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JOURNAL



*Mr. 1507 of C. Island
48*

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ANNO UNDECIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



CHARLOTTETOWN:

PRINTED BY JAMES D. HASZARD, PRINTER TO THE QUEENS MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1848.





BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward,
and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the
same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-second day of June instant :

I have thought fit, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued until Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of August next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of this Island at Charlottetown in the said Island, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven, and in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

God save the Queen.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward,
and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the
same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Wednesday the Twenty-fifth day of August instant :

I have thought fit, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued until Wednesday, the Twentieth day of October next, of which all persons concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Island at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven, and in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

God save the Queen.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieutenant Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Twentieth day of October instant :

I have thought fit, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued until Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of December next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven, and in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

God save the Queen.

By Command

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BARONET,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same &c. &c.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of December instant :

I have thought fit, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued until Thursday, the Twentieth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Island at Charlottetown, this Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven, and in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

God save the Queen.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BARONET.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until Thursday the Twentieth day of January instant :

I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued until Tuesday, the First day of February next, then to meet for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Island at Charlottetown, this Seventh day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, and in the Eleventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

God save the Queen.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1848.

THE General Assembly having been by Proclamation, prorogued to this day, the Legislative Council met.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*.

The *President* acquainted the House that Sir Henry Vere Huntley, late Lieutenant Governor of this Island, had provisionally appointed George Birnie, Esquire, by Warrant bearing date the Ninth day of November, 1847, a Member of this House, who desires to be admitted.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to attend Mr. Birnie, and see him qualified.

Mr. *Macdonald*, from the Committee appointed to attend Mr. Birnie, and see him qualified, reported, that they had according to order, attended Mr. Birnie, who took the oaths in presence of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. *Birnie* was then introduced between Mr. *Macdonald* and Mr. *Hensley*, and took his seat.

The House adjourned during pleasure.

After some time, the House formed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly, immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly, with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech :—

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

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

Our Gracious Sovereign having been pleased to appoint me to the Government of this Island, I have much satisfaction in meeting you in your Legislative capacity at this early period after my arrival, and I avail myself of the first opportunity of communicating to you my earnest desire to administer the Government upon those just and impartial principles, which, whilst they will give me a claim to public confidence, will enable me, with your assistance, to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of this interesting and thriving Colony.

It devolves upon me now to submit for your consideration several matters of much importance to the present and future welfare of the Colony. Among the most pressing of these, is the state of the Island Currency, a wholesome reform of which is urgently required. To assist your deliberations in effecting this desirable object, I shall direct to be laid before you the views entertained by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, both as to the cause of the present state of the Currency and its proposed remedy. To these views I must claim your serious and earnest attention.

The future management of the Post Office in the British North American Provinces will also occupy a prominent position in your deliberations, Her Majesty's Post Master General being prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities the controul of this department, so soon as by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing the advantages of an efficient and uniform system—the several communications upon this important question, together with the able Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shall be laid before you.

The unfortunate sickness and distress which prevailed among the Emigrants from Ireland last year, has induced Her Majesty's Government to propose to the several Provincial Legislatures the enactment of a law to afford additional security against the recurrence of similar misfortunes. The views of Her Majesty's Government as communicated to the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin, will be submitted for your information and guidance.

A revision of the Laws regulating Elections, is also a matter well deserving your attention, and I would recommend for your consideration, whether a law upon the same principle as that which was lately passed in the Province of Nova Scotia, and which is also in force in the Province of New Brunswick, might not be adopted with advantage in this Colony.

I will communicate to you, by Message, such other matters, affecting the general interests of the Island, as it may be deemed necessary to bring under your consideration during the Session.

It will be gratifying to you to learn the prosperous state of the Revenue for the past year. Although burdened with an unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure, exceeding £3000, in providing Seed Grain for the necessitous settlers at the commencement of the season, and in supporting the sick and destitute Emigrants, it will still be found to exhibit a considerable surplus, beyond the charges of the year. Encouraging as this

favorable state of the Revenue appears, I must press upon you the necessity of exercising the strictest economy in its disposition, by a systematic perseverance in which we may hope to relieve the Colony from its existing liabilities.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

I shall order the Public Accounts to be submitted to you without delay ; the classification which has been made by the Auditors, as suggested by the House of Assembly in the last Session, will prove a saving of time and labor, by affording facilities for their examination.

The Estimates for the Supplies for the current year will also be laid before you, and I have every confidence that you will grant the necessary provision for the Public Service

As the Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in the Island, will shortly expire, it will be for you to consider, whether, in the present circumstances of the Island, it will not be advisable to continue this Act, or even to raise a larger proportion of the Colonial Revenue from this source, so as to enable you to reduce other Duties, with a view to the encouragement of the trade of the Colony.

I would however suggest for your consideration, whether it will be expedient to continue the distinction between improved and unimproved Lands.

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

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

Being sensibly impressed with the conviction that our co-operation is essential to the advancement of the Public interests, I invite you to an unreserved communication upon all occasions, and you may rely upon my ready concurrence, in such measures as are calculated to develop the resources of the Colony, and to promote the peace, good order and welfare of the people.

The Speech being ended, and the House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Prayers were then read.

The *President* reported His Excellency's Speech, which being read by the Clerk—*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to return the thanks of this House, for his Speech delivered this day.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee pursuant to the above Resolution.

On motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Swabey* and Mr. *Birnie* be a Committee to revise the Journals of this House each day, and that it be an instruction to the Committee to require that a Printed copy be laid on the table daily.

On motion, *Ordered*, that Mr. *Solicitor General* and Mr. *Holl* be a Committee to examine into and report upon such Laws as are near expiring.

On motion, Ordered, that One hundred copies of the Journals of this House be furnished by the Printer.

On motion, Resolved, that the Thirty-seventh Standing Order of this House, be inserted Three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young*, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, reported a Draft thereof, which he read in his place.

Ordered, That the Report be received, and the said Draft was again read by the Clerk, and it was ordered that the House be forthwith put into a Committee of the whole, to take the same into consideration.

The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Address.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Address, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said Address being read a Second time, was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That Mr. Henry Douglas Morpeth, be appointed Reporter to this House.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 3, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President* laid before the House, the Account of the Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Cascumpec, for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Ordered, That the said Account do lie on the Table.

