty French children who can read and write tolerably well in English, many of them having become Teachers.

This is fast changing the habits and character of this class, and tending much to elevate their ideas.

I do my utmost to impress upon the minds of parents, teachers, and children, the importance of Education, it being the ground work of all that can elevate and enoble mankind.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. SAYRE.

J. M. d'Avray, Esq., Fredericton.

YORK.

SIR,—In forwarding my Supplementary Report for the present year, I am actuated rather by the desire of complying with the terms of the Parish School Act, than by the hope of furnishing any information in regard to the Schools in this County, that will be considered either useful or interesting.

The Reports already published by you, and those supplied by the Local Inspectors, contain all the suggestions necessary for the efficient working of the present system; none of these have as yet been acted upon, which is a matter of much regret to those who feel anxious for the improvement of our Parish Schools. The few alterations proposed might be made, it would seem, without much difficulty, and would have the effect of rendering the existing Law sufficient for the educational wants of the Province, until the time arrives when our people shall consider a direct tax for the support of Schools absolutely necessary to secure to each of their children a suitable education.

Had the property of non-residents been subject to taxation as well as that of residents, I feel that instead of there being but one School supported by taxation at the present time, there would have been many.

The want of a disinterested person to fix the sites for School Houses, and divide the Parishes into proper School Districts, is still a most serious drawback to the erection of School Houses, and the increase of Schools in this country. The recommendation made by you in your last Report, that it should be the duty of Inspectors to act with the Trustees in this matter, seems very reasonable, and would, I feel satisfied, if carried into effect, operate most beneficially. There are a number of Settlements and School Districts in this County, in which I despair of their ever having either School or School House until some such plan is adopted.

By reference to the Tabular Report it will appear that the number of Schools has increased considerably during the past year, and I am happy to report that the average attendance

attendance is also rather greater than last year. I regret, however, to add, that very many of the Schools are taught by untrained Third Class Teachers. There are also a number of vacancies for which it has been impossible to provide Teachers. The people do not hold out sufficient inducements for trained Teachers, and as a consequence the supply is limited, and the Districts have to be supplied with inexperienced young men and women, whose teaching is oftentimes not very successful. It is very necessary that some improvement should be made in this respect, for our Parish School Teachers as a body are certainly not the kind of men who are required. Two very good Teachers have come from England during the year and are making much improvement in their Schools. A change should be made as soon as possible in the mode of training our Teachers, and some means adopted to increase their numbers.

In Canada the pupil goes to the Normal School and stays until he can pass his examination, and is assisted by the Government during the last term of six months. The year is divided into two terms, and many of the pupils attend several. First and Second Class Teachers are quite sure of engagements immediately upon leaving the School with a salary varying from £80 to £300.

Here we are moving slowly forward in the right direction. Our Counties are gradually becoming incorporated, which is the first great step, for no improved system of Education can be properly carried out except by means of Municipal institutions. It is to their introduction that the unexampled prosperity of Canada West, both in an educational point of view and otherwise, is mainly to be attributed. But we must not fancy that this improvement will take place at once; many years passed away before Canada felt the real advantages of self-government, and in no way more so than in giving effect to her admirable School system and the establishing public Libraries in very many of her School sections. During the past year more than 90,000 volumes have been supplied from the Depository in the Normal buildings at Toronto, in which are 4,000 different books, which must all be approved of by the Board of Education before being placed in the Depository. The advantages of such a system for providing Municipalities and School sections will be apparent, since these books are placed in the Depository at an advance of only 13 per cent. upon the prices paid for them in England and the United States, and supplied at cost to the School sections, with the addition of 100 per cent. upon all moneys realized by assessment for that purpose.

In this way most of the School Districts of Canada West are well supplied with all Maps and Plates that are necessary to aid the Teachers, and are being fast supplied with Libraries containing most useful and valuable works, while New Brunswick cannot yet boast of either a history or a solitary map of her own Province suitable for the use of Schools. It is true that this map and history have been talked of for a number of years, and a sum appropriated during the last Session of the Legislature for publishing the map, but still its appearance in our Common Schools appears most doubtful. Where the fault lies, or with whom the difficulty occurs, I cannot conceive; but certain it is that positive measures should be taken to have it supplied at once, if the present generation are to be benefited by its perusal.

Can it then be a matter of surprise to any one that the inhabitants of our Province as a body, the Parents, the Teachers, the children, all exhibit the greatest apathy in everything connected with Education, when they cannot help seeing the indifference manifested for their best interests by their representatives. The fact is, so very much

is grasped at that nothing is caught. A few alterations might have been most advantageously made in our School Law; a map and history of the Province might long since have been supplied, neither of which would have cost any very serious outlay, but would have been a great benefit to the Province at large, and in the end have been found remunerative. At present our Provincial expenditure for Educational purposes, when compared with our population, is most enormous, and the results far from satisfactory.

The legislative grant to Canada West, with a population of 1,000,000 (one million) was in 1854 £31,000; to New Brunswick, with a population of 200,000, £17,000 for the last year. More than half as much money expended upon the education of one fifth the number of inhabitants. Certainly we should be an educated people, but the proof is against us. This sum alone, one would suppose, should educate all the children in our Province; at all events, we should be making with this expenditure, rapid advances in educational improvement; but this is not the case. When compared with Canada West we appear to be standing motionless. There must then be something radically wrong, for as a Province, our people are not less intelligent than the Canadians. The answer must be, that our Legislature has done too much, has been too liberal in granting supplies for School purposes, without being sufficiently prudent in the expenditure, and anxious for the improvement and well-working of the system. Our people have never been taught to rely upon themselves even to a small extent, but this they will have to learn sooner or later. We may then hope to see our educational prospects brighten, and look forward to the day when it can be said of New Brunswick, as Lord Elgin remarked of Canada West, that their "Township and County Libraries were becoming as the crown and glory of the Institutions of the Province."

JOHN DAVIDSON.

To the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

15th March, 1856.

Owing to circumstances over which I have had no control, the publication of this Report has been delayed for more than a month after my own portion of it was in print.

I have now completed the Appendix, with the exception of the Provincial Parish School Book Accounts, which I find it difficult to arrange in a satisfactory manner. I deem it best therefore to lay my Report before the Legislature in its present form, and to publish the Book Accounts in a Supplementary Report.

J. M. d'A.

No. 4 & 5.

[See Journal 1st April 1856.]

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

Report on application from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, for a further issue of Provincial Debentures under the Facility Acts of the Legislature.

The claim made according to the Account submitted is £12,729 5 11 sterling, being balance alleged as over-expended, after deducting £30,000 sterling of Debentures already issued at various times by the Executive Government, as well as a corresponding sum of £30,000 sterling paid in by the Company to entitle them to such issue.

Before going into particulars regarding this claim, it will be necessary to refer to the two Acts of Assembly of 1851 and 1852, granting the facilities in aid of the construction of the Railway, and the views taken and acted upon by the late Government, as well as by the London and Provincial Boards of Directors; and also to refer to papers on file both in the Secretary's Office and in the House of Assembly, in order to bring the whole subject matter up to the last issue of £6000 sterling of Debentures in September last, fully and fairly before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The first Act passed on the 28th March 1851, and it became law in this Province on the 9th day of July following, it having been passed with a suspending clause. The first Section is as follows:—“When the shareholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company shall pay into their Treasurer at least the sum of £2,000 sterling, and it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that such sum *has been actually paid in*, and is ready to be expended *in the construction within this Province* of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, the Provincial Treasurer shall be authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to subscribe, on behalf of the Province, for shares in the said Company to the like amount, and in payment thereof to deliver to the said Company special Certificates of Debt, to be called Debentures, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, the principal money redeemable in thirty years; and so from time to time when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the sums theretofore subscribed and paid in by the shareholders of the said Company, and the proceeds of the Debentures previously delivered, have been expended in the construction of the said Railway, and that a further sum of at least £2,000 sterling has been actually paid in by the said shareholders, *and is ready* to be expended in like manner, the Provincial Treasurer shall again be authorized to subscribe on behalf of the Province for shares in the said Company, to an equal amount to the sum so paid in and ready to be expended, and also to pay in full for such shares by a further delivery of Debentures; provided always, that the amount of shares in the said Company subscribed and paid for by the Provincial Treasurer in any one year, shall not exceed the sum of £20,000 sterling, and in the whole shall not exceed the sum of £50,000 sterling; *and provided always, that the shares to be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province, shall be* “of

"of the same class and description as those paid up by the shareholders of the said Company, for the purposes of this Act."

The first application to the Government under this Act was made in August in 1851, accompanied by an affidavit of John Wilson, Esquire, President, and J. Robinson, Esquire, a Director of the Company at Saint Andrews, for Debentures to the amount of £2,000 sterling, to meet as they allege a corresponding amount then paid in and expended on the said Railway since the 28th March 1851. This amount, as they represent, had been paid in by the Class B Shareholders. The application was sustained, and Debentures were issued by the Government in September 1851, for which Certificates of Stock of the same description were received to a like amount. The Certificate attached to the petition and affidavit from Mr. Whitlock, Secretary to the Board, states *that up to that time, August 1851, £33,000 currency had been expended for Railway purposes by the Board.* It will be observed *that by the terms of the facility Act of 1851, the Company could only claim Debentures as they from time to time paid in money, and were prepared to furnish Stock of the class and description in Shares as those paid up by the Shareholders of the Company for the purposes of the Act.* The Class B Shareholders failed in making further payment, and the Class A Shareholders in England having their paid up Stock under their own control, or probably, and in fact no doubt having appropriated through the Directors *there* the money from time to time called in, to meet former liabilities, the facilities, so far as this description of Stock stood, for obtaining Debentures, could not be made available by the Company on this side. *They therefore had no paid up Stock or Shares to offer the Government in exchange for Debentures as prescribed by the Act.* See Act 13th Victoria, Cap. 1, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company." So much for the first Facility Bill.

At the next meeting of the Legislature in 1852, the Company applied by Petition under date of January 10, 1852, (*See Petition herewith.*) for an Act of Assembly to amend *that* of 1851, in order as they allege, to remove the difficulties for obtaining Provincial Debentures; and *inter alia*, they set forth "*that the speedy completion of the remainder of the line, (that is, the line from Waweig to Woodstock) is rendered certain by a Contract having been arranged for between the Company in England and Mr. Shaw, of Leeds, for its construction to Woodstock; and which your petitioners were enabled to entertain mainly through the facility Bill passed at the last Session of the Legislature, granting an issue of Debentures for £50,000 sterling.*" This Petition clearly shews that at that time the facility Act granting fifty thousand pounds sterling was still available, and was considered one of the sources from which the expected Contractors were to receive payment for their work. The Petition further shews "*that unforeseen difficulties have arisen, and present themselves to your petitioners by the peculiar wording of such Act: First, by the first Section not clearly shewing or defining the nature of the Stock which the Company are to transfer to the Government in exchange for, and in consideration of the receipt of such Debenture Bonds, &c. &c.;*" and they pray "*that your Honorable House will be pleased to obviate and remove the difficulties set forth, by altering and amending the first Section of such Act by expunging in the first Section the words commencing at Provided always, that the Shares to be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province, shall be of the same class and description as those paid up by the Shareholders of the said Company for the*"

"purposes

“ purposes of this Act.” The application to the Legislature was successful; the proviso referred to above was repealed by the Act 15th Vic. cap. 55, intituled “ An Act to amend the Act to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec,” and another proviso was substituted in the same amended Act, as follows:—*“ Provided always, that no further Debentures shall issue under the provisions of this or the said recited Act, until it be made satisfactorily to appear to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that a bona fide Contract or Contracts has or have been entered into for the completion of the said Railway from, at, or near Waweig to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.”* Under this amended Act the Directors in Saint Andrews petitioned the Government, and shewed that the Contract required had been duly entered into for the completion of the line as designated thereby; they further shew that the £2,000 sterling Debentures issued by the Government in September 1851, together with a similar sum of £2,000 sterling paid up by the Shareholders for obtaining them, had been duly expended towards the construction of the Railway within the Province. *This, it would appear, was all the claim they could substantiate under the Act of 1851, and in fact all that was applied for under that Act.*

On the 18th June 1852, the Directors come forward and ask for £4,000 sterling additional Debentures to be issued. They allege as a reason that £4,000 sterling additional, since such expenditure, had been duly paid in to the Treasurer of the said Company. They support their application by the requisite proofs and affidavits, among which is a certificate from the Treasurer that £4,000 sterling had been paid in, and ready to be expended for the purposes of the road within this Province. This application was made under the amended Act. The Class A Stockholders paid the money, but the Province was obliged to take Class B in satisfaction. The Debentures were issued, and Class B Stock *received* accordingly. No further claim for Debentures was made that year, properly authenticated. On the 18th April 1853, an Account is furnished by the Directors at Saint Andrews, shewing the expenditure of the £4,000 sterling, the last Debentures issued, as well as a similar sum of £4,000 sterling in the hands of the Treasurer, which caused them to be issued. They then shew that in addition to the £8,000 sterling thus laid out upon the road, they had up to that time expended the sum of £12,047 6 11 out of funds furnished by the London Board, for which they produce detailed Accounts, accompanied by certificates and affidavits, and they ask for Provincial Debentures to a like amount. These documents were referred to Messrs. Chandler and Partelow, a Committee of Council, who reported that they were of opinion the Company were entitled under a liberal construction of the Act, to Debentures to the extent of £11,000 sterling, which report was sustained by His Excellency the then Lieutenant Governor in Council, and Debentures were issued accordingly. Taking rather a more extra liberal view of the Act of 1852, the Government allowed in this issue £7,000 sterling as paid Sykes & Co. on the ten miles Contract for work performed, when at the same time it clearly appeared, that after the passing of the Act in 1852, it was expected both by the London Board and the Contractors for the road from Waweig to Woodstock, that the whole of the £50,000 allowed by the facility Act of that year, was intended as an auxiliary to complete that part of the road to Woodstock.

The next application for Debentures was made on the 25th October 1853, when an Account is furnished shewing how the sum of £11,000 sterling Debentures last issued, had

had been expended; and the Directors set forth that in addition to such expenditure the sum of £7,000 sterling had been lodged with their London Bankers by the Board there in August previous, ready for expenditure, for which they claim a further issue of Debentures to the extent of £7,000 sterling under the Act. The proof submitted, not being considered by His Excellency in Council conformably to law, the application was not then sustained, but it having been ascertained that Mr. Byrne, the Secretary of the London Board, was shortly expected in the Province, the documents submitted were referred by the Council to Messrs. Hazen and Gray, as a Committee to confer with Mr. Byrne, as well as a Committee of the Local Directors, and report to the Government. This was done—the Committee of Council reported favorably, and Debentures to the amount of £7,000 sterling were issued on the 2nd December 1853. *Particular attention is requested to their report accompanying this.* Early in 1854 the Directors in Saint Andrews having become dissatisfied with the operations of the Contractors for the road from Waweig to Woodstock, made an entry upon the Works under the 12th clause of the contract, by taking the entire control and management into their own hands, and it was not until a late period in that year, that they submitted a statement to the Government shewing the expenditure of the £7,000 sterling paid in London, as well as the like sum of £7,000 sterling Debentures issued to meet it. This was referred to a Committee of Council, who reported unfavorably. Among the items then claimed was the sum of £4,000 sterling paid Sykes & Co. under the ten mile Contract. This was discovered to have been provided for and allowed by the Government in April 1853, and on that fact being made known to Messrs. Hatch and Wilson, who were in attendance in Fredericton, a supplementary report and application were handed in, deducting from the former one £4,000 sterling, thus inadvertently a second time claimed. In order to ascertain whether the Company was entitled to any further issue of Debentures, a Committee of Council was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chandler, Hazen, and Partelow, to proceed to Saint Andrews for the purpose. Their report is on file in Council, where they recommend that £6,000 sterling additional Debentures be issued, to provide for liabilities the Company had themselves incurred in carrying on the work since they made the entry, and to pay the numerous laborers employed on the road. These Debentures were accordingly issued and purchased by the Government at 4s. 2d. sterling to the dollar, and paid for, amounting to £7,200 currency. It will thus be seen that Debentures have been issued so far as there was proof exhibited for the expenditure made from time to time. They amount in all to £30,000 sterling, and comprise the Provincial proportion of all the outlays that the Company could claim or have claimed under the Facility Acts of 1851 and 1852, for which the Company could deliver stock to meet them as the Debentures were ordered.

I now proceed to investigate the items contained in the Account, shewing the balance for which Debentures are claimed from the Province, at this time amounting to £12,729 5s. 11d. sterling, as mentioned in the first part of this Report.

The Account shows total amount of expenditure within the Province, from the 28th March 1851 to the 1st May 1855,	Sterling. £72,279 5 11
--	---------------------------

Carried forward,

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£72,279 5 11
	CR.		
Debentures received from Government,	£30,000 0 0		
Paid in by Shareholders, corresponding amount to meet them,	30,000 0 0	—60,000 0 0	
	Balance,		£12,279 5 11
To this must be added an error in calculation bringing currency into sterling, against the Company,			30 0 0
	Total claim of the Company,		£12,309 5 11

The above sums of £72,279 5 11 and £30, in all £72,309 5 11, are particularised in six several Accounts, from No. 1 to 6.

No. 1.

General Construction Account, amounting to £13,350 6 3.

This Account contains charges for the first time claimed from the Province, which are as follow :—

	Currency.
Iron furnished on ten mile Contract,	£5,132 10 0
Work done by Myers & Co. on ten mile Contract, stipulated to be completed 31st June 1850, before passing first Facility Bill,	4,850 17 0
Sundries as particularised, expended from April 1851 to April 1852,	1,490 14 3
	<u>£11,474 1 3</u>

No. 2.

Amount paid James Sykes & Co. on account of their Contracts, £65,426 12 3 currency.

This Account contains particulars of payment as follow :—Paid Sykes & Co. by London Board, £44,175 9 3 sterling, and is dated January 29, 1855, certified by J. W. Byrne, Secretary London Board, and S. H. Whitlock, Secretary Colonial Board.

Vouchers are produced to shew this expenditure ; it commences *August* 10, 1852, and includes £5,560 paid them on the ten first miles contract, which latter sum has been allowed as a charge in the transactions between the Government and the Colonial Board, under Sykes & Co's. contract of 1852. This contract was entered into June 15, 1852, and was for £7,560 sterling ; add to which £1,000 sterling allowed them for extra work, makes the amount £8,560 sterling. £5,360, as has been shewn, were paid by the London Board, and the remainder, £3,000 sterling, as will hereafter appear, paid by the Colonial Board. The vouchers include the Iron, &c. purchased, payments in money made Sykes & Co. in England, and the monthly estimates of work done, as furnished by Mr. Light the Engineer.

A number of these vouchers are such as would not be deemed sufficient in making a proper audit on this account. *True*, there are acknowledgments of Bills accepted by the London Board, and money paid Sykes & Co. at various times ; but in many cases nothing is shown that they were so paid and received, on account of the contract then in the course of performance. For instance, two bills of £500 sterling each, are submitted,

mitted, drawn by James Sykes & Co., Saint Andrews, on Sykes & Co. of Liverpool, but it is not shown who paid them. Again, it would appear that £517 7s. sterling were for expences incurred by the London Board, to raise £7,500 sterling to meet unpaid shares.

In fact in the absence of a regular authenticated account between Sykes & Co. and the London Board, and of one also between the London and Colonial Boards, it is quite impossible so to classify the various items as to make a report perfectly intelligible. The Account now under consideration also contains particulars of payments made Sykes & Co. by the Colonial Board, made up and commencing August 27, 1852, as follows:—

Paid Sykes & Co. balance of ten mile Contract,	£3,000 0 0
Sundry other payments,	7,350 16 2
	<hr/>
Sterling,	£10,350 16 2
Add London Board's Account against Sykes and Co., as detailed,	44,175 9 3
	<hr/>
Sterling,	£54,526 5 5
Dollars at 4s. 2d. sterling, add 1-5th,	10,905 5 1
	<hr/>
Currency,	£65,431 10 6
The amount charged in Account No. 2,	65,426 12 3
	<hr/>
Short charged, arising from error in calculation,	£4 18 3
	<hr/> <hr/>

	Sterling.
By the above statement it will appear that the London and Colonial Boards have paid Sykes & Co. say the sum of	£54,526 5 5
Deduct—Paid them for ten first miles,	8,560 0 0
	<hr/>
Paid on 70 miles contract, Waweig to Woodstock, Sterling,	£45,966 5 5
	<hr/> <hr/>
Sykes & Co's. contract for completing the 70 miles contract, exclusive of extra work, was, at £2,300 sterling per mile,	£161,000 0 0
Less—Amount to be paid in land,	10,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£151,000 0 0
70 miles of road at £2,157 2 10 2-7ths per mile, is	151,000 0 0
	<hr/> <hr/>

It will be seen that Sykes & Co. by Contract, were to be allowed for extra work beyond the stipulations contained in it. In the absence of information as to what has been allowed them for such extras, I estimate that they have been entitled to £5,000 sterling; admitting that the ten first miles have been completed, for which they received £8,560 sterling for this part of the road, beyond the amount paid and contracted for by Myers & Co. under their Contract, before the passing of the Facility Acts of 1851 and 1852, and suppose Sykes & Co. have completed fifteen miles of road on their 70 miles Contract, *it would stand thus—*

	Sterling.
15 miles at £2,157 3 0 per mile, (I take the even sum to avoid fractions, it being really £2,157 2 10 2-7ths per mile) would amount to ..	£32,357 5 0
Supposed for extra work,	5,000 0 0
Add allowance estimated for grading beyond the 25 miles completed, ..	3,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£40,357 5 0
They are charged as having been paid,	45,966 5 5
	<hr/>
Over-paid, according to this statement,	£5,609 0 5
	<hr/> <hr/>

But, if the London Board had retained an amount equal to one quarter of the work performed, as they were authorized to do by Contract, as a guarantee for its completion, Sykes & Co. would have been over-paid £15,698 6 8 sterling.

No. 3.

	Currency.
Survey and Engineering expenses, commencing July 1851,	£4,403 7 3
<i>The following charges in this Account are now for the first time made:—</i>	
A. L. Light, Engineer, Salary and Travelling charges to 1st April 1852,	378 0 0
Other charges from April 1851 to April 1852, now for the first time claimed,	280 0 7
	<hr/>
	£658 0 7
	<hr/> <hr/>

In the first item there is a mistake in calculation, even if the item was admissible. *It is this—*

A. L. Light, Engineer, services at £300 per annum; 14 months commencing 1st July 1851 and ending 1st April 1852,	£350 0 0
Now there are only 9 months in that time, consequently 5 months have to be deducted, at £25 per month,	125 0 0
	<hr/>
	£225 0 0
	<hr/> <hr/>

August 1, 1852, Mr. Light, 4 months salary,	£100
March 1, 1853, " 7 " "	175
Dec. " 9 " "	300

On the latter charge there is a mistake of £75, unless Mr. Light's salary had been increased, of which there has been no notice.

No. 4.

Contingent Account, amounting to	£1,326 14 5
--	-------------

This comprises a variety of charges now for the first time claimed, and which I consider as almost altogether inadmissible. It is partly made up of travelling charges of the Manager, employed by the London Board, to England and back and various other places, and other charges for travelling expenses and items, as particularised, viz:—

Travelling

	Currency.
Travelling charges of Manager,	£480 17 4
Captain Robinson's expenses, and Mr. Street's to England and back, ..	366 13 4
Expenses celebrating opening of Railway,	60 8 3
Salary of Church Missionary on Road,	12 10 0
Contingencies in 1851,	97 12 5
	<hr/>
	£1,018 1 4

The remainder £308 13 1 is made up of charges of a like nature and description.

No. 5.

Office expenses and Salaries, amounting to £1,991 8 2

This Account contains charges also for the first time brought forward, viz:—

Manager's Salary, (J. C. Thompson,) officer appointed by the London Board to look after their interests, 15 months, from 1st April 1851 to 1st July 1852, ..	£450 0 0
Salary to 1st March 1853,	275 0 0
Do. to 1st December 1853,	360 0 0
Secretary's Salary to March 1852,	187 10 0
Sundry charges from 1851 to 1852,	66 11 0
	<hr/>
	£1,339 1 0

The rest is principally made up for Salary since 1st April 1852, £652 7 2.

No. 6.

Are charges for the following services:—

Printing and advertising,	£20 0 8
Land damages for Railway,	200 3 10
Petty expenses,	52 10 3
	<hr/>
	£272 14 9

Vouchers to sustain these charges have been produced.

This completes a review of the several items contained in the general statement of expenditure on the Railway, as submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Colonial Board, and may be thus recapitulated—

Charges in No. 1 for the first time claimed,	£11,474 1 3
Do. in No. 3 do.	733 0 7
Do. in No. 4 do.	1,326 14 5
Do. in No. 5 do.	1,339 1 0
	<hr/>
	£14,872 17 3
From which	
Deduct Debentures issued in Sept. 1851, £2,000 sterling, dollars at 4s. 2d. ..	2,400 0 0
	<hr/>
Currency,	£12,472 17 3

The application for a further issue of Debentures being based upon all these charges *now* for the first time claimed, it is submitted to the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, whether under the Acts of Assembly and the proceedings hitherto had thereon, a case has been made out by the applicants for an additional issue; besides which, the state of the Account between the London Board and Sykes & Co., as shewn in a preceding part of this Report, should require further explanations before it would be proper to pass it. The amount paid on Smart's Contract, made in the latter part of the year 1854, is contained in General Construction Account, No. 1.

Audit Office, June 30, 1855.

J. R. PARTELOW.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Reply of S. H. Whitlock to Auditor General's Report on the application of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company for Debentures.

The Reports of the Auditor General in reference to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Accounts and applications for Debentures, under date 30th June 1855, having been handed me as Secretary of the Company for perusal by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, and after having done so, it occurs to me there are some statements therein which would have a tendency to mislead the Government in coming to a fair and just conclusion of the position of the Company in respect of their claim for Debentures, but from the shortness of the time I am unable to comment on all the various statements and inferences from memory or documents at hand. There appears several errors in the Reports as to amounts, the first I have marked in pencil, No. 1, on the margin, in place of £12,729 5 11, I think it should be £12,279 5 11.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pages refer very fully, accompanied with copious extracts as well from the Acts as the Petitions to the Legislature asking for those Acts. This is a matter, I conceive, for the Government or the Law Officers of the Crown. The Facility Bills are two very short Acts, and I imagine explain themselves to an unbiassed mind. It appears to me rather an unusual course to resort to the files of the Legislature for the Petition (asking for the passing of an Act) to explain the operation of it as a Law.

No. 2. 5th page—The Auditor General here makes a statement which I think must be grounded barely on supposition, as it is not the fact that the Class A have their paid up Stock under their own control, &c.; they are allowed to pay their own ordinary expenses as agreed by the two Companies, and answer such calls as are made legally, and when they properly account to the Company for the £80,000 sterling, they will be entitled to their certificate and not until then.

No. 3. The Auditor General here, as also in a subsequent part of the Report, states that at the time of asking for the amendments to the Facility Bill in 1852, the Petitioners shewed that at that time the £50,000 sterling was all available, &c.; and at No. 6, he says, taking rather a more extra liberal view of the Act of 1852, the Government allowed in this issue £7,000 sterling as paid Sykes and Company, &c., and that the entire £50,000 allowed by the Facility Acts of that year, was intended as an auxiliary to complete that part of the road from Waweig to Woodstock. Now this is impossible, for the

Auditor

Auditor General must have forgotten that in this extra liberal view he just before shews that £2,000 of these very Debentures was granted in September 1851, long before the latter Act passed.

It appears to me that the Act of 1851 is that which formed or authorizes the issue of Debentures, and that the Act of 1852 is merely an alteration or amendment of the former Act asked for by the Company to allow Stock to be issued to the Province, and the Province to take it in Class B for any moneys paid in either by Class A or Class B shareholders; and a condition or proviso is added to the second Act of 1852, that Debentures should not issue until a Contract was actually made, &c.; this was done, and a copy furnished the Government, in which they concurred and were satisfied; by taking these two Acts and reading them in connexion with each other, I can come to no other conclusion than that any expenditure after date of the first Facility Bill is legitimate within the letter thereof.

And in making the detailed accounts, amounting to £72,279 5 11 sterling, I have (in view of being called upon to verify the same under oath) confined myself, strictly in accordance with a memorandum given me in writing by the Attorney General last Winter, as to the commencement of the Accounts, and have so dissected the Accounts of the Company that I am at any time enabled to verify them according to their details. Mr. Partelow after having gone through the Vouchers and Accounts with me said, I suppose you are prepared to swear to the whole of the Accounts, and I replied to him I was at any time if he thought it requisite.

No. 4. There is a strong expression made and underlined here, viz: That this application was made under the amended Act. The Class A Stockholders paid the money, but the Province was *obliged* to take Class B Stock, &c. accordingly. This was the very object for which the said amended Act passed, and there was neither favour nor obligation about it. I presume it will not be contended that this as well as other applications for Debentures were not made on *both* Acts, and that after passing the second Bill there could be no application on any one Act separately.

No. 5. With reference to the application for Debentures on the 18th April 1853, and in which, after accounting for the £4,000 Debentures, and the £4,000 to warrant the issue, there was a claim made for £12,046 6 11, and Debentures issued to the extent of £11,000; it is apparent that in this statement for engineering, salaries, contingent expenses, and petty expenses, there was £2,263 18 5, of which the Government must have allowed £1,216 1 6, and the remaining £1,047 16 11 was afterwards taken into consideration by the Committee when the last £6,000 Debentures were granted. I state this to shew that these charges for surveying, contingencies, petty expenses, &c. &c. have not only been made heretofore, but recognized and allowed by the Government on different occasions; at the time of this last Grant of £6,000 by the Committee, there were several other similar items brought into account, and on which I was interrogated and examined.

The Government have recognized the right of claim for Debentures, besides any allowed on Myers' Contract for these several sums expended by Sykes and Co. on the ten miles, since passing the last Facility Bill.

There is a particular reference made to the Report of Messrs. Hazen and Gray; what that Report contains I am unable to say, as the present Report is the only one the
Company

Company have been favoured with from the Government, to throw any light on what sums they admitted or rejected.

No. 7. There is an admission here that Debentures have been issued so far as there was proof exhibited for the expenditure made from time to time amounts to £30,000, and consequently £30,000 to warrant their issue, making £60,000 in all.

It will appear here again there is an error in stating the amount now claimed at £12,729 5 11 in place of £12,279 5 11. At No. 9 there is apparently another error, in making the amount there stated £73,309 5 1 in place of what I think should be only £72,309 5 1.

We may now come down to the objections, and in this either the Auditor General or myself must be in some great error; for if his deductions be correct, it would appear to me that the former Government while he was acting Secretary, had given the Company Debentures to the amount of somewhere about £7,718 19 6 without any equivalent whatever, (and which I do not think at all likely,) which appears by the following statement:—

Statement sent to Government for total expenditure, from 1st March 1851 to 1st May 1855, Sterling,	- - - - -	£72,279	5	11
No. 11. First amount of Debentures in Currency, and stated as claimed for the first time,	- - - - -	£11,474	1	3
No. 12. Engineering, A. Light's Salary, &c.	- - - - -	378	0	0
No. 13. Other charges from April 1851 to April 1852,	- - - - -	280	0	7
No. 15. Overcharge Mr. Light's Salary, £733 0 7	- - - - -	75	0	0
No. 14. Overcharge Mr. Light's Salary,	- - - - -	125	0	0
No. 16. Contingent Accounts, &c.	- - - - -	1,326	14	5
No. 17. Manager's and Secretary's Salary, &c.	- - - - -	1,339	1	0
		£14,997	17	3
Deduct one-sixth to make sterling,	- - - - -	2,499	12	10
		£12,498	5	5
Now the last £7,500 stg. paid the Contractors in England, and now included in the account, it is not disputed has never been brought into account until now for Debentures, at the time the last Committee of Executive Council met at Saint Andrews, it was refused, there being no proofs; consequently if these deductions be correct, the Government have issued Debentures for	- - - - -	7,500	0	0
without any payment or equivalent whatever.	- - - - -	19,998	5	5
		£52,281	0	6
		7,718	19	6
		£60,000	0	0

But in truth, and facts, this is not the case. The facts, as far as I am able to judge, are as Mr. Partelow himself stated to me about the close of our examination of the Accounts last June—"after all, the thing is in a nutshell; the amount for which you claim arose principally from the £7,500 paid or advanced to Sykes & Co., of which there was no proof before, and the Iron," (which iron, it will be seen, amounts to £5,132 10s. currency, or £4,277 9 8 sterling;) these two sums will amount to nearly the sum now claimed for Debentures. I consider the chief of the other amounts have at one time and another been included in the former issue of Debentures; several sums were undoubtedly in the last issue of £6,000.