On motion, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, was read a third time, and passed. Whereupon the *President* signed the same and it is as follows :

To His Excellency SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BARONET, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, offer to your Excellency, our sincere thanks for the Speech which you were pleased to deliver at the opening of the present Session.

We beg to offer our congratulations to your Excellency, on your assumption of the Government of this Island, and to thank your Excellency for the expression of your desire, to administer the Government upon just and impartial principles ; and we shall ever be ready to co-operate with your Excellency, in promoting any measure, that will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of this Colony.

We coincide with your Excellency upon the urgent necessity that exists of effecting a wholesome reform in the state of the Island Currency, and we shall give our serious and earnest attention to the views entertained by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, when your Excellency shall be pleased to cause them to be laid before us.

When we receive the communications upon the important question of regulating the future management of the Post Office in the British North American Colonies, they,

and the Report to which your Excellency has referred, shall occupy a prominent position in our deliberations.

The views of Her Majesty's Government, in relation to Emigrants, shall command our respectful and serious consideration.

The revision of the Laws that regulate Elections shall receive our best attention.

Our most respectful consideration shall be given to any communications, connected with the general interests of this Island, which your Excellency may deem necessary to bring before us.

It is with peculiar gratification we learn from your Excellency, that the Revenue exhibits such a prosperous appearance, notwithstanding the unforeseen expenditure during the past year. We concur with your Excellency upon the necessity of exercising the strictest economy in its application, so that the Colony may eventually be relieved from its existing liabilities.

We tender to your Excellency our best thanks for the assurance of your Excellency's co-operation in all measures which are calculated to develop the resources of the Colony, and to promote the peace, good order and welfare of the People; and also for the cordial invitation which your Excellency gives us, to hold unreserved communication with you, upon all occasions.

On motion, Ordered, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address of this House, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, reported that they had waited on His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to say he would receive the Address on Monday next, at Two o'clock.

Mr. *Macdonald* laid before the House, an Account of Light Duty, collected at the Out Port of Cascumpec, for the year ended 5th January, 1848.

Ordered, That the said Account do lie on the Table.

Adjourned until Monday next, at One o'clock.

MONDAY, February 7, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

At Two o'clock, p. m., the House proceeded to Government House, with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, and being returned, the *President* reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to give an answer thereto, which was read by the Clerk, and is as follows :—

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

I thank you for your Address, and for the expression of your readiness to co-operate with me in promoting any measure that will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

7th February, 1848.

Ordered, That Mr. *Birnie* have leave to absent himself for Three days.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 8, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.
The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*, The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Hensley*.
 Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at Two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.
The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.
The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Anderson*.
 Mr. *Young*,
 Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Monday last.

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to lay before the House, the following written Messages, signed by His Excellency :

FIRST MESSAGE.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the Legislative Council, Copies of the several Despatches and other Documents, referred to in his Speech, at the opening of the present Session.

No. 1.—Extract of a Despatch from Earl Grey, dated the 12th November, 1847. No. 2, and enclosure, on the present state of the Island Currency, and its proposed remedy.

No. 2.—Despatch from the Earl of Elgin, dated the 28th August, 1847, transmitting Copy of a Despatch, and enclosure from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 31st December, 1846, also, the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office System, throughout the British North American Colonies.

No. 3.—Despatch from Earl Grey, dated 2d December, 1847, No. 5, with an enclosure, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government, for affording additional security against the introduction of sick and destitute Emigrants.

Government House, 10th February, 1848.

[*Vide Appendices, Nos. 1 to 3.*]

The said Message and Papers were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

SECOND MESSAGE.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Legislative Council, Copies of the following Despatches, and Orders of Her Majesty in Council :

No. 1.—Despatch from Earl Grey, dated the 25th August 1847, No. 37, announcing Her Majesty's assent to an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, for repealing certain Duties and Customs, &c.

No. 2.—Despatch from Earl Grey, dated 1st November, 1847, No. 54, relative to an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period.

No. 3.—Order of the Queen in Council, dated at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 10th day of August, 1847, assenting to an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, to repeal certain Duties and Customs, &c.

No. 4.—Order of the Queen in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October 1847, leaving to their operation, Eighteen Acts passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.

No. 5.—Order of the Queen in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1847, assenting to an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines.

Government House, February 10, 1848.

[*Vide Appendices, 4 to 8.*]

The said Message and Papers, were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *President* laid before the House, an Analysis of the Public Accounts, as prepared by the Auditors, for the year ended 31st January, 1848;

Also, the following Accounts and Returns, viz :—

An abstract of Moneys paid and received under the Land Assessment Act.

Treasurer's Accounts with the Government for the year ending 31st January, 1848.

List of Bonds in the Treasury, with the Balances due thereon, to 31st January, 1848.

Copy of the Warrant Book.

Ordered, That the foregoing Accounts and Returns do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson* laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Bedeque, for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Also, an Account of Light Duty, collected at the Port of Bedeque for the same period.

Ordered, That the said Accounts do lie on the Table.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain by a comparison of the tonnage of the Shipping and articles imported into this Island, liable to duty, in the years 1846 and 1847, under what heads the augmentation of Revenue has been produced.

Ordered, That Mr. *Swabey*, Mr. *Hensley* and Mr. *Birnie* be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the several Impost Accounts be referred to the said Committee.

Adjourned until Monday next, at Two o'clock.

MONDAY, February 14, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Birnie*.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 15, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Mr. *President* laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Charlottetown, for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Ordered, That the said Accounts do lie on the Table.

Mr. *President* also laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Malpeque, for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

An Account of the principal articles of Produce of this Island, exported from the District of Malpeque, in the year ended 5th January, 1848.

And also, an Account of Light Duty, for the District of Malpeque for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Ordered, That the said Accounts do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, laid before the House, an Account of the expenditure of moneys by the Central Board of Health, with a list of the Emigrants by them relieved during the past year.