There

There is an attempt made to show that Messrs. Sykes & Co. are overpaid at present. I at present cannot go into all these figures and positions, but this is utterly impossible. On reference to Mr. Light's certificates handed the Auditor General, but which is not mentioned in the Report, it will be seen Messrs. Sykes & Co. have done work on the 70 miles Contract to upwards of £51,000 sterling in place of £45,357 5 11, and instead of the work extending over 15 miles from the commencement of Sykes & Co.'s 70 miles Contract at Waweig, it extends over 25 miles from that point.

There is another thing I intended mentioning, which I have passed over. In two different parts of the Report, there is reference made to the Manager, Mr. Thompson, as being appointed by the London Board to look after their interest; now this is not correct. I have no hesitation in saying so. He was neither appointed, paid, or sent out by the London Board. He was got out here by the Directors in this country, and his business was as Manager in this country, and Salary paid out of the funds of this Company, which has often before been explained, and fully so to the late Government, both by myself and others.

The £4,850 17s. stated as work done by Messrs. Sykes & Co. on 10 mile Contract, stipulated to be completed 31st ——— 1850, before passing first Facility Bill, is an error. I could not have made any such statement, and Mr. Light's final certificate is dated 23rd October 1851, and the memoranda produced by me was for work done since date of first Facility Act.

On a further reference to the Account, I find with respect to Mr. Light's Salary, the 14 months is correct. It should be from February 1851, and not from July 1851 as stated in the Report.

I also find in my draft of the Account in December 1853, where the £300 is charged for 9 months Salary, it also states the Salary to have risen to £400 per annum, which was the case. It is possible that in copying, this may have been omitted by the Clerk; if so, I shall be most happy to produce the draft and make the alteration.

With regard to the two £500 Bills taken up by Mr. Byrne, drawn by Sykes & Co. here, and negotiated through different parties, I have them, and also from Mr. Byrne his statements of how they were paid at the Bankers under the agreement with Sykes and Company, and also the expenses they were to pay to the Solicitor and others for raising the money advanced.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

Fredericton, July 8, 1855.

S. H. WHITLOCK, *Secretary*
St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.—*In Council, 17th August, 1855.*

Present—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Read the Auditor General's Report on the affairs of the Saint Andrews Railway Company, and the reply of the Secretary of the Company.

Ordered, That Debentures to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling be issued,

Extract from the Minutes.

Communication from B. Sharpe, Esquire, on behalf of Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company for Land and Debentures, with Resolutions of Class A Shareholders.

Fredericton, September 21st, 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of certain Resolutions passed at an adjourned general half yearly meeting of the Class A Shareholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, held on the 28th June 1855, and I have to request that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to sanction the survey and conveyance of the 40,000 acres of land petitioned for by the Company on the 8th of September 1854, as also an issue of the residue of the Debentures to which by its expenditure the Company is now entitled, and of which evidence has already been furnished the Government.

As time is now of importance, it has been considered advisable in reference to the Land to proceed in the first instance with the application which has been so long before the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. SHARPE.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Class "A" Shareholders of Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

At the adjourned Half Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, held at the Offices, 26 Parliament Street, Westminster, the 28th June 1855:

Francis Edwards, Esquire, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That Francis Edwards, Esquire, and John Montagu, Esquire, be and they are hereby re-elected Directors of this Company.
2. *Resolved*, That H. Charles Chilton, Esquire, be and he is hereby elected a Director of the said Company.
3. *Resolved*, That Mr. Thomas Grove be and he is hereby elected an Auditor of the said Company.
4. *Resolved*, That this meeting learns with surprise and regret that the New Brunswick Government persists in its refusal to deliver to the Railroad Company the Debentures due in respect of the Shares for which the Government has subscribed, notwithstanding that the expenditure made by the Company fully entitles them to the issue of such Debentures.
5. *Resolved*, That the inevitable result of this proceeding on the part of the New Brunswick Government, will be to delay if not suspend the further progress of the works, and very materially to damage the Province and injure its credit in this country.
6. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Class A Shareholders were maturing a plan which would have insured the completion of the works if the Legislature of New Brunswick had conferred on them the power to do so, by passing into a Law the Bill introduced for that purpose in their last Session, this meeting receives with deep regret the

the announcement that such Bill was lost by a majority of one, through the divided support of the Government.

7. *Resolved*, That this meeting also learns with regret and surprise that the further grants of land which the Class A Shareholders were led to expect would be transferred by the Government to the Railroad Company as heretofore, have also been withheld, by which course the completion of the line is materially impeded, and a valuable source of raising capital taken from them.

8. *Resolved*, That a Committee of one or more Directors of this Company, accompanied by such of their officers as the Board may determine, do proceed to New Brunswick as early as convenient, and that such Committee be fully empowered to negotiate with the Railroad Company for the completion of the line to Woodstock, either by a transfer of the interest of the Railroad Company to the Class A Shareholders, or otherwise; and that such Committee be further fully empowered, in conjunction with the Railroad Company, or otherwise, to negotiate with the local Government for the completion of the works with as little delay as possible, and to take such steps as in the opinion of such Committee will further the general interests of the Company.

9. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the proprietors be given to the Chairman and Directors for their long and assiduous attention to the interests of the Company.

(Signed)

J. W. BYRNE, *Secretary*.

26, *Parliament Street*, 28th June 1855.

Report of Committee of Council on application of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company for Debentures.

The Council in Committee have had under their consideration the application of the Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company for an issue of Debentures, the letter of B. Sharpe, Esquire, the Agent of the London Board, accompanied by a copy of a series of Resolutions upon the same subject, passed by the Class A Shareholders in London, and the correspondence between Your Excellency and Mr. Sharpe thereon.

After maturely considering the subject, we do not feel justified in advising Your Excellency to issue any further Debentures, or, under existing circumstances, to make any grant of land to the Company.

With regard to the first point, namely, the issue of Debentures, it will be observed that the first Facility Bill passed in 1851, provides that when the Shareholders prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor that they have paid into their Treasurer's hands two thousand pounds ready to be expended in the construction of the Railway, the Provincial Treasurer shall be authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to subscribe on behalf of the Province for shares in the Company to a similar amount, and to issue Debentures in payment thereof.

The proviso designating the character of the Stock to be given to the Province for the Debentures was repealed by the second Facility Bill passed in 1852, but this last mentioned Act restrains the issue of Debentures until it shall be made to appear that a *bona fide* contract has been entered into for the completion of the Railroad from, at
or

or near Waweig to Woodstock. Two conditions, therefore, are prescribed by the Legislature as security to the Province, the fulfilment of which is a necessary preliminary to entitle the Company to an issue of Debentures, namely, an actual payment of money to their Treasurer for the purposes of construction, and the existence of a *bona fide* contract for the completion of the whole work from Waweig to Woodstock.

The application now under consideration does not, in our opinion, shew a compliance with either of these conditions. There is no such contract now in existence, nor any money in the hands of the Company's Treasurer for the purpose of construction. If an expenditure agreeably to law was really shown, the performance of the second condition might not be rigidly required, but the existence of a contract is in our opinion indispensable.

Mr. Whitlock, the Secretary, founds the claim of the Company upon the following expenditures:—

General Construction Accounts since 28th March 1851,	£13,350	6	3
Sykes & Co.,	65,426	12	3
Surveying and Engineering expenses,	4,403	7	3
Contingent Account,	1,326	14	3
Office expenses, Salaries to Secretary and Manager,	1,991	8	2
Printing and Advertising,	20	0	8
Land damages,	200	3	10
Petty expenses,	52	10	3
	Currency,	£86,771	3 1
	Sterling,	72,279	5 11
	CR.		
Debentures,	£30,000	0	0
Stock paid by the Company,	42,279	5	11
Balance for which Debentures now claimed,	£12,279	5	11

It appears that of the above expenditure, £1,100 was loaned by the Charlotte County Bank and secured by a mortgage on the Road, and therefore cannot be considered as capital paid in by the Stockholders. The charges, moreover, for general construction, engineering, and office expenses, incurred and defrayed prior to the passage of the second Facility Bill, are objected to. These amounts were expended under the proviso of the first Facility Bill, and for which the Company received in 1851 all the Debentures they could legally claim under that Act.

We also consider the charge for Manager's Salary and for contingencies inadmissible, these not being chargeable as money expended for construction. These several sums amount to over six thousand pounds sterling.

Again, the existence of the contract between the Company and Messrs. Sykes & Co. was, under the proviso contained in the second Facility Bill, necessary to entitle the Company to the issue of any Debentures. Seven thousand five hundred pounds is charged as paid to Messrs. Sykes & Co. contrary to the terms of their contract. We are of opinion that this charge can form no ground whatever for the issue of any Debentures under that Act.

With

With regard to the claim for a grant of land, we submit that the first Section of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 74, which provides for the setting apart and eventual transfer to the Company of ten miles of land on the line of Railway, does not provide for the grant of any portion of that land before the completion of the Road.

The second Section enables the Governor in Council to grant during the progress of the work, portions of the land not exceeding ten thousand acres at a time, on being satisfied that £10,000 has been expended in the construction of the work.

It was the object of the Act to offer the tract of land through which the Road passes, as a bonus to the Stockholders of the Company, to induce them to prosecute the work to completion. The language of the first Section is imperative, and the Governor cannot sell any part of the land except for the purpose of actual settlement without violating the public faith. Ever since the passing of the Act the land has been set apart for the purpose of the Railway, and notwithstanding the terms of the proviso permitting the sale of land for actual settlement, and the disposal of the timber, the Government has invariably refused to sell any part of the land or timber unless where such a disposal became absolutely necessary to protect the property from plunder or destruction. The land having been so preserved for the final purposes of the Railway, the contract on the part of the Province is fully satisfied and the public faith maintained.

The authority to grant portions of ten thousand acres as the work progresses is entirely discretionary, and the propriety of making the grant at any given time, must depend upon the state of the operations of the Company and what a due regard to the public interest might require.

The action of a former Government in making grants of the land has been referred to. Doubtless in issuing such grants the Government, in view of the existence of the contract, the expenditure then making, and the progress of the work, believed that they were advancing the public interest and wisely exercising the discretion vested in them by the second Section of the Act. The same Government subsequently refused to exercise that discretion, and without giving any opinion as to what would now be done if the work were in progress, or a contract in existence, we believe that a present grant of land would be in opposition to the spirit and intention of the Act. At the same time every means in the power of the Government will be adopted to preserve the land and to protect it for the final benefit of the Company, so that the pledged faith of the Province may be scrupulously observed.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,
S. L. TILLEY,
WM. H. STEEVES,

JAMES BROWN,
J. M. JOHNSON,
A. J. SMITH.

Confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council 25th October 1855.

Extract from the Minutes.

No. 6.

[See Journal 11th April 1856.]

DESPATCHES, &c. RELATING TO COLONIAL LIGHTS.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 1st September 1855.

SIR,—With reference to those clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1855, which provide for levying Tolls for the erection and maintenance of Light Houses in the British Possessions abroad, I have to request that you will furnish me with a Report of the number and tonnage of Vessels arriving at or departing from Ports in the Colony under your Government, which in the course of their voyages pass near enough to Cape Race to derive benefit from the Light to be there erected.

In making this Return it is desirable to distinguish between Vessels which are proceeding to or arriving from Ports in the United Kingdom, Vessels proceeding to or arriving from Ports in British Colonies, and Vessels proceeding to or arriving from Ports in Foreign countries.

It will also be desirable that you should supply any further information which may throw light on the amount of Revenue to be expected from this source.

You will further report to me whether you apprehend any objection on the part of the Colonial Legislature to take such steps as are necessary under the Act for levying the Tolls in the respective Ports, and whether there are in your opinion any other objections or difficulties, and whether you have any suggestions to offer on the subject of the proposed mode of raising the necessary Revenue.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. MOLESWORTH.

Lieut. Governor the Hon. H. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

(Circular)

Downing Street, 6th September 1855.

SIR,—I have to communicate to you for your information as to the views of Her Majesty's Government, and in order that you may bring them, whenever occasion shall require, under the consideration of your Executive Council, the following observations and proposal on the subject of Colonial Lights.

2. The great importance of a well ordered system of Colonial Lights, to the Trade and Shipping of the British Empire, has suggested to Her Majesty's Government the propriety of inviting the co-operation and assistance of the local authorities in the Colonies, in order to bring about a more efficient and more economical system of management in the erection and maintenance of Colonial Lights than that which at present exists.

3. Since the passing of the "Shipping Law Amendment Act" in 1853, the control of the Lights of the United Kingdom has been vested in the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

4. It is proposed to apply the information and experience which the Board of Trade has

has acquired under that arrangement, in assisting the Colonial Governments to effect such improvements in the management of their Lights as may be found desirable.

5. The accompanying printed Memorandum, which has been prepared by the Board of Trade with the assistance of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, fully explains the nature and extent of the assistance and information which that Department is prepared to afford to the Colonial authorities, as well as the steps to be taken by those authorities for obtaining such assistance and information.

6. In addition to the assistance which the Board of Trade are prepared to give as above mentioned, the "Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act" recently passed, a copy of which I enclose, contains a provision for enabling Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to fix dues to be paid for Colonial Lights. The nature and objects of this provision you will find fully explained in a letter from the Board of Trade to this Department, dated 15th August, of which a copy is also herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

W. MOLESWORTH.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, New Brunswick.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 15th August 1855.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you for distribution to the various Colonies, the accompanying copies of the printed Memorandum relating to Light Houses and Light Vessels in the Colonies.

My lords have not before replied to the above-mentioned letter, as it appeared to them that it would be desirable, in transmitting the Memorandum in question to the Colonial authorities, to call the attention of the Governors and other Officers to those provisions of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," which relate to the collection of dues for the maintenance and erection of Colonial Lights. If Secretary Sir William Molesworth should think such a course expedient, the following are points which will, in my lords' opinion, require special attention:—

1. That the object contemplated by the Imperial Legislature is to assist the Colonies in erecting and maintaining Light Houses, by providing funds for the purpose by means of tolls levied on the ships which derive benefit from the lights, whether those ships go to Ports in the Colony in which the light is situate or not.

2. That the principal upon which the tolls are to be fixed and collected is the same as that adopted in this country.

3. That provision is made for procuring advances for building, as well as an annual income for maintaining lights.

4. That whilst no Colony can be required to levy a tax against its will, the money when paid must, of necessity (being levied in different Colonies, as well as in the United Kingdom) be under the control of the Imperial Government.

5. That it is not the wish or the intention of the Board of Trade, in administering any funds so levied, to interfere with the Local authorities, who will still have the management

management of the lights, except so far as may be necessary to ensure proper accounts, and a proper expenditure of the public money.

6. That whenever any application is made for assistance towards erecting or maintaining a light, the Governor of the Colony or Possession should send all the information in his power, as to the number and tonnage of Vessels passing or deriving benefit from the light, and the ports and places to or from which they trade. In giving this information, attention should be paid to the particular circumstances of the case, so that the Imperial Government may be enabled, in fixing the toll, to determine what the amount should be, and at what ports it will be desirable to collect it. As a general rule, it will probably be found most convenient to collect the dues at the port of departure of the ship, rather than at the port of arrival, where both ports are British Ports, but the application of this rule must depend upon the circumstances of each case.

7. Where a light is to be erected or maintained in one Colony, and tolls will have to be taken in other Colonies, the communications from the first Colony should be so made as to enable Her Majesty's Government to communicate as early and as effectively as possible with the latter Colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. H. FARRER.

H. Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Colonial Office.

(Copy)

Custom House, Saint John, 28th November 1855.

SIR,—I herewith furnish you with the Account of Vessels trading between Europe and Saint Andrews and out-ports for 1854, referred to in your letter of 21st instant; also a condensed Account, shewing the total number of vessels and tons trading between all the Ports of New Brunswick and Europe, for 1854, which would be likely to derive benefit from a Light on Cape Race.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. SMITH, *Contr.*

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Prov. Secretary.

Account of Vessels trading between Europe and Saint Andrews and Out-Ports, including Saints George's, Saint Stephens, and Campo Bello, during the year 1854, which may be deemed to come within the class of vessels passing near enough to Cape Race to derive benefit from the Light there to be erected.

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom,	8	2,882	121	63,340
Foreign Europe,	3	1,318	...	..
Total,	11	4,200	121	63,340

W. SMITH,

Contr. of Customs and Nav. Laws.