Also, a Report of the proceedings of the Board for the past year.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 17, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Holl*, from the Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the expiring Laws, presented to the House the first Report of the Committee, which he read in his place, and is as follows :

Your Committee appointed to examine into and report upon such Laws as are near expiring, beg to submit the following Report :—

That the Act of 7th William iv. cap 22, intituled, “ An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and for the appointment of officers, for measuring and weighing the same”—will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act of 3d Victoria, cap. 10, intituled “ An Act to prevent the running at large of Sheep and Goats, in the Town of Charlottetown”—will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act 5th Victoria, cap. 16, intituled “ An Act to authorise the appointment of Coal Meters, where deemed necessary”—will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act of 10th Victoria, cap. 3, intituled “ An Act for raising a Revenue”—will expire on the 1st day of May next.

That the Act of 10th Victoria cap. 20, intituled “ An Act for suspending for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned’—will expire on the last day of the present Session.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton :—

“ House of Assembly, Wednesday, February 2, 1848.

“ Resolved, That a Committee of Six Members be appointed to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature, and to report their proceedings from time to time, with power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

“ Ordered, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. Rae, Mr. Jardine, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Le Lacheur and Mr. Clark do compose the said Committee.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.”

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature, and to report their proceedings from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Irving* and Mr. *Hensley*, do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz :

A Bill intituled “ An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period and to revive and continue certain parts of an Act passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for that purpose.

A Bill intituled “ An Act to continue the Act to prohibit the running at large of Sheep and Goats within the Town of Charlottetown.”

A Bill intituled “ An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

A Bill intituled “ An Act to continue the Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse.

Read the said Bills a first time.

Mr. *Swabey* laid before the House, an Account of surcharges made by the Auditors of Public Accounts, against certain officers of the Revenue.

Ordered, That the said Account do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Holl*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Numbers Four and Five, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money, in aid of continuing the Road leading from Dock Settlement to Hill's River.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act to continue the Act to prohibit the running at large of Sheep and Goats within the Town of Charlottetown.”

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same with a certain amendment, and an alteration in the Title.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read, and are as follows :

Folio 1, line 10.—Strike out from the word “ continued,” to the word “ Assembly,” in the last line, both inclusive, and insert, “ made perpetual.”

In the title.—Strike out from the word “ continued,” to the word “ Town,” both inclusive, and insert “ to render perpetual an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to prevent the running at large of Sheep and Goats in the Town of Charlottetown.’ ”

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendments, be read a third time to-morrow.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act to continue the Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse.”

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 18, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Road District Number Fifteen, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to that section of the Island if the said Road District were divided, and a new District formed, to comprise Georgetown and Royalty, and those portions of Townships Numbers 53, 51, 52 and 56, South of Cardigan River, and also the Georgetown Road to Vernon River, and praying the favorable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Georgetown and Royalty, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of money towards the improvement of the Roads in that Royalty.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Ross, of Georgetown, District Teacher, and Visiter of Schools for King's County, praying that this House will sanction the grant of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, to remunerate him for one Quarter's services as such Teacher.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Le Cost, of Cascumpec, Mariner, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of money to aid him in the erection of a Light House at Cascumpec Harbour.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Holl* laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of New London for the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Also, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise for Georgetown, for the year ended 31st December, 1847, together with an Account of Light Duty, collected at Georgetown, for the same period.

Ordered, That the said Accounts do lie on the Table.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled "An Act to continue the Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to continue the Act to prohibit the running at large of Sheep and Goats within the Town of Charlottetown," was read a third time with the Amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill, with the amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Mr. *Young* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, declaratory of the Act relating to the Limits and Rules for the several Jails in this Island.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read, and are as follow :

Folio 2, line 19.—Strike out from the word "Court," to the end of the clause, inclusive, and insert "Commissioner of Small Debts or Justice of the Peace, which fine shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same."

Folio 3, line 21.—Strike out the words "without just excuse."

Same Folio, line 24.—Strike out from the word "Court," to the end of the clause, inclusive, and insert "Commissioner of Small Debts or Justice of the Peace, which fine shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same."

Folio 5, line 9.—After the words "Coal Meter," insert the following clause :

"And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to and for the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council, from time to time, to remove and displace any Coal Meter, for any fraud or wilful neglect of duty, and to appoint another Coal Meter in the place of such removed or displaced Coal Meter."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendments, be read a third time on Monday next.

On motion that the Bill intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes from this Island for a limited period, and to revive and continue certain parts of an Act passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for that purpose," be read a second time :

It was moved in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Six months.

The House divided on the motion of Amendment :

C O N T E N T S :	N O N - C O N T E N T S :
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>President</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Anderson</i> .
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .	

And it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to absent himself for Three days from Monday next.

Adjourned until Monday next, at One o'clock.

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MONDAY, February 21, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled " An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine Bills to be engrossed, or that have been engrossed.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* do compose the said Committee.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of the West Cape, comprising Townships Numbers Seven, Eight and parts of Townships Numbers Three and Four, setting forth, that owing to the failure of the Grain and Potato Crops, and the scarcity of Seed that existed last Spring, many of the inhabitants in that District are in a state of great destitution, and praying the favorable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Holl*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Rice*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Holl*,

The Hon. Mr. *Hensley*,

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 25, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Young*,

Prayers.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the expenses of certain Members of the Legislative Council, in attending the Legislature," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Rae, with a Bill intituled "An Act further to amend An Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth intituled 'An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a mode of obtaining Compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby, to contribute toward their formation,'" to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to make new provisions for the support of Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons,'" to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Mr. *Solicitor General*, by leave, presented a Petition of Alexander Bell of Cascumpec, praying for relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Solicitor General*, by leave, presented a Petition of the Members of the Northern Agricultural Society of Cascumpec, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money in aid of their funds.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Solicitor General*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Eastern District of King's County, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of money in aid of a Bridge across Souris River.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Solicitor General*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Souris, praying that the Duty imposed by the Revenue Act of last year, on certain articles imported for the use of the Fisheries, may be taken off, and also praying for the adoption of certain measures for the encouragement of the Fisheries.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the following Documents and Accounts, viz :—

A statement of the Contracts connected with the erection of the Colonial Building, shewing how far they are completed, and what deviations have been made therefrom.

An Account of expenses incurred, not specified in the said Contracts.

A statement of what Accounts remain unsettled, and what Works remain to be completed.

An Account shewing the charges incurred under the heads of fitting and furnishing, together with all charges incurred under miscellaneous heads.

Ordered, That Mr. *Swabey* and Mr. *Birnie* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the following Documents, viz :—

A List of Persons to whom Land has been granted on the Two Escheated Townships Numbers Fifteen and Fifty-five, with the date of grant, and number of acres to each Individual.

Also, a Plan of each Township, shewing the locality of each grant thereon, and the date of survey ; to be certified by the Surveyor General.

Ordered, That Mr. *Swabey* and Mr. *Birnie* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Renouf, setting forth, that as one of the Contractors for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, he had sustained a very heavy loss, in consequence of the sum contracted for not being sufficient to defray the

expenses incurred in building the same, and that since its completion, his partner, Pierce Power has absconded from the Island, and praying the favorable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of William Weeks, of Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, praying for a remission of certain Light Duty paid by him, whilst running his Packet between this Island and New Brunswick, during the last Seven years.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey*, laid before the House, the Annual Report of the Visiter of District Schools for King's County.

Also, the Annual Report of the Visiter of Districts Schools, for Prince County, for the past year.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

[See Appendix No. 9.]

Adjourned until Monday next, at One o'clock.

MONDAY, February 28, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers,

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 29, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of James C. Bullpitt, of Westmoreland Harbour, Teacher, setting forth that by the School Act passed last Session, Teachers receiving aid from the Glebe and School Fund, are precluded from obtaining any allowance under that Act, and that Petitioner having, in the month of January, 1847, some months before the passing of the Act, engaged with the Inhabitants of Crapaud, as a District Teacher, for Twelve Months, and his School Fees having been assessed at a very low rate, on the supposition, that he would obtain the annual allowance heretofore had by him from the Glebe and School Fund, in addition to the Government allowance under the Act, he is informed by the Board of Education, that by the restrictive clause of the Act, he cannot receive the Government allowance as a District Teacher, which, as he had engaged as a District Teacher before the passing of the Act, under circumstances stated, he conceives to be a hardship upon him, and praying the House to afford him relief in the premises.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of Harriet Orlebar, on behalf of the Ladies' Committee of the Charlottetown Juvenile and Infant School, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money in aid of their funds.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of Edward Whelan, of Charlottetown, praying a return of Duties paid by him upon the importation of a Printing Press and Types, from the United States.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Memorial of Ann Cullen, Widow of the late William Cullen, Esquire, praying that this House will, in consideration of the long and faithful services of her late Husband, as Clerk to the House of Assembly, accede to any measures that may be adopted by the House of Assembly, towards her relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message, relative to certain Documents and Statements, connected with the erection of the Colonial Building, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the same to be laid before the House, without delay.

Mr. *Swabey*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message praying for certain information relative to the two Escheated Townships Numbers Fifteen and Fifty-five, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the request of the House.

Mr. *Swabey*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Launching Place, Lot 55, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money, in aid of building an addition to the Public Wharf at that place.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey*, by leave, presented a Petition of Mary Tanton, Widow of the late George Tanton of St. Eleanor's, praying for relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Morrison, of Grand River, Lot Fourteen, praying pecuniary aid towards the relief of his distressed family.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of James Walsh, of Bedeque, praying a return of Light Duty and Wharfage paid by him, whilst running his Packet between Bedeque and Shediac, during the last two Seasons.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of Neil Maclean, of Lot Thirteen, District Teacher, praying an allowance for Six Months, during which time he taught a District School, previous to his qualifying before the Board of Education.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of certain Inhabitants of Kintyre Settlement, Lot Thirty-three, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money in aid of the North Cross Road in that Settlement.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Rice*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Princetown Royalty,

praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money for the purpose of erecting an additional abutment at each end of the Bridge over M'Gongau's Brook in that Royalty.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of the Branch Pilots, for the Harbour of Three Rivers, praying a revision and amendment of the Act of 7 William 4th, cap. 19, for regulating the duties of Pilots.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to make new provisions for the support of Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons.'"

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,

Prayers,

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Tuesday last.

Mr. *President* laid before the House, a Copy of the Estimates for the Services of the current year.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Charlottetown, setting forth, that the practice of Forestalling is carried on to an alarming extent, and praying that a law may be enacted to remedy this evil.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Monaghan, Donagh and Tarentum Settlements, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money towards completing the Road from Monaghan Settlement to James White's, at the Donagh Settlement.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Numbers Twenty-five and Nineteen, praying that this House will give its assent to the grant of a sum of Money in aid of opening a Road, to afford the Petitioners access from their farms to Bedeque Harbour.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of Helen M'Dowall, of Township Number Sixty-seven, setting forth her destitute condition, and praying relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Irving*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Grand River, Launching Place, Little Pond and Bay Fortune, praying that this House will give its assent to the grant of a sum of Money, for the erection of a Bridge over Narrow's Creek.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone into the consideration of the said Bill, and they recommend that the same be referred to a Select Committee to Report thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Young*, and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee in accordance with the said Report.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to revise the Laws relating to Juries, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey*, do compose the said Committee.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple* sat President.

R E A D the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. D. M'Lean, with a Bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duty of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,' and also to repeal a certain other Act in amendment thereof, in so far, as the said Acts relate to, or affect Lots or Townships Numbers One to Ten inclusive, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with the following Bills. agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council :

A Bill intituled " An Act to render perpetual an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to prevent the running at large of Sheep and Goats in the Town of Charlottetown.

A Bill intituled " An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

The Acting *President* laid before the House a Communication from the Members of the Board of Education, representing that the objects which the Legislature had in view in the supply of such Books, as from time to time, can be purchased with the limited fund at their disposal, would be more efficiently carried out, if they had the means of introducing, for the use of Schools, the series of Books adopted by the Board of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, as from their cheapness, together with the propriety of the selection, they are in a peculiar manner adapted to the wants of this Island, and further, that the Money left of the last Grant will not enable them to put this improved system into operation, without a further Grant.

The said Communication was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

[See *Appendix No. 10.*]

Mr. *Swabey*, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill intituled " An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery," made a Report which he read in his place.

Ordered, That the said Report be received.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

DISSENTIENT—

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Anderson*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, on Tuesday next, at half-past One o'clock.