Custom House, Saint John, Nov. 28, 1855.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Account of Vessels trading between New Brunswick and Europe, distinguishing the United Kingdom from Foreign Europe, during the year 1854, which may be deemed to come within the class of Vessels passing near enough to Cape Race to derive benefit from the Light there to be erected.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Between Ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick & the United Kingdom,	96	32,543	364	125,560
Do. do. do. and Foreign Europe,	59	15,884	3	288
Between St. John & Out-Ports attached in the Bay of Fundy & U. Kingdom,	105	55,691	451	247,107
Do. do. do. and Foreign Europe,	12	4,234	2	351
Between St. Andrews and Out-Ports attached and the United Kingdom,	8	2,882	121	63,340
Do. do. do. and Foreign Europe,	3	1,318	..	..
Total,	283	112,552	941	436,646

Custom House, St. John, 28th Nov. 1855.

(Signed)

W. SMITH, *Cont. of Customs and Navigation Laws.*

No. 7.

[See Journal 16th April 1856.]

REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH, SAINT JOHN.

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John, appointed by Commission on the 14th day of April last to administer the Provincial Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 40, respectfully submit the following Report:—

The Board immediately upon the receipt of Your Excellency's Commission entered upon its official duties, appointed its Clerk, a Superintendent of Partridge Island and the Quarantine Station, a resident Physician on the Island, three Quarantine Physicians residing in Saint John and Carleton, a Vaccinating Physician in consequence of the appearance of Small Pox in the City, and four Inspectors of Nuisances;

The Board applied itself to the formation of its bye laws, a task requiring much care and consideration, from a conviction that the enforcement of them would unavoidably excite the hostility of persons ignorant of the necessity for proper sanitary measures.

A comprehensive sanitary system under legislative protection opens an extensive field for enquiry and cultivation. The prevention of disease and the public health call for the adoption and enforcement of it. It is not only practicable and useful but at the same time economical and philanthropical. Hospitals and Almshouses have been established and filled with the victims of neglected Hygiene, taken from the unwholesome atmosphere of unclean towns. Thousands of pounds have been expended in *curing*, which would have been more mercifully appropriated in *preventing* disease; and if public health is a public blessing, those legislate wisely who legislate for the security and extension of it. This subject has excited and is continuing to engross deserved attention in other countries where Bills of Mortality demonstrate in unmistakeable figures the necessity for investigating the causes which destroy life prematurely, and for establishing corrective and sanitary measures.

The dreadful mortality among infants in Iceland and Saint Kilda, one of the western Hebrides, is a convincing proof of the necessity for investigation into the causes of disease. It is stated that the mortality among infants from the 5th to the 12th day of their existence in Iceland "is 64 per cent., and that 8 out of 10 die between the 8th and 12th day of their existence in Saint Kilda. And it is also asserted that the "greatest, if not the only cause of this mortality, is the filth amidst which the people "live, and the noxious effluvia which pervade their houses; on the other hand the "Cleryman, who lives exactly as do those around him in every other respect than the "condition of his house, had a family of four children all of whom were well and "healthy."

And if it were necessary to adduce strong facts to make an impression on the opponents of sanitary reform, a weighty argument might be found in the remarkable
statement

statement of Doctor Gavin, of London, who informed us that "immediately adjoining the Patent Manure Manufactory is the establishment of a Bottle Merchant, he complained to me in the strongest terms of the expenses and annoyances he had been put to through the emanations which floated in the atmosphere having caused the bottles to spoil the wine which was bottled in bottles that had not been very recently washed." This fact is instructive since it proves that emanations from such masses of putrescence may act on dead as well as living organic compounds.

The Board soon ascertained the necessity for legislative authority to correct a condition of the town calculated by its filthiness to create and perpetuate disease, and aware of the prejudices against sanitary movements amongst those ignorant of the benefits derived from them, it experienced the difficulty and opposition it anticipated, especially in obtaining a *place of deposit* for night soil and other filth which was nevertheless presented by the Grand Jury, and the Board feels called upon to express its regret that it did not receive from that Body and the Sessions the courtesy and justice to which it was entitled, and which public authorities should extend to each other, and more particularly in cases where the public health was the question at issue. If the Grand Jury had called upon the Board, or allowed it any opportunity for explanation previously to the presentment, it is probable that a sense of justice would have prevailed, and that the authority and efforts of the Board of Health would not have been opposed and weakened by the Grand Inquest of the County and the Sessions.

The filthy state of the City and its environs demanded immediate attention for the removal of offensive matter to some place for general deposit, beyond the limits of the Town. Accordingly the members of the Board applied to the several land holders in the vicinity of the City and Portland for a suitable place for that purpose in fulfilment of the Law. Their application was negatived by all with the exception of one gentleman, who allotted a place in one of his fields distant about two miles from the City.

The Board was compelled to take this place, not from choice but from necessity. An agreement was made with the owner which manifested the desire and intention of the Board to prevent any public annoyance from the matter deposited as the agreement stipulated, and the Board expected that the ashes and other inodorous filth from yards would have been carried to this place to assist in covering the night soil. This was prevented by the *permission* of some of the Aldermen which allowed individuals to deposit ashes, &c. upon portions of the Streets in the back parts of the Town. This permission was exceedingly objectionable as every species of filth was deposited in such places, at the same time several persons were fined for the violation of the Law; but notwithstanding night soil was the principal filth taken to the deposit ground.

The Board disappointed in its expectation, ordered the place to be closed *prior* to the presentment of the Grand Jury, because it was offensive to persons passing it, although it could not have endangered the public health, and as a "place of deposit" convenient to the Town is absolutely requisite the Board feels embarrassed, as the past justifies the suspicion that the future will be characterized by the hostility of the Grand Jury and the Sessions.

The Board nevertheless would suggest the expediency of having a deposit pit on the side of a hill where filth could be thrown in from the top, composited for agricultural purposes, and removed through an opening in the side. The manure thus made could be sold to defray expenses. A gentleman agriculturist has offered an eligible situation

for

for five years upon condition that the pit be made for him and he be allowed the use of the manure; but as the proper construction of the pit would involve the expenditure of about £150, the Board does not feel justified in expending that amount without authority. There is a temporary place of deposit, but at such a distance from the Town as to render it objectionable, consequently night soil is frequently thrown on the road side without the Board being able to detect the offenders.

The Board respectfully reports that it did not feel authorized to expend Provincial funds for the purpose of cleaning the Streets, which is the express duty of the Civic authorities as ordained in the Bye Laws of the Corporation, page 102, but it used all other means to effect this important object. The Bye Laws of the Corporation in reference to Street cleaning invests the Civic authorities with ample power to impose fines upon delinquents, but the Board regrets to state that the Law was not, and is not enforced, as the Streets in some Districts, especially in York Point, are still made the deposit places for night soil and every other species of filth; but the Board imposed fines upon all offenders who were detected by its Inspectors, and that the nuisance cannot possibly be prevented unless the Board is assisted in its efforts by the Police and Civic authorities, to whom repeated applications have been unavailingly made. The Board refers this nuisance to the want of Privies—to the apathy of the Police—and to the want of proper drainage. As an example of the want of Privies it may be stated that out of 132 houses in York Point District, 84 were destitute of these conveniencies. The Board accordingly enforced the building of them, but the force of habit is so strong that night soil continues to be thrown on the Streets in that District.

The want of Sewerage arrested the attention of the Board, without which the City cannot possibly be kept in a proper sanitary condition; open Sewers are to be found in different parts of the Town emitting noxious and offensive effluvia. The Board addressed the Commissioners of Sewerage upon the subject, and requested their attention to the cesspool and privies in Flagler's Alley, and to the necessity for draining the same, in pursuance of the 19th Section of the Act of the Legislature, 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, and it received the following reply: that "Whereas no main Sewers have as yet been constructed by the Commissioners, or a branch drain laid to the rear of Flagler's property, the Commissioners do not feel authorized to act in the matter." The Board of Health differing with the Commissioners in their construction of the Law, addressed a communication in July last to the Corporation, under which Body the Commissioners act, requesting them to take some action in the matter, but nothing has as yet been done.

This Alley, owned by Mr. G. Flagler, is situated in the centre of the City and contained about 200 inhabitants crowded together in impure apartments; the lane is narrow and was in a disgusting filthy condition, and in the opinion of the Board was not only a source of sickness to those living in it, but dangerous to the neighbourhood in consequence of the drainage from an enormous cesspool and several privies flowing upon the surface of the surrounding lots. The Board deeming it necessary that the nuisance should be abated had frequent communications with Mr. Flagler upon the subject, he refused to meet the requirements of the Board, was officially notified, and continuing to resist, absented himself from the City, leaving no agent; matters remained in this state for upwards of six weeks. Flagler was not to be found, the weather was becoming warm, the nuisance still existed and was daily increasing. The tenants

were

were then notified, requiring them to abate the nuisance, who, instead of obeying, vacated the premises, consequently the Board as its only alternative ordered the premises to be cleansed at the public expense and closed the alley. When the weather became cold enough to prevent the exhalation of effluvia from any filth that might accumulate, the Board not wishing to keep the place closed a moment longer than circumstances rendered it necessary for the preservation of the public health, was prepared to open the Alley, and not being able to find Flagler ordered on the 8th day of October last notice to that effect to be posted upon the premises.

The urgent necessity for a Registration of *Births* and *Deaths* is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency's consideration. By it we may determine the comparative healthfulness of one district over another, and be induced to look for causes of disease in particular quarters that would otherwise escape notice; without it a correct opinion respecting public health cannot be formed, and all statistics relating to life, health, and disease will be valueless. This subject has engrossed the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and the warm support of Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and other distinguished members of it. A recent writer correctly states that it is the most important sanitary measure ever adopted in England. Since that time a mass of statistics relating to life, health, and disease has been accumulating, which will exert and is exerting an immensely beneficial influence upon the physical and moral welfare of the population of these Realms, and indeed ultimately upon every people upon the face of the globe.

The Board being convinced of the great benefit of *Vaccination* as a preventative against Small Pox, and having observed the apathy of individuals respecting it, respectfully suggest the propriety of enforcing its adoption under Legislative authority.

The Board has much pleasure in reporting that Hydrants have been placed in different parts of the Town by the Civic authorities, for the purpose of giving a gratuitous supply of water, a measure calculated to be of the greatest benefit to the poor in a sanitary point of view, as nothing is more conducive to public health than the general distribution and use of pure water; the well water in Cities generally speaking being more or less impure in consequence of the percolation of impurities from privies, cesspools, drains, &c.

The Board respectfully suggests the propriety of carrying out the recommendations of the sanitary Commissioners respecting the Mill Pond in this City, as after minute enquiry it is justified in concluding that the noxious exhalations from it are prolific sources of disease.

The Board respectfully submit to Your Excellency the existing and urgent necessity for the establishment of a public *Provincial Hospital* in Saint John, entirely unconnected with the Almshouse in the suburbs of the City, the internal arrangements of this building, its distance from the City, and the prejudice against it as an Almshouse render it unfit and unfavorable for Hospital purposes.

The increased population of Saint John, the frequent accidents in the numerous mills, ship yards, and on board of vessels in the harbour, imperatively call for a nearer and suitable Asylum to which patients can be speedily conveyed with more ease and less danger.

A Hospital under proper arrangements would be a prominent and important accomplishment in the sanitary movement. The labourer and mechanic who are

unable to bear the incidental expenses and losses of sickness at home, would feel little or no reluctance in sending the sick one to the Hospital, and he would there in many instances check the spread of a contagious disease and be enabled to pursue his daily labour for the support of his family; poverty and pestilence in such instances would be arrested, and the public health and individual prosperity would be promoted. A sanitary prevention of disease would lessen Hospital expenditure, and the preservation of the public health, especially among the poor, would reduce taxation and pauperism.

It is an established fact that the mortality among the children of the poor, particularly during infancy, is disproportionably great, compared with the mortality of children of similar ages in better circumstances and breathing a wholesome atmosphere. An enquiry into the causes of this mortality and the diseases which crowd the Wards of Hospitals, urges the necessity for legislative action to ameliorate the condition of the poor by a well ordered sanitary surveillance and Hospital facilities and accommodation, which would subserve the two fold purpose of preventing as well as curing disease.

During the prevalence of Cholera in this City in 1854, Government gave £500 for the leasehold of 3½ acres of land on Fort Howe in Portland, subject to an annual rent of £10. The lease will expire in two years, when the owner of the land must either pay for the improvements or renew the lease; the freehold could probably be purchased for £600 or £700; there is a small house and barn on the premises worth comparatively little, consequently, if nothing is done with the land Government must lose the difference between the value of the improvements and the £500 already paid. The barn was used as a Cholera Hospital, but it is totally unfit for that purpose, the house with some expense could be made capable of holding 10 or 12 beds.

The Board considers the situation a very eligible locality for the establishment of a Provincial Hospital, as it is elevated, salubrious, well supplied with water, and sufficiently central for general convenience; and it has reason to believe that sufficient funds might be raised for the immediate erection of the Building if the Legislature would grant a sum of money equal in amount to that obtained by private subscriptions for the same purpose.

The Board has much pleasure in assuring Your Excellency that there is a general feeling in Saint John in favour of this important undertaking, and it would cheerfully assume the responsibility of soliciting subscriptions whenever the Legislature authorizes the undertaking.

If the establishment of a Provincial Hospital is favourably entertained, the Board beg leave to submit the following suggestions, viz: that it should be governed by nine Directors, of whom five should be appointed by the Executive, and four elected by persons subscribing, yearly; that those Directors should be appointed annually; that each subscriber contributing — annually, or giving a donation of — should have the privilege of sending — patients to the Hospital yearly; that certain wards in the establishment should be designated by the names of those who have subscribed — to it; that there should be a resident Medical man in it, who should be paid from its funds; that the Directors should nominate annually a certain number of practising Physicians and Surgeons in Saint John, who should attend the establishment gratuitously, in respective turns, arranged by themselves; and that the House Surgeon should be under the direction of the visiting Physicians and Surgeons, as in other Hospitals.

A small assessment upon the City and County, with assistance from the Churches
by

by a yearly sermon and pecuniary collections, would with the private subscriptions, contribute sufficiently for the support of the establishment after its erection.

A Provincial Hospital properly organized would immediately benefit society in the manner already mentioned, and also by stimulating the Medical Profession and exciting a laudable emulation, as it would bring the respective talents of the members of it before public observation in this theatre of action.

The Board disclaims any illiberality of feeling or expression in its allusion to other public charities in this County, but as the Chairman for several years had charge of the Medical department in the Alms House, he is cognizant of its deficiencies as a Hospital for the reception of persons suffering under disease, and he does not hesitate to assert from his own observation and experience that its location, arrangements, and conveniences, are not such as characterize the advantages of Hospitals in other countries, and do not correspond with the wants and wealth of this County, and with the progress of the Province.

And when the Board admits the heavy expenditure for patients in the Lunatic Asylum, who are incapable of appreciating, in the large majority of cases, the arrangements for their comfort, it would respectfully appeal for some participation in the public sympathy and revenue in favour of those who suffer in many instances under tedious and painful illnesses, and who are sensible of the comfortable or uncomfortable condition of things around them.

The Board has much pleasure in reporting with feelings of gratitude to Providence that there was no appearance of Asiatic Cholera in Saint John during the past year, nor has it reason to suspect that cases occurred in any part of the Province. This exemption which is attributed to the mercy of the Almighty, and not to the precautionary measures of man, should not lessen our preventive or mitigating efforts; little, indeed, nothing satisfactory is as yet known of the Laws which regulate either the progressive outbreaks of Cholera, or its still more extraordinary visitations simultaneously in antipodal regions. Experience has however established the fact that this disease almost invariably localizes itself in low, damp, over-crowded and filthy Districts, which indisputable truth enforces the necessity for sanitary Boards, establishing a strict surveillance over such localities.

Should the disease unfortunately re-appear in St. John the Board is prepared to meet it in the manner recommended in the sanitary Report for 1855. Medical Gentlemen have been appointed to carry out house to house visitation, and to attend upon the sick. An Apothecary has been engaged to keep his establishment open at all hours day and night, where medicine can be obtained for the treatment of the premonitory symptoms as well as the more severe form of the malady, and the Hospital is ready for the reception of a few patients.