Mr. *Irving* by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Georgetown and others, praying that this House will give its assent to an increase of the Grant, in aid of individual Subscription, towards running the Packet between the Harbour of Three Rivers and Pictou.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Ordered, That Mr. *Anderson* have leave to absent himself until Friday next.

Adjourned until Monday next, at One o'clock.

.....

MONDAY, March 6, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Swabey*,

The Hon. Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Rice*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Le Lacheur, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth :—

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled " An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery," and have appointed Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. H. Macdonald and Mr. Palmer, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled " An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots."

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. F. Longworth :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled, “ An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That the same Committee, who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the

Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, laid before the House, the Annual Report of the Visiter of District Schools for Queen's County, for the past year.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

[See Appendix No. 9.]

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the Bill intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots."—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with a certain amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendment was then read, and is as followeth :

Folio 4, line 11.—After the word "Keel," insert the following Clause :

"And be it further enacted, That to prevent the substitution of any other Boat or Boats, than those respecting which Certificates shall have been obtained, no Pilot shall be entitled to claim any remuneration for Pilstage or otherwise, under this Act, unless the name of the said Pilot be painted on the stern of the Boat used, and respecting which he has obtained a Certificate, in manner following, that is to say 'A. B., or C. D., Pilot,' and likewise on the Mainsail of any such Boat."

The said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendment, be read a third time To-morrow.

Mr. *President*, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, Copy of a Despatch from Sir William Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, addressed to His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, on the subject of a Survey, and exploration of the line of Country between the City of St. John and the Port of Shediac, with a view to the construction of a Branch Railway, to join the Main Trunk Railway, from Halifax to Quebec.

The said Despatch was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

[See Appendix No. 11]

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Hensley*

Mr. *Birnie*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots," was read a third time with the amendment.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill, with the amendment, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of the Office-bearers and Members of the United Total Abstinence Society, of Charlottetown, praying an amendment of the Act, regulating the granting of Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors, which was read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey*, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of St. Peter's Bay and its vicinity, setting forth, that Petitioners, are occupiers of Land, chiefly held under short Leases, or agreements for Leases, and praying that a Law may be passed, whereby Petitioners may obtain remuneration for the improvements made by them on their farms.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 10, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

READE the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force, relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Haviland, with a Bill intituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways, for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read a first time, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force, relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Read a first time, the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly."

Read a first time, the Bill intituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways, for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on

the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act further to amend An Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth intituled ‘ An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a mode of obtaining compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby, to contribute towards their formation.’”

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Irving* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read, and are as follow :

Folio 3, line 5.—Strike out from the word “ And,” to the word “ purpose,” in line 19, both inclusive.

Folio 5, line 1.—Strike out the word “ such.”

Same folio, line 2.—After the word “ road,” insert “ to be hereafter opened.”

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendments, be read a third time on Monday next.

Read a second time the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”

Read a second time, the Bill intituled, “ An Act to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways, for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown.”

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to procure a full set of the Laws of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the use of this House.

Adjourned until Monday next, at One o'clock.

MONDAY, March 13, 1848.

P R E S E N T .

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Irving*,

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple* sat President.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, The Hon. Mr. *Ricc*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Irving*, Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple* sat President.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled, “ An Act further to amend an Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled, ‘ An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a mode of obtaining compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby, to contribute towards their formation, ” was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill, with the amendments, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways, for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly."

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Rice*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*
Mr. *Birnie*,

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* sat President.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Birnie*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Cascumpec, setting forth, the destitute condition of many of the Inhabitants of that District, in consequence of the failure of the Grain and Potato Crops, and praying that this House will adopt measures for their relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr *Macdonald* sat President.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

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FRIDAY, March 17, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, March 20, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the laws now in force relating to Emigrants and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

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TUESDAY, March 21, 1848.

P R E S E N T .

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Irving*,
 Mr. *Rice*.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple* sat President.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Monday last.

Mr. *Young*, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Charlottetown United Total Abstinence Society, with power to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, presented the Draft of a Bill for the punishment of Drunkenness, as prepared by the Committee, and the same was received and read a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Rae*, with the Bill intituled "An Act further to amend an Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a mode of obtaining compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby, to contribute towards their formation,'"—agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

Read a second time, the Bill for the punishment of Drunkenness.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be, "An Act for the punishment of Drunkenness."

On motion, Resolved, that a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, Copy of the Patent, Commission, or other Document, under the authority of which, the Queen's Printer prints the Journals of the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Mr. *Hensley*, from the Committee appointed by this House, in the last Session, to report fully on the Bill intituled "An Act to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for improvements made by them on Farms on the Townships in this Island, sent up to this House, by the House of Assembly, presented the Report of the Committee, which he read in his place, and is as followeth :

Your Committee has, during the vacation, given such attention to the subject referred to it for enquiry and consideration, as circumstances and opportunity afforded, and although their labors have been unproductive of that entire satisfaction to their minds, which they could have desired, upon the points to which their attention was more particularly directed, it may not be an unseasonable opportunity for offering a few observations, connected with particular parts of the subject, which are calculated to indicate some of the chief obstacles, which, it is to be feared, will render a final and generally acceptable settlement of this question, one of most stringent difficulty.

Few Questions have been more passionately agitated and discussed than that of the nature of the relations which ought to be established between the proprietor and occupant of Land, though there is, perhaps no subject which requires and demands more coolness, temper, and caution, to qualify, and prepare the judgment for a satisfactory conclusion upon it. It has been too generally the custom in the discussion of this delicate and difficult subject, to array the demands of the landlord in an hostile attitude, on the one hand ; and the claims of the tenant in bristling defiance, on the other, each party setting forth its claims and pretensions as alone worthy of attention, and whilst the contending parties nourish and maintain this unfortunate delusion, there can be little rational grounds for expecting that Legislative enactments can satisfy either. Nevertheless it may be worth consideration, whether some well digested regulations might not be of service in simplifying the system which at present rules in this Colony and which is found to give rise to much ill will and misunderstanding between those who should be bound by the most cordial ties of mutual interest.