The Board reports that in pursuance of the Law all slaughter-houses have been removed from the City and Portland; but great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing proper sanitary measures respecting them, owing in a great measure to their improper construction; it would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of having a great one built according to the most approved plan, and possessing a plentiful supply of water and proper drainage, without which such an establishment cannot be kept in a state of cleanliness. The Board has reason to believe that capitalists could be induced to furnish means for such a building if a fee or toll for its use was fixed by Law and all Butchers or persons slaughtering were compelled to resort to it.

The

The Board respectfully submits a few remarks respecting Quarantine, the Quarantine Station at the mouth of the Harbour, and the effects of deficient ventilation on board of Ships.

Whereas diseases universally acknowledged to be contagious are transmissible from place to place in various ways, and frequently by persons leaving an infected port, it therefore becomes requisite for the protection of the public health that surveillance should be kept over all Vessels capable of importing disease into a community; but while this is done due regard should be given to commercial interests, which should not be injured by any unnecessary restriction.

Partridge Island, from its isolated position, is well suited for a Quarantine Station, It possesses a plentiful supply of water, ample place for exercise, and buildings, with a little expense, capable of holding holding three hundred persons. But an additional convenience is much needed, namely, a Wharf or proper landing place for passengers, as for the want of one, they are oftentimes kept on board of Ship for days during rough weather, a delay which is dangerous to both sick and well, and subjects the Ship to unnecessary detention and consequently her owners to increased and useless expense.

Passengers crowded in Ships generate an unwholesome atmosphere, favourable for the production of disease. In proof of this assertion the Board may quote Doctor Combe, who says, "Of all known poisons that produced from the concentrated effluvia from a crowd of human beings confined within a small space, and neglectful of cleanliness, is one of the worst: and in Ships where ventilation is not enforced, especially if the passengers are dirty in their habits and much kept below by bad weather, it frequently operates with an intensity which no constitution can long resist." He further adds, "The occurrence of a single case of fever on board a merchant Vessel is *prima facie* evidence of neglect—neglect of removable causes of disease."

Disease induced by impurities of atmosphere, places, or persons, is not confined to any particular seasons; although the agency of Summer heat accelerates the development of it. A foul ship is not only a centre of disease to those on board, but it may produce disease to those *who go* on board, therefore Ships arriving in the Winter with emigrants should be visited by the health officer, and subjected to sanitary inspection and government, regulated by existing circumstances.

A passenger Ship arriving in Port, and reported to be in a foul and filthy condition, should be thoroughly washed, ventilated, fumigated, bilge water pumped out and clean water pumped in, and disinfecting agents should be sprinkled upon the ballast, after which she should be allowed to proceed up the Harbour with her passengers. If there is disease on board, all the passengers should be landed upon the Island with their bedding, clothing, &c., which should be thoroughly washed and purified. The ship should go through the same process as above mentioned, but in a more careful manner, when she should be allowed to proceed to her destination.

The Board respectfully suggest the following addition to the Act:—

Power to enforce the attendance of Witnesses.

That the 14th Section of the Act, so far as it relates to Slaughter Houses in the City of Saint John, and the *prima facie* evidence of premises having been so used and occupied, be assimilated to the 16th Section relating to the same subject, respecting premises within two miles of the said City,

Power

Power to call upon the Commissioners of Sewerage to lay down Drains in places where the public health is endangered by the want of them.

That in cases of suits being brought against them for acts done in their official capacity, they may be clothed with the same protection that is now given to Magistrates, and be entitled to the same notices of action. That the same proof should be required to be given against them that is now required in suits against Magistrates, and that they should be allowed to give the special matters of defence in evidence under the general issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

(Signed)

W. BAYARD, M. D., *Chairman,*
GEO. V. NOWLIN,
J. D. LEWIN,
JOHN M'LACHLAN,
J. S. FLEWELLING.

No. 8.

[See Journals 18th & 30th April 1856.]

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return and State of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick on Tuesday 4th March 1856.

DR.	STOCK ACCOUNT.			
To Amount of Capital paid in,	£10,000 0 0
Amount of Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,	40,000 0 0
				£50,000 0 0

CR.				
By Capital paid in, invested in Bank Stock, Real Estate, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Promissory Notes at twelve months, with two endorsers, ....	....	....	....	£10,000 0 0
Amount due by Shareholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with two sureties, ....	....	....	....	40,000 0 0
				£50,000 0 0

General State of the Company on Tuesday 4th March 1856.

DR.				
To Paid by the Company since last year's Return on Account of Dividends for Losses, Contingent Expenses, &c. &c., ....	....	....	....	£2,635 15 8½
Due by the Company on Dividends declared for Losses, &c., ....	....	....	....	698 16 2½
Balance in favour of the Company carried down, ....	....	....	....	8,402 5 0½
				£11,736 17 0

CR.				
By Balance in favour of the Company as shown by last year's statement, ....	....	....	....	£7,421 11 2½
Due by the Company, per said Statement, for Dividends, Losses, &c. ....	....	....	....	760 12 4½
Amount received by the Company in Premiums, Interest, Dividends, and from all other resources during past year, ....	....	....	....	3,554 13 5
				£11,736 17 0

1856. March 4. By Balance in favour of the Company this date, over and above Capital paid in,	£8,402 5 1½
--	------	------	------	-------------

Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company and General						
Office, during past year,	....	....	....	....	£177,528	6 8
Real Estate owned by the Company,	....	....	....	....	1,160	0 0
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company during past year,					1,050	0 0
Two Dividends declared the past year on amount of Capital paid in, of six per cent. each, amounting to	....	....	....	....	1,200	0 0

B. WOLHAUPTER,
THOS. STEWART, } *Directors.*
JOHN S. COY,

YORK, ss.—William M. Beath, Secretary to the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing Statements are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. M. BEATH, *Secretary.*

Sworn to, at Fredericton, this 11th day of March, 1856,
before me, T. R. ROBERTSON, *J. P.*

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Return of the Transactions of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company made up to the 30th June, 1855, according to the Act of Incorporation.

Underwritten from the 1st July 1854, until 30th June 1855, and the Premium thereon,	RISK.	PREMIUM.
	£752,382 0 0	£20,037 2 4
Determined Risk and Premium during same period,	£646,541 0 0	£15,213 1 4
At Risk 30th June 1855,	105,931 0 0	4,824 0 0
	£752,382 0 0	£20,037 2 4

Saint John, N. B., 15th July 1855.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Assets of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on 30th June 1855.

Stockholders' Bonds,	....	....	....	....	....	£25,000	0 0
Mortgages,	....	....	....	....	....	11,600	0 0
Debentures,	....	....	....	....	....	2,100	0 0
Bank Stock,	....	....	....	....	....	5,000	0 0
Globe Insurance Stock,	....	....	....	....	....	100	0 0
Cash in Bank,	....	....	....	....	....	1,925	0 0
Premium Notes not due,	....	....	....	....	....	7,427	0 0
Advances on claims,	....	....	....	....	....	866	0 0
						£54,018	0 0

Saint John, N. B., 15th July 1855.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Losses sustained by the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on Policies issued during the year ending 30th June 1855.

Amount of Loss sustained and paid on Policies issued during the past year,	£13,739	1	1
Amount of Loss sustained but not yet paid,	5,845	0	0
	<u>£19,584</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Saint John, N. B., 15th July 1855.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

Geo. M. Jack, Secretary of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Returns, being the Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1855, the Assets of the Company, and the Loss sustained on Policies issued during the year, are just and true statements of the affairs of the Company as they stood on the 30th June aforesaid at 3 o'clock.

G. M. JACK.

Sworn before me, at Saint John, N. B., this 20th day of February 1856.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, *J. P.*

The undersigned Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company do hereby certify that the annexed Annual Returns, exhibiting the state of the affairs of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1855, as made up and attested by the Secretary, contain a just and true account of the whole affairs of the Company,—that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that every confidence may be placed in the fidelity of the said Returns.

JOHN WARD,	JOHN WISHART,	} <i>Directors.</i>
WM. PARKS,	JOHN V. THURGAR,	
EDWARD SEARS,	GEO. CARVILL,	
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,	GEO. W. WORRALL,	
JOS. FAIRWEATHER,		

Return of the Affairs of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company for the six months ending 31st December 1855, according to the Act of Incorporation.

	RISK.	PREMIUM.
Underwritten,	£339,265 0 0	£11,165 0 0
Outstanding risk,	248,896 0 0	6,787 0 0
Written off,	90,369 0 0	4,378 0 0
	<u>£339,265 0 0</u>	<u>£11,165 0 0</u>

Saint John, N. B., 10th April, 1856.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Loss sustained by the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Co. at 31st Dec. 1855.

Loss paid on Policies issued prior to 1st July 1855,	£4,975	6	1
Loss paid on Policies issued since 1st July 1855,	544	19	0
Claim on Policies issued prior to 1st July 1855, not yet paid (some disputed,)	5,330	0	0
Claim on Policies issued since 1st July 1855, not yet due,	4,555	0	0

Saint John, N. B., 10th April, 1856.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Assets of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on 31st Dec. 1855.

Capital Stock of the Company,	....	....	....	....	....	£50,000	0	0
Stockholders' Bonds,	....	....	....	....	£25,000	0	0	
Mortgages,	....	....	....	....	11,600	0	0	
Debentures,	....	....	....	....	2,100	0	0	
Bank Stock,	....	....	....	....	5,000	0	0	
Globe Insurance Co. Stock,	....	....	....	....	100	0	0	
Bank deposits on Interest,	....	....	....	....	3,823	0	0	
Bills receivable,	....	....	....	....	9,530	0	0	
Advances against claims,	....	....	....	....	2,392	0	0	
						<hr/>		
						£59,545	0	0

*Saint John, N. B. 10th April, 1856.*G. M. JACK, *Secretary.**Stockholders of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company.*

Allison, C. F.	Halifax,	20	Kenney, Edward,	Halifax,	20
Anderson, J. H.	"	20	Leavitt, Daniel,	Saint John,	10
Almon, M. B.	"	80	Leavitt, Francis,	"	10
Adams, W. H.	Saint John,	28	Moran, James	Quaco,	10
Allison, Edward,	"	10	Murdoch, Wm.	Halifax,	38
Bond, George	"	5	Merkell, J. W.	Halifax,	5
Boyd, John	"	15	M'Laughlin, D. J.	Saint John,	40
Bedell, George	"	3	M'Lean, Allan	"	8
Black, Wm. A.	Halifax,	20	M'Lean, Alex.	Scotland,	25
Bazalgette, John	"	40	Nesbit, Thomas	Saint John,	4
Collins, Enos	"	80	Nowlin, George V.	"	30
Chubb, Henry	Saint John,	20	Pettingell, Thomas	"	15
Crookshank, R. W.	"	30	Parks, William	"	30
Commercial Bank,	"	130	Parks, Samuel	"	15
Carvill, George	"	20	Peters, T. H.	Miramichi,	50
Caldwell, D.	"	15	Rodger, John	Saint Andrews,	5
Crane, Wm.	Sackville,	20	Ross, John	"	5
Duncan, John	Saint John,	22	Ruddock, Wm.	Saint John,	20
Fairweather, Joseph	"	60	Robertson, John	"	20
Hazen, Robt. L.	"	16	Robertson, D.	"	20
Hosterman, Thos.	Halifax,	62	Ritchie, W. J.	"	27
Hosterman, J. E.	"	20	Robertson, Robt.	"	15
Heans, Thos.	Saint John,	3	Starr, Joseph	Halifax,	35
Jarvis, William	"	50	Starr, David	"	30
Inglis, Eliza	Halifax,	10	Starr, Geo. H.	"	50
Irish, J. W. M.	Saint John,	10	Saltus, Wm.	"	10
Jack, Wm.	"	55	Seeds, Samuel	Saint John,	5
Kaye, Jas. J.	Saint John,	6	Smith, Wm. F.	"	20
Keator, James	Norton,	40	Starr, Matilda	"	20

Sears, Edward	Saint John,	105	Uniacke, A. M.	Halifax,	30
Smith, T. W.	"	10	Wainwright, J. T.	"	10
Sutherland, George	"	17	Wallace, C. H.	"	10
Smith, Wm.	"	25	Ward, John	Saint John,	20
Simonds, Charles	"	20	Wiggins, Stephen	"	35
Scovil, S. C.	"	39	Wiggins, F. A.	"	35
Siewright, Miss	Norton,	4	Wilson, Jacob,	"	5
Thurgar, J. V.	Saint John,	20	Wishart, John	"	70
Twining, Charles	Halifax,	5	Wright, Wm.	"	6
Tremain, Scott	"	12	Worrall, Geo. W.	"	20
Total,			2000 Shares, 78 Shareholders.		

Saint John, N. B. 10th April, 1856.

G. M. JACK, *Secretary.*

George M. Jack, Secretary to the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Returns of the Transactions of the Company during the six months ending 31st December 1855, the Loss sustained, the Assets, with the names of the Stockholders, are just and true statements of the affairs of the Company as they stood on the 31st December 1855, and that there has been no Dividend declared, nor are there any Surplus Profits at this time.

G. M. JACK.

Sworn before me at St. John, N. B. this 12th day of April, 1856.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

The undersigned Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company do hereby certify, that the annexed Returns of the affairs of the Company, namely, a General Statement of the business transacted during the past six months, ending 31st December 1855, a Statement of the Assets, and of the Losses of the Company, with a list of the Stockholders, as made up and attested by the Secretary, are substantially correct; that the Books of the Company indicate the state of things set forth, and that we have entire confidence in the fidelity of the said Returns.

JOHN WARD,	JOHN WISHART,	} <i>Directors.</i>
EDWARD SEARS,	GEO. W. WORRALL,	
WM. PARKS,	JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,	
J. V. THURGAR,	GEORGE CARVILL,	
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,		

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Globe Assurance Company on the 31st December 1855.

Capital Stock, secured by Bonds of Stockholders with sureties,	£24,000	0	0
Capital Stock paid up, and invested in Bonds and Mortgages, City and County Debentures, and Bank Stock,	6,000	0	0
	<u>£30,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Amount of Risks taken from 30th Dec. 1854 to 31st Dec. 1855,	£511,920	0	0
Amount of Premium for same,	£15,954	5	11
Premium Notes, Book Debts, and Cash on hand 30th Dec. 1854,	9,477	0	1
Balance of Interest Account,	301	16	3
Amount received on Account of Capital Stock,	200	0	0
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>£25,933</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£25,933 2 3
Losses paid from 30th Dec. 1854 to 31st Dec. 1855,	£15,174 2 11	
Return Premiums ditto,	345 17 11	
Dividend declared January 1855,	600 0 0	
Expenses of the Company,	337 14 4	
Paid on Account of unclaimed Dividends,	40 0 0	
	<hr/>	16,497 15 2
		<hr/>
		£9,435 7 1
Cash on hand,	£215 0 11	
Premium Notes,	7,933 1 2	
Book debts,	1,287 5 0	
	<hr/>	£9,435 7 1
		<hr/>
Amount at Risk,		£87,545 0 0

Errors excepted.

31st December 1855.

I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.**List of Stockholders of the Globe Assurance Company, 31st December 1855.*

Armstrong, John	....	....	15	Moran, James	....	....	20
Armstrong, Robert	....	....	10	M'Laughlin, D. J.	....	....	62
Bedell, George	....	....	10	M'Lean, Allan	....	....	10
Brundage, Wm. (Estate,)	....	....	6	M'Lean, George	....	....	25
Cameron, D. A.	....	....	5	New Brunswick Mutual In. Com.,	....	....	20
Carvill, George	....	....	21	Olive, Isaac	....	....	10
Carvill, William	....	....	25	Owens, John	....	....	20
Chubb, Henry (Estate,)	....	....	20	Reed, Thomas	....	....	10
Crozier, Thomas	....	....	10	Robertson, John	....	....	20
Duncan, John	....	....	40	Robertson, Robert	....	....	30
Fairweather, Joseph	....	....	53	Robinson, James	....	....	10
Fisher, Charles	....	....	8	Robinson, Thomas	....	....	10
Foster, Stephen K.	....	....	10	Roger, John	....	....	10
Haws, John	....	....	55	Ruddock, Joseph	....	....	15
Hazen, Robert L.	....	....	20	Ruddock, William	....	....	10
Hippisley, Edward (Estate,)	....	....	30	Sancton, Henry	....	....	2
Jaffery, William	....	....	2	Sancton, William P.	....	....	2
Jardine, Robert	....	....	25	Sears, Edward	....	....	8
Kerr, George	....	....	8	Seamen's Friend Society,	....	....	20
Kirk, John,	....	....	20	Simonds, Charles	....	....	25
Leavitt, William	....	....	20	Smith, James	....	....	50
Lovett, George L.	....	....	20	Smith, James T.	....	....	10
Merritt, Charles	....	....	25	Smith, William F.	....	....	10
Merritt, Nehemiah	....	....	25	Street, J. A.	....	....	8

Sutherland,

Sutherland, George	....	....	5	Wallace, Thomas	....	....	25
Travis, James	....	....	25	Weldon, John W.	....	....	10
Tuck, Moses	....	....	25	Wiggins, Stephen	....	....	40
Vaughan, David	....	....	10	Wishart, John	....	....	50
Vaughan, Simon	....	....	10	Wright, William Esq.	....	....	30
Vaughan, Henry	....	....	23	Wright, William, Ship builder,	....	....	20
Vaughan, Thomas	....	....	27				
Shares,	...	....	....	....	....	....	1,200

Isaac L. Bedell, Secretary of the Globe Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Return, exhibiting the transactions of the Company for one year ending 31st December 1855,—the losses sustained during the same period,—the amount of Capital Stock,—the amount paid up, and residue, with the manner in which the same is invested and secured to the Company, and the amount of other Assets, with the names of Stockholders, is a just and true statement of the affairs of the Company, as they stood on the 31st day of December last; and this deponent further saith, that a Dividend of ten per cent. on the paid up Capital, was declared on the 5th January 1855.

I. L. BEDELL.

Sworn before me at Saint John, N. B., this 28th day of April, 1856.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

The undersigned Directors of the Globe Assurance Company, do severally make oath, that the annexed Return of the affairs of the Company,—the investment of the paid up Capital, and the manner in which the residue is secured to the Company,—the losses sustained, and the amount of other Assets held by the Company, with the names of the Stockholders, as made up and attested by the Secretary, is substantially correct; that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return.

W. LEAVITT,
GEO. L. LOVETT,
ROBERT ROBERTSON,
JOHN DUNCAN.

Sworn before me at Saint John, N. B., this 28th day of April, 1856.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

No. 9.

[See Journal 19th April 1856.]

List of French Manuscripts bearing on the early History of the Province.

- 1632 Convention avec le Sieur de Razilly pour aller recevoir la restitution du Port Royale de l'Acadie, des mains des Anglais, et en mettre en possession la Compagnie de la N. France: acte passé au Château de St. Germain en Laye.—(3 pages.)
- 1642 Révocation de la Commission ci devant donnée par Sa Majesté à Charles de St. Etienne, Sr. de la Tour, de commander en qualité de sous Lieutenant Général au Pays d'Acadie, Fort St. Louis, Port de la Tour, et lieux qui en dépendent en la Nlle. France, sous l'autorité et en la nomination du Sr. Cardinal Duc de Richelieu, Grand Maître Chef et Surintendant Général de la Navigation et Commerce de France.—(3 pages.)
- 1644-5 Arrêt rendu contre C. de St. Etienne de la Tour, Lieutenant Général aux pays de l'Acadie.—(*Archives de Versailles—Papiers des Recollets.*)
- 1645 Lettre de la Reine Régente à Monsieur D'Aulnay Charnizay.—(1 page.)
- 1645 Lettre du Roi à Mons. D'Aulnay Charnizay.—(2 pages.)
- 1647 Lettre du Gouverneur et Lieut. Général des côtes de l'Acadie, pour Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay Charnizay.—(10 pages.)
- 1651 Confirmation du Gouverneur et Lieutenant Général pour le Roi, de la Nlle. France à la côte de l'Acadie au Sr. Ch. de St. Etienne Chevalier de la Tour.—(5 pages.)
- 1652 Autorisation par le Roi du Traité d'Association: Acceptation du Sieur Duc de Vendôme et ses hoirs comme conseigneurs de l'Acadie aux mêmes droits que les lettres patentes de 1647.—(3 pages.)
- 1670 Certificat de la Reddition du Fort de Gemesec en l'Acadie.—(4 pages.)
- 1672 Deux plans de la Rivière St. Jean et du Fort St. Joseph.—(*un Plan.*)
- 1684 Mémoire touchant le Canada et l'Acadie, par M. de Meulles.—(46 pages.)
- 1685 Lettre de M. de Meulles à Monseigneur Colbert, lui donnant avis qu'il part pour faire le tour de l'Acadie.—(12 pages.)
- 1686 Lettre de Mons. de Meulles au Roi dans laquelle il raconte son voyage en Acadie.—(2 pages.)
- 1686 Lettre de Mons. de Meulles à Monseigneur le Marquis de Seignelay dans laquelle il raconte plus au long que dans celle qu' il adresse au Roi, son voyage en Acadie.—(4 pages.)
- 1686 Lettre de Mons. le Marquis de Denonville à Monseigneur: Differents passages de cette lettre se rapportent à l'Acadie.—(*Elle contient 50 pages.*)

- B 1686 Recensement fait par Mons. de Meulles, Intendant de la Nouvelle France, de tous les peuples de Beaubassin, Rivière St. Jean, Port Royal, Isle Percée, et autres côtes de l'Acadie, s'y étant transporté lui même dans chacune des habitations.
- 1686 Recensement des peuples qui sont à la Baie des Mines.
- 1686 Recensement des Habitans de la Rivière St. Jean, Pesmouquady, Megays et Pentagoit.
- 1686 Recensement des Habitans de Chignetou dit Beaubassin.
- 1687 Certificat signé par Michel Baudrot, Lieutenant Général en l'Acadie, et par les anciens habitans de ce pays. Il est conçu en ces termes:—" Nous certifions que feu Mons. d'Aulnay Charnizay autrefois Gouverneur pour le Roi en la côte de l'Acadie avait fait bâtir trois Forts en la dite côte, le premier à Pentagoit, le second à la Rivière St. Jean, et le troisième au Port Royal, les quels forts étaient bien fournis," &c. &c.—(2 pages.)
- 1687 M. de Lagny a informé les intéressés en la pêche sédentaire de l'Acadie, de la résolution qu'on y a prise d'y fortifier les établissemens, &c.—(3 pages.)
Lettre sans signature adressée à Mons. le Marquis de Seignelay, touchant les affaires de l'Acadie.—(4 pages.)
- 1688 M. Paquine, Ingénieur.—Plan pour la réparation du Port Royal.
- 1688 Profil du Fort Royal, ci dessous. Plan de situation de l'ancien fort du Port Royal.
- 1689 Lettre de M. de Meneval à Monsieur de Chevry, dans laquelle il fait mention des embarras dans les quels il se trouve par le manque de secours de France, &c. &c.—(7 pages.)
- 1689 Extrait de la Lettre de Mons. de Meneval à Monseig. le Marquis de Seignelay.—(8 pages.)
- 1690 M. Saccardy, fils, Ingénieur.—Projet du Fort pour le Port Royal sur l'emplacement de l'ancien.
Rélacion de la prise du Port Royal par les habitans de Boston, commandés par M. Philip, le 21 Mai 1690.
- 1690 Lettre de Mons. Delagny à Monseigneur le Marquis de Seignelay touchant l'Acadie.—(2 pages.)
- 1694 Rélacion du Voyage fait par le Sieur de Villieu, Capitaine d'un détachement de la Marine à la tête des Sauvages Kenibas et Malecizite de l'Acadie pour faire la guerre aux Anglais au printemps de l'an 1694.—(15 pages.)
- 1696 Mémoire sur l'Acadie.—(5 pages.)
- 1696-7 Acadie.—Journal du Sieur Baudouin, Missionnaire.—(60 pages.)
- 1697 Etablissemens à faire à l'Acadie, contenant d'abord une description des différentes Rivières de ce pays que l'on divise en deux parties: l'une méridionale, et l'autre Septentrionale.—(11 pages.)
- 1697 Rétablissement du Fort du Bai de la Rivière St. Jean, de l'Acadie.—(5 pages.)

- 1697 Acadie.—Moyens pour faciliter l'établissement de la pêche sédentaire, commerce, culture des terres, nourriture de bestiaux, et la construction et mâture des vaisseaux que la Compagnie de l'Acadie a dessin, suivant les excitations et ordres de Monseigneur, de faire, et faire faire dès le printemps prochain au dit pays.—(4 pages.)
- 1697 Acadie.—État de la dépense à faire par la cour en l'année 1698, pour l'Acadie; par augmentation du fonds ordinaire, et pour les fortifications à rétablir ou construire au dit pays.—(4 pages.)
- 1697 Mémoire concernant l'Acadie sur les avis venus par le Vaisseau du Roi *L'Envieux*, commandé par Mons. Bonneaventure, arrivé à la Rochelle le 9 Decembre 1698.—(26 pages.)
- 1698 Mémoire pour éviter la perte des vaisseaux qui font la traite du Canada, par le moyen d'une nouvelle route, ce qui forme, en même temps un établissement considérable à l'Acadie.—(7 pages.)
- 1699 Vues sur l'Acadie par rapport aux troupes du Canada.—(9 pages.)
- 1699 Lettre de Mons. de Chevry touchant l'Acadie, dans laquelle est inclu un projet d'état pour l'Acadie.—(3 pages.)
- 1699 Lettre de Mons. le Chev. de Callière à Monseigneur se rapportant en quelques endroits à l'Acadie.—(5 pages.)
- 1699 Lettre de Mons. de Chevry concernant la pêche des Anglais aux côtes de l'Acadie.—(3 pages.)
- 1699 Copie d'une lettre écrite par Mons. de Callière à Mons. le Comte de Bellemont.—(2 pages.)
- 1699 Colonies d'Acadie: Lettre de Mons. de Villebon à Monseigneur: Datée du Fort St. Jean, le 27 Oct: 1699.—(18 pages.)
- 1699 Joint à la lettre de Mons. Villebon du 27 Octobre. Mémoire sur l'état présent du Port Royal, de sa situation et des raisons pour le fortifier.—(10 pages.)
- 1699 Mémoire sur les Etablissements et Hâvres qui sont depuis les Mines dans le fond de la Baye François jusqu' à l'Isle du Cap Breton.—(12 pages.)
- 1699 Mémoire sur la pêche aux Côtes de l'Acadie et la manière de la faire.—(5 pages.)
- 1700 M. Villieux.—Plan du Fort de la Rivière St. Jean.—(un Plan.)
- 1701 Plan du Fort du Port Royal.—(un Plan.)
- 1701 Do. do. et des environs.
- 1702 M. DeLabat.—Plan du Fort du Port Royal.
- 1704 Journal de ce qui s'est passé pendant l'attaque que les Anglais ont fait à la Province de l'Acadie.—(un Mémoire.)
- 1707 Relation de ce qui s'est passé au Port Royal de l'Acadie, à l'occasion des Anglais qui y sont retournés pour l'attaque une seconde fois, au mois d'Aout 1707.
- 1711 Mémoire sur l'Acadie des productions, &c. et propositions de construire un fort sur la Rivière de la Hève: devis des objets nécessaires à la construction du dit fort.

- 1714 Mr. Nicholson : Liasse contenant 18 pieces, la plupart ecrites eu anglais, relatives aux ordres donnés par Mr. Nicholson, Gouverneur Anglais de la Nouvelle Ecosse, concernant les habitants Francais dans cette Province, ou desirant en sortir après sa cession à l'Angleterre.—(18 *Memoires.*)
- 1717 Un Mémoire concernant les habitans de l'Acadie, présenté à Mons. le Comte de Toulouse.—(*un Memoire.*)
- 1735 Mémoire sur l'Acadie.—“ La découverte de l'Acadie fut faite au commencement du Règne de Louis XIII. Une Colonie y fut établie eu 1609, par le Sieur de St. Etienne de la Tour,” &c.—(7 *pages.*)
- 1751 Mémoire en trois Chapitres détachés, savoir : 1er Chap. De l'origine des établissemens des Anglais dans l'Amerique Septentrionale. 2d Chap. De l'origine des établissemens des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, en particulier des progrès et révolutions de l'Acadie et pays circonvoisins jusqu'à la paix d'Utrecht. 3d Chap. De l'état de la question ou de l'objet de la cession faite à l'Angleterre par le traité d'Utrecht.
- 1751 M. de la Tonquière.—Carte du fond de la Baye Française, et de la Baye Verte, ou sont marqués les forts construits par les Français et les Anglais en 1750 et 1751.—(*un Plan.*)
- 1751 M. de la Tonquière.—Plan du Fort de Beaubassin.—(*un Plan.*)
- 1752 Plan et élévation du corps de Caserne du fort de Beausejour.—(*deux Plans.*)
- 1753 Traduction d'un traité publié dans le “London Gazette” du 23 Juin 1753, entre le Gouverneur Anglais de la N. Ecosse, et le chef de la tribu des Micmacks Indiens habitans la côte Orientale de la Province.—(*un Memoire.*)
- 1754 M. Gaspé, Commandant du Fort de la Rivière St. Jean.—(*un Plan.*)
- 1757 M. de Suberville.—Mémoire sur les Moyens de conquerir l'Acadie.
- 1758 M. le Chev. de Lévis. Mémoire pour servir aux limites des possessions des Anglais et des Français dans l'Amerique Septentrionale.
- A. Voyage du Sieur Franquet au Port la Joie, au Havre de St. Pierre, au Port des trois Rivières de l'Isle St. Jean, à la Baie Verte, à Beausejour au Fort de Gasparaux sur le continent du Canada, et au port Toulouse de l'Isle Royale. Avec des remarques sur ces endroits de l'état actuel des postes qu'on y a établi, des Forts qu'on y a construits; des augmentations dont ils sont susceptibles pour les mettre en état de Défense; de ceux qu'on y projette, et des avantages qu'on peut tirer de ces différents établissemens.—(14 *Plans topographiques et de Fortification.*)
- sans date. Etablissemens à faire à l'Acadie.—(3 *pages.*)
- “ Plan du Fort situé sur la pointe de Gasparaux.
- “ Carte particulière de l'Isthme de l'Acadie ou sont situés les forts de Beausejour, Gasparaux, et le Fort Laurent, Anglais.—(*un Plan.*)
- “ Mémoire touchant la Rivière St. Jean et les Environs de l'Acadie, avec un croquis des environs de cette rivière.

*Translations of the Titles of the French Manuscripts concerning the early History of
New Brunswick.*

- 1632 Agreement with the Sieur de Razilly to take over Port Royal from the English, and to place the Company of New France in possession: Dated at the Chateau of St. Germain.—(3 pages.)
- 1642 Revocation of the Commission formerly given by His Majesty to Charles de St. Etienne, Sieur de la Tour, to command as His Lieutenant General in Acadia, Fort St. Louis, Port de la Tour, and other places in New France, under the authority and at the nomination of Cardinal the Duke of Richelieu, Grand Master, Chief and General Superintendent of the Commerce and Navigation of France.—(3 pages.)
- 1644-5 Judgment against Charles de St. Etienne de la Tour, Lieutenant General in Acadia.—(From the Archives of Versailles.)
- 1645 Letter of the Queen Regent to Mons. D'Aulnay Charnizay.—(1 page.)
- 1645 Letter of the King to Mons. D'Aulnay Charnizay.—(2 pages.)
- 1647 Commission of Governor and Lieutenant General of Acadia, for Charles de Menou, Sieur D'Aulnay Charnizay.—(10 pages.)
- 1651 Confirmation of title of Governor and Lieutenant General of Acadia, for the King, of New France to Sieur Charles de St. Etienne, Chevalier de la Tour.—(5 pages.)
- 1652 Assent of the King to the Charter of Association: Acceptance by the Duke of Vendome and his heirs as coseigneurs of Acadia of the same rights as by the Letters Patent of 1647.—(3 pages.)
- 1670 Certificate of the Surrender of Fort Gemesec in Acadia.—(4 pages.)
- 1672 Two Maps of the River St. John and of Fort St. Joseph.—(A Map.)
- 1684 Memoir concerning Canada and Acadia, by M. de Meules.—(46 pages.)
- 1685 Letter of Mons. de Meules to Mons. Colbert, announcing his proposed Tour of Inspection in Acadia.—(12 pages.)
- 1686 Letter of M. de Meules to the King, in which he narrates his Travels in Acadia.—(2 pages.)
- 1686 Letter from M. de Meules to the Marquis de Seignelay, in which he gives the full particulars of his Tour in Acadia.—(4 pages.)
- 1686 Letter from M. Denonville to Monseigneur: Different parts of this Letter relate to Acadia—(it contains 50 pages.)
- 1686 Census made by M. de Meules, Intendant of New France, of all the people at Beaubassin, St. John River, Port Royal, Gaspé, &c.
- 1686 Census of Settlers in Basin of Mines.
- 1686 Census of the *habitans* on the River St. John, Passamaquoddy, Machias, and Penobscot.
- 1686 Census of the *habitans* of Chignecto and Beaubassin.