If the relations between landlord and tenant were purely economical, the transactions between them would be mere matters of bargain and sale, with which the Legislature could have no right to interfere. But whereas, by the neglect of the cultivation of the lands of a community, there is involved a far greater amount of loss and injury than follows upon the inactivity of any other form of Capital, the Government has at all times a direct interest and consequent duty to see that the proprietor of land shall bring his material into the market upon fair and reasonable terms, so that the purchaser of that material may have adequate encouragement and inducement to devote his full energies to the working of it, in the most productive and beneficial manner, both for his own and the general advantage.

Land indeed, should be viewed in itself simply, to be the means of producing wealth by the exercise of industry upon it ; the means is the property of the landlord—the industry, of the tenant, and it is necessary to the prosperity of both parties that each form of property should be equally protected and encouraged by the laws.

The interest of the landlord and tenant are closely united, but it is seldom they are

brought to regard each other as thus allied, for purposes mutually beneficial. Were all landlords wise, prudent and clear sighted, there would be no need for legal enactments, to secure to tenants an advantageous interest in their improvements, for farming leases would be then similar to building leases, and would always have for their object the increase of the value of the property by the judicious application and investment of capital and the remuneration of that investment by a sufficient length of tenure to the occupant.

In the case of building leases, proprietors make but few mistakes; the splendid streets and squares of London would never have been erected if the owners of the land upon which they now stand had insisted that those estates should be held only at very short leases, and their property would have remained unimproved if they had foolishly leased the land to paupers, instead of to those who were willing and able to expend capital upon them. In thus letting building ground, capital and industry are encouraged and rewarded by such an enjoyment of the returns, as is sufficient to remunerate the labor and outlay incurred. When these are realized, according to the terms of the compact, the claims of the tenant are fulfilled, and the land, with improvements reverts in full possession to the original proprietor. The length of the tenure has secured to the occupier time and opportunity to obtain his equivalent for the value he has added to the property, and both parties at the conclusion of the term have reaped the advantage of an enlightened view of their real interests. Practically, tenants with short leases do not improve their lands, or raise the general condition of their farms. Why should they drain or incur outlay, when their tenure is so limited that they have no hope of profiting themselves thereby? and they are thus left in circumstances of great discouragement.

Allowing these observations to be just, what should be the contract into which a farmer may safely and prudently enter when hiring a farm? He should have full and complete possession for as long a time, as will not only enable him to get the land into its most productive state, but to reap the fruits of his industry and expenditure, and this can only be done by a continuous combination of good tillage, with a generous application of suitable manures, by means of stock and otherwise, and which will require much outlay at the outset, remembering that a good farmer is always improving his land. Under his hands, each successive rotation of crops finds and leaves the land in an improved state, and lays the foundation for still further improvements. But this supposes both skill and capital, and neither is likely to be forthcoming without the security of a beneficial lease. The occupancy of an improving tenant is always beneficial to the landlord, that of a non-improving one must always be injurious to him; and to attach value to an injurious occupation by any mistaken laws, would be to offer a premium to the continuance of a wrong.

Supposing it possible by means of the law, to enforce upon the landlord the giving such full possession and adequate length of tenure, to all his tenants, as shall by competent judges be deemed sufficient to extend due encouragement to energy and enterprise, preserving at the same time to the landlord security for the rent, and recompence for dilapidations, and to the tenant, reasonable compensation for actual expenditure in improvements; the difficulties which beset on all sides this intricate question will then be greatly diminished, but until some gifted Legislator shall be able to disentangle the subtleties which have hitherto delayed its satisfactory settlement, it is becoming to us, to expect with patience the light which improved experience may afford to us.

We think that it would be wrong to encourage the idea that mere occupancy ought to confer a right of property, when it is notorious, that in many instances, the holding is actually injurious to the man himself, as well as the landlord, and at the same time a check to the natural advancement of the whole community.

There is great reason to expect, that in the present Session of the Imperial Parliament the subject will receive great attention, with abundant discussion and enquiry, and as the information to be obtained from such a source, must be viewed as of the greatest service as a guide and assistant to us in any measures that may be deemed advantageous to the public; we feel ourselves called upon to advise that any measures in connection with it, should be delayed until this information is placed before us.

JAMES H. PETERS.
CHARLES YOUNG.
CHARLES HENSLEY.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled " An Act for the punishment of Drunkenness."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Haviland, with a Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author,”—to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled “ An Act for vacating the seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases therein mentioned, and to repeal a certain Act formerly passed for that purpose,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Mr. *President*, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before the House Copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council, confirming an Act passed in the Session of 1847, intituled, “ An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.”

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

[*See Appendix No. 12.*]

Mr. *Swabey*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act authorising Commissioners of Small Debts, in their respective Courts, to appoint Bailiffs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal the laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General* and Mr. *Swabey*, be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room to-morrow at Four o'clock.

Mr. *Swabey*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message requesting to be furnished with a Copy of the Patent, Commission, or other Document, under the authority of which, the Queen's Printer prints the Journals of the Legislative Council, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would comply with the request of the House.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dabrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Macdonald* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald's* excuse be received.

Read a second time, the Bill to repeal an Act authorising Commissioners of Small Debts, in their respective Courts, to appoint Bailiffs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be, "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intituled 'An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts, to appoint Bailiffs to execute the processes of the said Courts, and to take Security from such Bailiffs, for the due execution of the same,' and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act for vacating the seats of Members of the Assembly, in certain cases therein mentioned, and to repeal an Act formerly passed for that purpose."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Birnie* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with a certain amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendment was then read, and is as followeth :

Folio 6, lines 3 and 4.—Strike out the words “ the Office of High Sheriff of either of the Counties.”

The said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendment, be read a third time on Monday next.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” and have appointed Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. D. M’Lean, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Resolved, That the Members of this House be summoned for Tuesday next.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o’clock.

MONDAY, March 27, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Rice*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act for vacating the seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases therein mentioned, and to repeal a certain Act formerly passed for that purpose," was read a third time with the amendment.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendment do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill, with the amendment, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with a certain amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendment was then read, and is as followeth :

Folio 5, line 5.—After the word "then," insert, "after deducting therefrom per centum."