- 1687 Certificate signed by Michel Baudrot, Lieutenant General of Acadia, and by the old settlers in that Country. It begins thus—" We certify that the late Mons. Charnizay had three Forts built in Acadia, viz: at Penobscot, St. John, and Port Royal," &c. &c.—(2 pages.)
- 1687 M. de Lagny informs all concerned in the Shore Fisheries of Acadia of the intention of fortifying the Ports there, &c.—(3 pages.)
Letter without signature, addressed to the Marquis de Seignelay, concerning the affairs of Acadia.—(4 pages.)
- 1688 M. Pacquie, Engineer: Plan for the repair of Port Royal.
- 1688 Profile of Fort Royal. Plan of the old Fort at Port Royal.
- 1689 Letter of M. de Menneval to Mons. de Chevry, in which he narrates his sufferings from the want of aid from France, &c.—(7 pages.)
- 1689 Extract of a Letter from Mons. de Meneval to Mons. de Signelay.—(8 pages.)
- 1690 M. Saccady, Jr. Engineer: Plan for a Fort at Port Royal instead of the old one.
Account of the capture of Port Royal by the Settlers of Boston, commanded by Mr. Phillip, 21st May, 1690.
- 1690 Letter of Mons. Delagny to the Marquis de Seignelay, concerning Acadia.
- 1694 Narrative of the expedition of the Sieur de Villieu, Captain of the Navy, in command of the Kennebec and Malecigite Indians, to attack the English in the Spring of 1694.—(15 pages.)
- 1696 Memoir on Acadia.—(5 pages.)
- 1696-7 Journal of the Sieur Baudoin, Missionary in Acadia.—(60 pages.)
- 1697 Settlements to be made in Acadia; containing first, a description of the different Rivers of this Country, which is divided into two parts, southern and northern.—(11 pages.)
- 1697 Re-establishment of the Fort of the Bay of the River St. John, in Acadia.—(5 pages.)
- 1697 Acadia; Means of facilitating the establishment of the Shore Fisheries, Commerce, Agriculture, and Ship-building, to be undertaken next Spring by the Company of Acadia, under the auspices and orders of Monseigneur.—(4 pages.)
- 1697 Acadia; Estimates for Expenditure for 1698, for Acadia; additions to the usual allowance and for Forts in the said Country.—(4 pages.)
- 1697 Memoir concerning Acadia, founded upon information furnished by Captain Bonaventure, of the Ship of War "L'Envieux."—(26 pages.)
- 1698 Memorial concerning the loss of Ships in the Canada Trade, and how to avoid them by means of a new route, which would bring about a considerable settlement in Acadia.—(7 pages.)
- 1699 View concerning Acadia, in respect to the Troops of Canada.—(9 pages.)
- 1699 Letter from M. de Chevry concerning Acadia, in which is included a Plan of Government.—(3 pages.)

- 1699 Letter from Mons. de Callieres to Monseigneur, concerning some places in Acadia.—(5 pages.)
- 1699 Letter from M. de Chevry concerning the English Fisheries on the Shores of Acadia.—(3 pages.)
- 1699 Copy of a Letter from M. de Callieres to Count Bellomont.—(2 pages.)
- 1699 Acadian Colonies: Letter from Mons. de Villebon to Monseigneur; Dated Fort St. John, 27th Oct. 1699.—(18 pages.)
- 1699 Memoir on the present state of Port Royal, its situation, and the reasons for fortifying it; (along with the former.)—(10 pages.)
- 1699 Memoir concerning the Settlements and Harbours from the Basin of Mines at the Head of the Bay of Fundy as far as Cape Breton.—(12 pages.)
- 1699 Memoir concerning the Fishery on the Coast of Acadia, and the manner of conducting it.—(5 pages.)
- 1700 M. Villeux. Plan of the Fort and River St. John.—(A Map.)
- 1701 Plan of the Fort at Port Royal.
- 1701 Do. do. and its vicinity.
- 1702 M. DeLabat. Plan of the Fort at Port Royal.
- 1704 Journal of occurrences during the Invasion of Acadia by the English.—(1 Memoir.)
- 1707 Account of what took place at Port Royal in Acadia, when the English attacked it the second time in August 1707.
- 1711 Memoir on Acadia, its productions, &c., and on proposals to build a Fort on the River of la Héve. Estimate of expense for its construction.
- 1714 Mr. Nicholson. Packet containing eighteen papers, most of them in English, relating to the orders given by Mr. Nicholson, the English Governor of Nova Scotia, concerning the French settlers in that Province, or who desired to leave it after its cession to England.—(18 Memoirs.)
- 1717 Memoir concerning the inhabitants of Acadia, presented to Mons. the Count of Toulouse.
- 1735 Memoir on Acadia, beginning thus—"The discovery of Acadia was effected in the Reign of Louis XIII. A Colony was established there in 1609 by the Sieur St. Etienne de la Tour, &c."—(7 pages.)
- 1751 Memoir in three separate Chapters, viz;—1st Chap. On the Settlements of the English in North America. 2d Chap. On the origin of the French Settlements in North America, and in particular of the progress and revolutions of Acadia, and neighbouring parts, up till the Peace of Utrecht. 3d Chap. On the state of the question or object of the surrender of Acadia to England under the Treaty of Utrecht.
- 1751 M. de la Tonquiere. Map of the Head of the Bay of Fundy and of Baie Verte, whereon are marked the Forts built by the French and the English in 1750 and 1751.—(A Plan.)

-
- 1751 M. de la Tonquiere. Plan of Fort Beaubassin.
- 1752 Plan and elevation of the Barracks at Fort Beausejour.—(2 Plans.)
- 1753 Translation of a Treaty published in the London Gazette of 23d June 1753, between the English Governor of Nova Scotia and the Chief of the Tribe of Micmacs dwelling on the Eastern Coast of the Province.
- 1754 M. Gaspé, Commandant of the Fort on the River St. John.—(A Plan.)
- 1757 M. de Suberville. Memoir on the means of effecting the conquest of Acadia.
- 1758 M. de Levis. Memorial concerning the limits of the English and French Possessions in North America.
- A. Voyage of Sieur Franquet to Port la Joie, St. Peters and Three Rivers in P. E. Island; to Bay Verte, Beausejour and Gaspé on the main land of Canada; and to Port Toulouse in Cape Breton: with remarks on these places; the condition of the various Forts and Posts; of the additions required to put them in a state of defence; of the new ones which have been projected; and on the advantages which may accrue from these different Stations.—(14 *Topographical and Engineering Plans.*)
- No date. Plan of the Fort at Point Gasparaux.
- “ Settlements to be formed in Acadia.—(3 pages.)
- “ Detailed Map of the Isthmus of Acadia, where are situated Forts Beausejour, Gasparaux, and the English Fort Lawrence.—(A Map.)
- “ Memoir concerning the River St. John and the neighbouring parts of Acadia, with a Sketch of the vicinity of the River.
-

INDEX.

19^o Victoria—Third Session of the Sixteenth General Assembly,

ABSENCE,	
Leave of, granted, 281, 316, 341, 367, 373,	383
ACCOUNTS,	
Abstract of Revenue,	380
Financial Statement of Province,	327
Estimated Expenditure,	328
BANKS & COMPANIES, Returns of,	
Bank of New Brunswick, January 1856,	375
Central Bank of New Brunswick, 4th June 1855,	375
Do. Do. 3rd December 1855,	376
Do. Do. 1st March 1856,	277
Charlotte County Bank, October 1854,	378
Do. do. October 1855,	379
Saint Stephen's Bank, July 1855,	380
Do. do. January 1856,	381
Westmorland Bank, July 1855,	381
Do. do. January 1856,	382
Marine Assurance Company,	383
Central Fire Insurance Company,	383
Globe Assurance Company,	409
BILLS assented to by His Excellency, 341, 365,	414
BILLS originating in Legislative Council,	
To incorporate the British American Great Railway Land Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 291; Report of, 326; committed, progress, 327; recommitted, progress, 362; recommitted, reported, 364; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly,	366
To amend the Act incorporating the Saint John Chamber of Commerce. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 367; Report of, 368; committed, reported, 369; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 370; concurred in by Assembly,	400
BILLS from the Assembly,	
To authorize Rector, &c. of Saint Paul's Church, Grand Manan, to sell Lands, &c. Read first time, 281; second time, 283; committed, reported, 284; read third time and passed,	286
Relating to Highways in the Parish of Saint Stephens. Read first time, 281; second time, 283; committed, progress, 284; recommitted, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	290
To incorporate Saint Stephens Rural Cemetery. Read first time, 281; second time, and referred to Select Committee, 283; Report of, 312; committed, reported, 314; read third time and passed,	315
To enable the Parish of Manners-Sutton to elect Councillors. Read first time, 282; second time, 283; committed, reported, 285; read third time and passed,	286
To alter the division line in Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County. Read first time, 285; second time, 286; committed, reported, 288; read third time and passed,	289
To incorporate Town of Woodstock. Read first time, 285; second time, and referred to Select Committee, 286; Report of, 295; committed, amended, reported, 315; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly,	316
To authorize Mayor, &c. of Saint John, to purchase or lease lot for Hay Market. Read first time, 285; second time, 286; committed, reported, 290; read third time and passed,	293
To amend Chapter 59, Title 8, of the Revised Statutes, &c. Read first time, 285; second time, 286; committed, progress, 291; recommitted, progress, 292; recommitted, amended, reported, 343; read third time and passed,	346
To incorporate the Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company. Read first time, 285; second time, and referred to Select Committee, 286; Report of, 313; committed, amended, reported, 314; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 315; concurred in,	317
To amend Act relating to repairing Bye-Roads and Bridges. Read first time, 285; second time, 286; committed, progress, 288; recommitted, reported, 292; read third time and passed,	294

BILLS from the Assembly—*Continued.*

- To authorize the draining of German Town Lake in Albert, &c. Read first time, 287; second time, 288; committed, progress, 293; recommitted, reported, 314; read third time and passed, 315
- Relating to the Fire Department, Saint Stephen, &c. Read first time, 287; second time, 288; committed, progress, 290; recommitted, reported, 295; read third time and passed, 312
- To annex a part of Long Island and Spoon Island to Parish of Wickham. Read first time, 287; second time, 288; *postponed for three months*, 294
- To annex one half of upper Musquash Island to Parish of Cambridge. Read first time, 287; second time, 288; committed, progress, 290; *postponed for three months*, 294
- To incorporate New Brunswick Oil Works Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 291; Report of, 316; committed, reported, 317; read third time and passed, 319
- To amend an Act to incorporate the Albert Mining Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 291; Report of, 313; committed, reported, 314; read third time and passed, 315
- To amend Act to incorporate Town of Moncton. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 293; Report of, 323; committed, progress, 325; recommitted, progress, 345; recommitted, amended, reported, 349; read third time and passed, 351; concurred in by Assembly, 364
- To repeal Export Duty on Hacmatack Knees. Read first time, 293; second time, 294; committed, reported, 313; read third time and passed, 315
- To encourage destruction of Bears and Wolves, &c. Read first time, 293; second time, 294; committed; *postponed for three months*, 295
- To incorporate Trustees of St. John Church, Chatham. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 311; Report of, 319; committed, progress, 320; recommitted, reported, 322; read third time and passed, 326
- To incorporate Hammond River Boom Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 311; Report of, 319; committed, amended, reported, 321; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 322; concurred in, 325
- For incorporation of certain Congregational Churches. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 311; Report of, 318; committed, reported, 349; read third time and passed, 351
- To incorporate President, Trustees and Proprietors of Victoria College, St. John. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 311; Report of, 318; committed, reported, 319; read third time and passed, 320
- To erect the upper part of the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Parish. Read first and second times, 317; committed, progress, 319; recommitted, reported, 321; read third time and passed, 322
- Relating to Inferior Court of Common Pleas, &c. for Gloucester. Read first time, 318; second time, 319; committed, reported, 320; read third time and passed, 322
- To continue Act incorporating Sons of Temperance, &c. Read first time, 318; second time, 319; committed, *postponed for three months*, 322
- To incorporate St. Stephen Gas Light Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 321; Report of, 345; committed, amended, reported, 347; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 349; concurred in, 352
- To incorporate Middle Bridge Company, St. Stephen. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 323; Report of, committed, *postponed to next Session*, 395
- Relating to the Public Burial Ground in St. Andrews. Read first time, 323; second time, 324; committed, reported, 326; read third time and passed, 331
- To appropriate part of Public Revenue, &c. Read first time, 324; second time, 324; committed, reported, 325; read third time and passed, 326
- To amend Chapter 1, Title 1, of the Revised Statutes, &c. Read first time, 324; second time, 324; committed, amended, reported, 326; read third time and passed, 346; concurred in by Assembly, 353
- To amend Chapter 118, Title 30, of Revised Statutes, &c. Read first time, 341; second time, 341; committed, reported, 345; read third time and passed, 346
- To incorporate certain Districts in the Parish of Woodstock, &c. Read first time, 342; second time, 349; referred to Select Committee, 360; Report of, 363; committed, reported, 364; read third time and passed, 366
- To authorize construction of Railways in the Province. Read first and second times, 344; committed, reported, 357; read third time and passed, 359

BILLS from the Assembly—*Continued.*

Relating to European and North American Railway Company. Read first and second times, 344; committed, progress, 353; recommitted, progress, 354; recommitted, progress, 355; recommitted, reported, 356; read third time and passed,	359
To levy an impost for Railway purposes. Read first and second times, 344; committed, reported, 358; read third time and passed,	359
To provide funds for construction of Railways. Read first and second times, 344; committed, reported, 357; read third time and passed,	359
To continue the Act to incorporate Courtney Bay Bridge Company. Read first time, 347; second time, 349; committed, reported, 352; read third time and passed,	353
Relating to the Church of England in this Province. Read first time, 347; second time, 349; committed, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	358
To enlarge and extend the powers of Corporation of the City of Saint John. Read first time, 347; second time, 349; committed, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	362
To incorporate Trustees of Saint David's Church, in the City of Saint John. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 347; Report of, 360; committed, <i>postponed to next Session</i> ,	360
Relating to the Savings Bank, and other Provincial Liabilities. Read first time, 348; second time, 349; committed, progress, 352; recommitted, reported, 358; read third time and passed,	359
Relating to the application of Taxes and Statute Labour to Lands lying in Queen's County, &c. Read first time, 348; second time, 349; committed, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	351
For further facilitating the making a part of St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. Read first time, 350; second time, committed, reported, 351; read third time and passed,	353
To continue the several Acts relating to Police Force in Portland, &c. Read first time, 352; second time, 353; committed, reported, 360; read third time and passed,	361
Relating to Lands required for Railway purposes. Read first time, 355; second time, 356; committed, reported, 358; read third time and passed,	359
Relating to Statute Labour. Read first time, 355; second time, 356; committed, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	359
Relating to Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. Read first time, 356; second time, 357; committed, progress, 359; recommitted, reported, read third time and passed,	362
To amend Chapter 138, Title 37, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 360; second time, 361; committed, reported, 364; read third time and passed,	366
To explain Chapter 120, Title 31, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 361; second time, 361; committed, reported, 364; read third time and passed,	366
In further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John. Read first time, 361; second time, 361; committed, reported, 363; read third time and passed,	366
To amend the Act to incorporate Trustees of Wesleyan Academy. Read first time, 365; second time, 367; committed, reported, 368; read third time and passed,	369
To erect the Parish of St. Paul's, in the County of St. John, for Ecclesiastical purposes. Read first time, 365; second time, 367; committed, progress, 368; recommitted, amended, reported, 370; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 372; concurred in,	388
To incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 366; Report of, 368; committed, reported, 369; read third time and passed,	369
In addition to Chapter 23, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 369; second time, 370; committed, progress, 372; recommitted, reported, 384; read third time and passed,	386
To enable the Justices of the Supreme Court to enlarge the Terms of said Court. Read first time, 369; second time, 370; committed, reported, 372; read third time and passed,	373
Relating to the Police of the City of St. John. Read first time, 371; second time, committed, reported, 372; read third time and passed,	373
Relating to Municipalities. Read first time, 373; second time, 373; committed, progress, 386; recommitted, amended, reported, 390; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 391; concurred in,	395
Relating to the Debt and Property of the City Corporation of St. John. Read first and second times, 373; committed, <i>postponed for three months</i> ,	374
Relating to non-resident Freemen of the City of St. John. Read first time, 374; second time, 384; committed, amended, reported, 387; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 388; concurred in	392

BILLS from the Assembly—Continued.