The said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendment, be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. *President*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, Copy of the Patent or Commission, under which the Queen's Printer prints the Journals of the Legislative Council.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts, to appoint Bailiffs to execute the processes of the said Courts, and to take security from such Bailiffs, for the due execution of the same,' and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author," was read a third time, with the amendment.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendment be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled "An Act for vacating the seats of Members of the Assembly, in certain cases therein mentioned, and to repeal an Act formerly passed for that purpose," agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That the same Committee, who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room to-morrow at half-past One o'clock.

On motion, that the Bill declaratory of the Act relating to the Limits and Rules of the several Jails in this Island, be read a second time.

It was moved in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Six months.

The Question being put on the amendment, it passed in the affirmative.

According to order the House was called.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *President*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,
 Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

A B S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*, excused on account of indisposition.

On motion that the Bill intituled " An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled ' An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships and parts of Townships; and for regulating the duty of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,' and also to repeal a certain other Act in amendment thereof, in so far, as the said Acts relate to, or affect Lots or Townships Numbers One to Ten inclusive, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," be read a second time.

It was moved in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Six months.

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

C O N T E N T S :

Mr. *President*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,

N O N - C O N T E N T S .

Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

And it passed in the affirmative.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

.....
THURSDAY, March 30, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple* sat President.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. *Solicitor General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. *Holl* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines, from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on Townships Numbers One to Ten, inclusive.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers,

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Read a second time, the Bill to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines, from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on Townships Numbers One to Ten, inclusive.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be "An Act to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines, from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on certain Townships in Prince County.

Read a second time, the Bill to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, April 3, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Rice*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

THERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled “ An Act to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on certain Townships in Prince County.”

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Read a second time, the Bill to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendment made to the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British author,” and have appointed Mr. Haviland, Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. H. Conroy and Mr. J. Longworth, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

Resolved, That a Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young*, and Mr. *Hensley*, be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room to-morrow at Two o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be "An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to Incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company."—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be "An Act to Incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

.....
WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly, on the amendment made to the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British author," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

Resolved, That this House do not insist on the amendment made to the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British author."

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the said amendment.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendment made to the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British author,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the Instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth, with a Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Resolved, That the Members of this House be summoned for Monday next.

Adjourned until Friday next, at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Wednesday last.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, April 10, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

Mr. *President*, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, copies of a Circular Letter, which His Excellency had been pleased, by the advice of Her Majesty's Council, to cause to be addressed to the several resident Proprietors and the Agents of non-resident Proprietors, appealing to them in behalf of a large portion of the Tenantry in this Island, who are suffering from present want, in consequence of the failure of their Crops, and other dispensations of Providence.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force, regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton—

“ In the House of Assembly, April 10, 1848.

“ Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, praying that their Honors will be pleased to permit the Honorable the President of the Council, and the Honorable T. H. Haviland, their Clerk, to attend a Committee of this House, appointed to investigate the state of the Treasury of this Island, to be examined touching their knowledge of the same.

And Also—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly have agreed to the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take Security from such Bailiffs, for the due execution of the same,’ and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Resolved, That the Honorable the President of the Council, and the Honorable T. H. Haviland, their Clerk, have leave to attend the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to investigate the state of the Treasury of this Island, to be examined, if they shall think fit.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force relating to the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rice* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room To-morrow at Two o'clock.

According to order the House was called.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *President*,
 Mr. *Macdonald*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,
 Mr. *Irving*,
 Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

The amendments made by the House of Assembly, to the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intituled ‘ An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take security from such Bailiffs for the due execution of the same,’ and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” were read a first time, and are as follow :

Folio 3, line 9.—After the word “ of,” insert “ the reign of.”

Folio 5, last line.—After the word “ words,” insert “ Constables of _____ County, and.”
 Strike out the word “ of,” where it last occurs in same line.

Folio 6, first line.—Strike out the word “ County.”

Folio 12, line 9.—After the word “ Convictions,” insert “ Executions and other processes.”

Folio 13, last line.—After the word “ notwithstanding,” insert—

“And be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubts which may have arisen, as to the legality of the service of Summonses by any Constable or Bailiff of any Court for the recovery of Small Debts in this Island heretofore appointed by reason of any such Constable or Bailiff not having been duly re-appointed to office, it is hereby declared, that the service by any such Constable or Bailiff of any Summons previous to the passing of this Act, shall be good and valid in Law, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, whether such Constable or Bailiff shall have been re-sworn to office or not.

“ And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all Constables or Bailiffs appointed, or who shall be appointed for a year, or other specified period of time, for the service of Processes issuing out of any of the Small Debt Courts in this Island, shall, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to serve the Summonses of the said Courts, until the Constables appointed by the Supreme Court, at the respective annual Terms of the said Court, shall have been duly sworn into office, and given the Bond required by Law, or in case of their refusing or neglecting to give such Bond, then until a Bailiff or Bailiffs shall be selected and appointed to act in the place of any such Constable or Constables so refusing, or neglecting to give such Bond, notwithstanding the year or other period of time, for which Constable or Constables, Bailiff or Bailiffs shall have been appointed, or given the Bond or Security

hereinbefore mentioned, shall have expired, previous to the time at which such newly appointed Constable or Constables, shall be sworn into Office, and given the Bond hereinbefore mentioned.

“ And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Clerk of any Court for the recovery of Small Debts in any County when so required by a Constable or Bailiff belonging to any Court for the recovery of Small Debts for the same County, to indorse or make an order on any Execution issued from such other Court, directed to a Constable or Bailiff of the Court to which the Clerk shall belong, and to whom the application shall be made, which endorsement or order shall empower the Constable or Bailiff, to whom it may be directed, to execute or complete such Process or Execution, although the same was originally issued from such other Court of Small Debts in the County, but the Constable or Bailiff, so completing such Process or Execution, or receiving the whole or any part of the amount of such Execution, shall, and he is hereby required to pay over all moneys received by him, into the hands of the Clerk of the Court from which the said Execution shall have originally issued.”

On motion, the said amendments were read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said amendments.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the amendments, and that they had agreed to the same, with the exception of the last clause of the fifth amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

.....
TUESDAY, April 11, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Anderson*,
 Mr. *Rice*,

The Hon. Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled “ An Act for the punishment of Drunkenness,” without any amendment.

Also—

“ The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled “ An Act to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines, from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on certain Townships in Prince County,” with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.”