- To continue an Act relating to Dockage, Wharfage, and Cranage in St. John and Portland. Read first time, 374; second time, committed, reported, 384; read third time and passed, 386
- Relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes. Read first time, 385; second time, 386; committed, progress, 388; recommitted, reported, 391; read third time and passed, 393
- Relating to Insurance Companies not incorporated, &c. Read first time, 385; second time, 386; committed, progress, 388; recommitted, amended, reported, 396; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 399; concurred in, 402
- To amend Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 385; second time, 386; committed, reported, 388; read third time and passed, 389
- Relating to Highways in the County of Saint John. Read first time, 385; second time, 386; committed, reported, 388; read third time and passed, 389
- To incorporate the Shediac Bank, &c. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 387; Report of, 391; committed, amended, reported, 392; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 393; concurred in, 398
- To amend Chapter 30, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 387; second time, committed, reported, 389; read third time and passed, 391
- To establish additional Polling places in the County of York. Read first time, 389; second time, 389; committed, reported, 391; read third time and passed, 393
- To suspend the Grant to King's College. Read first time, 390; second time, 391; committed, *postponed for three months*, 402
- To amend an Act to open Street from Church Street to Princess Street, Saint John. Read first time, 392; second time, 393; committed, reported, 396; read third time and passed, 399
- Relating to Grand Falls Railway. Read first time, 393; second time, 396; committed, reported, 400; read third time and passed, 401
- For transferring to Principal Secretary of State, Ordnance Lands, &c. Read first time, 395; second time, 396; committed, reported, read third time and passed, 408
- Relating to certain exemptions from Duty. Read first and second times, 397; committed, reported, 399; read third time and passed, 401
- To explain and amend Chapter 137, Title 37, of the Revised Statutes. Read first time, 397; second time, 399; committed, amended, reported, 402; read third time and passed, and sent to Assembly, 405; concurred in, 410
- To incorporate Moncton Rural Cemetery Company. Read first and second times, and referred to Select Committee, 397; Report of, 398; committed, reported, 400; read third time and passed, 401
- To amend the Act authorizing, &c. the Justices of York to raise by loan Money for Court House, &c. Read first and second times, 397; committed, progress, 399; recommitted, reported, read third time and passed, 408
- Relating to the amendment of the Law. Read first and second times, 397; committed, reported, 405; assented to, 414
- Relating to the collection of the Revenue. Read first and second times, 400; committed, reported, 407; read third time and passed, 408
- For better securing the liberty of the Subject. Read first and second times, 401; committed, reported, read third time and passed, 408
- In addition to and amendment of Act relating to St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. Read first and second times, committed, reported, read third time and passed, 406
- To authorize the Bishop of Fredericton to sell Lands, &c. Read first and second times, committed, reported, read third time and passed, 407
- Relating to the Militia. Read first and second times, committed, progress, 407; recommitted, reported, read third time and passed, 412
- To explain and amend Chapter 112, Title 30, of the Revised Statutes. Read first and second times, committed, reported, read third time and passed, 411
- To provide for opening Roads and erecting Bridges, &c. Read first and second times, committed, reported, read third time and passed, 411
- To incorporate St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company. Read first time, 412
- To appropriate part of the Public Revenue. Read first and second times, committed, reported, read third time and passed, 413

INDEX.

v.

COMMITTEES,			
Of the whole House on Resolutions of Appropriation,		288	
Select,			
To examine and report upon Bill relating to Long, Spoon, and Upper Musquash Islands, 290; Report,		294	
To investigate and report upon Contingencies of House, 267; Report,		412	
To examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, 282; Reports of, 295, 313, 315, 317, 319, 323, 326, 345, 359, 363, 368, 391, 395,		398	
GOVERNOR, Lieutenant,			
Opens Session—Speech, 260; Address in answer moved, 264; adopted, 265; Committee to wait on His Excellency, 266; Report of, 276; Answer of His Excellency,		277	
Speech of, at close of Session,		416	
HOUSE, Divisions of,			
On Address to His Excellency in answer to His Speech at the opening of the Session,		265	
On Haematac Knee Bill,		313	
On Bill to continue the incorporation of the Sons of Temperance,		323	
On Bill relating to European and North American Railway Company,		356	
On Supply,		394	
On Resolutions moved in reference to the Presidency of the Legislative Council,		410	
On Resolutions in reference to King's College,		403	
Order for call of,		331	
Called over,		350	
JOURNALS,			
Order to print,		264	
KING'S COLLEGE,			
Resolutions moved in the House in reference to,		403	
LIBRARY,			
Appointment of Committee on part of the Assembly,		282	
MESSAGES from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,			
With copies of Despatches in reference to proposed appointment of specially accredited Agent at Washington for the Colonies,		278	
With copies of Despatches in reference to Civil Service in India,		279	
With copies of Documents shewing the particulars and the result of the Attorney General's Mission to England on Railway matters,		295	
With copies of Papers relating to the European and North American Railway Company,		311	
With copy of the Report of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works,		316	
With Statement of Financial condition of the Province,		327	
With Estimated Expenditure of New Brunswick,		328	
With Abstract of Revenue of Province,		328	
With copy of Agreement for conditional surrender of Contract and materials by European and North American Railway Company and Contractors,		331	
With copy of Colonial Secretary's Despatch in reference to Act to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of the Province,		335	
With copy of Circular Despatch from Colonial Secretary relating to Colonial enactments rendering it compulsory on the Government to surrender property of the Crown for Railway purposes,		337	
With copies of Despatches from Colonial Secretary in reference to Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, &c.		338	
With copies of Circular Despatches from Colonial Secretary relating to Colonial Lights, also with Returns from Provincial Secretary and Comptroller,		362	
With copy of Report of Board of Health of City and County of Saint John,		371	
With copy of Circular Despatch from Secretary of State in reference to transfer of Powers and Estates vested in the Ordnance,		385	
With copy of Colonial Secretary's Despatch in reference to Presidency of Legislative Council, 400; committed,		409	
With copy of His Excellency's Despatch and Enclosure to Colonial Minister in reference to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, 403; committed,		409	
PETITIONS,			
	<i>Academies and Schools.</i>		
Ann Hadley,	270	Reverend W. Henderson,	272
William Russell,	do	Reverend Richard Vereker,	do
William Brand,	do	R. Salter and others,	273
Wesleyan Academy,	do	Charles Lindsay,	do
Mary M'Intosh,	do	Elizabeth Philips,	274
Mary Morrison,	272	Julia G. Marsters,	do
John Smith,	do	Jane Vansittal,	do
J. S. P. Gibb,	do	Neil Donaghue,	do

PETITIONS—Continued.

Reverend James Quinn,	275
Jane Ross,	do
Trustees of St. Stephen Academy,	do
Ruth A. Estey,	do
George J. Taylor,	276
Reverend James M'Devitt,	277
Alfred H. Weeks,	282
Michael M'Grath,	283
Trustees of Schools, Fredericton,	do
Mary Siddal,	284
James M'Rae and others,	do
Reverend Mr. LeFrance,	293
George Powers,	294

Academies and Schools.

Thomas Earls,	324
Joseph R. Leggett,	343
Minister, Members, &c., Presbyterian Church, St. Stephen,	do
Henrietta Veith,	do
Sarah Hicks,	do
Celestine Herbert,	do
Timothy Murphy,	346
Hannah Griffith,	348
Philip Carey,	do
James Mulholland,	353
Reverend Mr. Disbrow,	356
Julia Hartt,	403

For, against, and in amendment of Laws.

Magistrates and others, of Charlotte,	267
Corporation of St. John,	274, 291
Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, Grand Manan,	268
William Lawton and another,	269
Wesleyan Academy,	270
Inhabitants of Moncton,	do
John M'Grath and others,	271
William O. Smith and others,	do
Robert V. Hanson and others,	do
Henry Frye,	do
Inhabitants of Grand Manan,	272
John M'Lean and others,	273
Robert King, Jr., and others,	275
David Upton and others,	do
David Brown and others,	do
Trustees of St. John Church,	do
William Olive and others,	do
Reverend J. M. M'Curdy and others,	do
Henry A. Scovil and others,	276
Warden and Council of Carleton,	277, 283
Stephen Tracey and others,	do
Reverend William Ferris,	do
Joseph Read and others,	do
Charles Perley and others,	280, 283
H. N. West and others,	281
John Davids and others,	do
Inhabitants of Campo Bello,	282
Joseph Sewell and others,	283
Thomas Jones and others,	284
Frederick Coster and others,	285
John Christy and others,	287
S. Scovil and others,	do

Bradford E. Hewlett and others,	287
Robert Golding and others,	do
John M'Lean and others,	do
Ebenezer Smith and others,	do
John Robinson and others,	do
Edward Towers,	291
Reverend Noah Disbrow and others,	do
Honorable Charles Simonds and others,	do
William Jenkins and others,	do
L. H. DeVeber and others,	291
Joseph Avar and others,	292
John M'Luskey and others,	293
James Finley and others,	do
P. M'Lellan and others,	do
Cochrane Craig and others,	294
John Hooper,	312
Grand Jury of King's County,	do
Henry Boyer Smith and others,	do
Thomas Ruddock and others,	do
John T. Williston and others,	do
Robert D. M'Arthur and others,	317
Isaac A. Dodge and others,	318
John Anderson and others,	do
Municipality of York,	320
Regist Teriault and others,	321
Members of St. Paul's Church in Portland,	342
European and North American Railway Company,	353
E. Sutton,	355
John M'Dougal and others,	356
Robert W. Crooksbank and others,	361
John Doherty,	373

For remuneration, relief, and pecuniary aid.

W. D. Jack,	266
Alice Nelson,	do
Edward Pheasant,	267
Eliphaz Coddington,	268
Elisha Hanson,	do
Patrick Doherty,	do
James Bolten,	do
C. Bradley and others,	do
James Brown,	do
James Steene,	do
James Diarmid,	do
Michael White,	do
John Wilson,	269
Justices of Northumberland,	do
Edward Frigeau,	do
James N. Hierlihy,	do

William Mays,	269
James Caie,	270
William Reid,	do
Thomas Drinan,	do
George Pitfield,	do
Rachel Martin,	do
Charles Simonds and others,	do
Charles H. Thompson,	do
John Sandall,	271
Benjamin Williams,	do
Benjamin Chadburn,	do
John Foley,	do
H. Johnston and W. Stoop,	272
John Gillespie,	do
Jonathan Watson,	do
David Tapley,	do

PETITIONS—Continued.

For remuneration, relief, and pecuniary aid.

Thomas Harrison and others,	272	S. G. Burpe and others,	277
James S. Morse,	do	J. R. Tupper and others,	do
Alexander Cook,	do	Peter Harquoil,	do
William Choyne,	do	John Patterson,	do
George S. Harris,	do	Reverend Michael Meloy,	281
H. H. Caie and others,	do	William Hartt,	do
Murdock Gillies,	do	James Bishop and others,	do
John Robischeau,	do	C. A. Hammond and others,	do
John T. Williston,	do	L. P. W. Desbrisay,	do
Reverend F. Gauvreau,	do	John M'Grattan,	282
Francis Petite,	do	Thomas Finn and others,	do
Patrick Gallagher,	273	John Street,	do
George F. Harding,	do	John Baird,	do
John Prince,	do	Alexander Kieth and others,	do
Charles Robinson,	do	Z. Phinney and others,	do
Albert Agricultural Society,	do	David H. Rose,	do
Robert Jardine and others,	do	Simon Herbert,	283
John M'Millan and others,	do	James Wood, M. D.	do
D. M. Robinson and others,	do	Jane Little,	284
Euphemia Foulis,	do	W. Sutherland,	do
George Thomas,	274	Charles H. Montgomery and others,	285
Ann M'Gowan,	do	John Rogers,	286
Tide Waiters. St. John,	do	John M. Norwood,	do
Robert Foulis,	do	George S. Hill and another,	do
Lawrence Brideau,	do	Charlotte County Agricultural Society,	287
John Frazer,	do	Michael S. Harris,	289
Martin Cranney,	do	H. Wilson,	do
Sessions of Northumberland,	do	John Casey and others,	do
William Sbarkey and others,	do	Mayor, &c. of Moncton,	do
C. A. Hammond and others,	do	Thomas Finn and others,	do
Thomas Hardy,	275	Michael Ferguson,	291
Inhabitants of Maces Bay,	do	William H. A. Keans,	293
Arthur Ritchie & Co.	do	Richard Carman,	do
Agricultural Society, St. John,	do	M. O'Brien,	312
William Deacon,	do	Walker Tisdale and others,	do
Angus M'Intosh,	do	Sheriff of Kent,	316
Thomas Cox,	276	Thomas Robson,	318
A. Raymond,	do	Boyd Travers,	348
Sutton Armstrong,	do	Thomas Majoribanks,	358
Michael Kirlin and others,	do	Henry B. Nicholls and others,	do
James O'Connor,	do	Stephen M'Curdy,	386
Robert Keltie,	do	James Bradley,	392
Samuel Armstrong,	277		

Return Duties.

James W. Street,	267	John M'Millan,	275
Gilmour, Rankin & Co.	269	Hugh Muldoon,	do
Richard Hutchison,	do	Collins Whittaker,	do
N. S. Smith,	270	Holderness & M'Leod,	do
John Brookfield,	do	Edward Allison,	276
Joseph Dixon,	272	T. Millar,	do
Messrs. Thorne & Lee,	do	A. T. Coburn,	277
Aaron Armstrong,	273	Henry J. Thorne,	do
Commissioners of Sewers, St. John,	do	Steadman, Gallagher & Co.	282
Philps Brothers,	do	G. S. Hill and another,	286
John Mires,	274	J. & G. Lawrence,	293
W. C. Snow & Co.	do	J. & R. Jarvis,	do
David Burpe,	do	Henry P. Sturdee,	312

Old Soldiers and Widows of Old Soldiers.

Donald Robertson,	270	Jane Hawkins,	271
Mary Pratt,	271	Jane M'Bas,	272
Margaret Grierson,	do		

PRESIDENT of the Legislative Council,	
Copy of Colonial Secretary's Despatch in reference to,	401
Copy of His Excellency's Despatch and Minute of Council in reference to,	404
Resolutions moved in House relating to,	409
PROVINCE,	
Financial condition of,	327
Estimated expenditure of,	328
Manuscripts bearing on the early History of,	385
RAILWAYS,	
The Honorable the Attorney General's proceedings in reference to,	295
Papers relating to,	311
Agreement for conditional surrender of Contract, &c. of European and North American Railway Company and Contractors,	331
Auditor's Report on application of Directors of Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway for further issue of Debentures, and other Documents relating thereto,	347
REVENUE,	
Abstract of,	330
RESOLUTIONS seat up from Assembly,	
In reference to Committee of Legislative Library,	282
RESOLUTIONS moved in the House,	
In reference to King's College,	403
In reference to the Presidency of the Legislative Council,	409
RESOLUTIONS of Appropriation,	
Dated March 7. Brought up, 288, concurred in, 289.	
Dated " 14. Brought up, 317, concurred in, 342.	
Dated " 15. Brought up, 324, concurred in, 342.	
Dated " 31. Brought up, 348, concurred in, 352.	
Dated April 1. Brought up, 354, concurred in, 357.	
Dated " 3. Brought up, 354, concurred in, 357.	
Dated " 7. Brought up, 365, concurred in, 367.	
Dated " 15. Brought up, 371, concurred in, 371.	
Dated " 16. Brought up, 372, concurred in, 374 & 384.	
Dated " 21. Brought up, 388, concurred in, 390.	
Dated " 23. Brought up, 392, concurred in, 394.	
Dated " 24. Brought up, 393, concurred in, with exceptions, 394.	
Dated " 25. Brought up, 398, concurred in, 399.	
Dated " 26. Brought up, 400, concurred in, 402.	
Dated " 16 & 28. Brought up, 402, concurred in, 406.	
Dated " 29. Brought up, 406, concurred in, with exceptions, 406.	
Dated " 30. Brought up, 410, concurred in, 410.	
Dated " 30. Brought up, 413, concurred in, 413.	
RICE, Francis, Hon.	
Takes his seat as Legislative Councillor,	264
SCHOOLS, Parish,	
Report on,	347