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. F. Longworth :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force, regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” and have appointed Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Haviland and Mr. J. H. Conroy, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the Instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Rae, with a Bill intituled “ An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

The amendments made by the House of Assembly, to the Bill intituled “ An Act to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on certain Townships in Prince County,” were read a first time, and are as follow :

Folio 1, line 7.—Strike out from the word “ Whereas,” to the word “ notwithstanding,” in folio 3 last line, both inclusive, and insert :

“ Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the operation of so much of the said Act intituled “ An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,” as relates in any way to the fixing and establishing of any Boundary Lines under the provisions of the said recited Act, or of any Act or Acts in amendment thereof, be, and the same is hereby suspended, so far as regards Lots or Townships Numbers Ten, (10) Nine, (9) Eight, (8) Seven, (7) Six, (6) Five, (5) Four, (4) Three, (3) Two (2) and One, (1) in Prince County, until the end of the next Session of the General Assembly.”

In the Title.—Strike out from the word “ An,” to the word “ County,” both inclusive, and insert the following instead thereof :

“ An Act for suspending for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty’s Reign, intituled “ An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

Resolved, That a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the amendments made to the Bill intituled " An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intituled ' An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take security from such Bailiffs for the due execution of the same,' and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Ordered, That Mr. *Rice*, and Mr. *Swabey*, be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room to-morrow at Two o'clock.

Resolved, That at such Conference, the Managers on the part of this House, be instructed to state to the Managers on the part of the House of Assembly, that this House do agree to all their amendments, with the exception of the last clause of the fifth amendment.

Ordered, That the Thirteenth Standing Order of this House be suspended, and that Mr. *Macdonald* have leave to introduce a Bill to empower the Executive Government, in cases of necessity, to impose an Embargo on Agricultural Produce, and to exercise other powers therein contained.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Hon. Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* sat President.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

The Acting President informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *President* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *President's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Young*, by leave presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Charlottetown, setting forth, that much distress at present exists in many parts of this Island, in consequence of the failure of the Crops last Season, and praying that this House will adopt such measures as will effectually prevent the exportation of Agricultural Produce from the Island, during the present Season of unparalleled scarcity and distress.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Pursuant to order, the Bill to empower the Executive Government, in cases of necessity, to impose an Embargo on Agricultural Produce, and to exercise other powers therein contained, was read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be “An Act to empower the Executive Government, in cases of necessity, to impose an Embargo on Agricultural Produce, and to exercise other powers therein contained.”

Mr. *Young* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the better preventing accidents by Fire within Charlottetown.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendment made to the Bill intituled “An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to authorisethe Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take Security from such Bailiffs, for the due execution of the same,’ and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” and have appointed Mr. Thornton, Mr. Haviland, Mr. F. Longworth, and Mr. Montgomery, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Read a second time; the amendment made by the House of Assembly, to the Bill intituled “ An Act to prohibit the Commissioners of Boundary Lines, from taking proceedings for establishing Boundary Lines on certain Townships in Prince County.”

On motion, the said amendment was read a third time.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the said amendment.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House have agreed to their amendments.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz :—

A Bill intituled “ An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other Statistical information therein mentioned.”

A Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island.”

Read the said Bills a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force, regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled “ An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Resolved, That the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island” be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and that the Printer be directed to furnish One hundred Copies thereof.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. *Dalrymple*, sat President.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Holl* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *President* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *President's* excuse be received.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to empower the Executive Government, in cases of necessity, to impose an Embargo on Agricultural Produce, and to exercise other powers therein contained."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Read a second time, the Bill to amend the Act for the better preventing accidents by Fire within Charlottetown.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be "An Act to amend the Act for the better preventing accidents by Fire within Charlottetown."

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Thornton* :—

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take Security from

such Bailiffs, for the due execution of the same,' and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon a Committee to manage this further Conference."

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled " An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. *Young* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled " An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same, with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read and are as follow :

Folio 8, line 1.—After the word " That," insert " in all cases where the amount for which any person or persons may be imprisoned, shall exceed the sum of Fifty Pounds, and any Commissioners shall decide such person or persons entitled to weekly support or maintenance, or discharge from imprisonment, the Plaintiff, in the suit in which order shall be made, is hereby empowered, within Six days after such decision, to appeal to the Supreme Court in Term time, or to the Chief Justice, in vacation, who may either confirm or set aside such order, or make such other order touching the same, as may be deemed expedient : Provided always, that where any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs may intend to appeal, he or they shall forthwith give notice thereof to the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall then order the Prisoner to be detained in custody, until such appeal be heard by the Court or Chief the Justice as aforesaid.

" And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Second and Third sections of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

" And be it enacted, That whenever any person may be confined within any Jail, or the Limits thereof, within this Island, for any debt, damages or costs, whether on Mesne or final process, (except such person as may be so confined by virtue of Mesne or final process, issued under any Act or Acts made for the recovery of Small Debts,)

and such person so confined, shall be unable to provide or obtain his or her necessary support, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make application to any two Judges of the Supreme Court of this Island, or to the said Court in Term time, or to any Commissioners, Two of whom shall be a quorum, to be appointed as aforesaid, for a weekly support or maintenance, and such Judges, Court or Commissioners, (after fourteen days' previous notice to the Plaintiff or person at whose suit such person may be confined, his or her Attorney) shall examine on Oath, such person so confined, as to his or her ability to support him or herself, and if on Examination to be taken in writing, on oath as aforesaid, to be filed in the Office of the Clerk or Prothonotary of the Supreme Court aforesaid, it shall appear to such Judges, Court or Commissioners, that such person is utterly unable to support him or herself, and has no property whatever, Real or Personal of what nature or kind soever, (except necessary Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Kitchen Utensils, and necessary Tools of his or her Trade or occupation, not exceeding in value in the whole Fifteen Pounds,) and that such confined person hath not at any time, since he or she was served with the first or Mesne process, in the suit in which he or she may have been confined, or since he or she had notice of the said suit having been commenced, made over, assigned, transferred, or put out of his or her possession or power, either directly or indirectly, any property whatsoever, whether Real or Personal, for the purpose of defrauding such Plaintiff, or giving any undue preference to any other Plaintiff or Creditor, that then it shall be lawful for such Judges, Court or Commissioners, to make an order for the party at whose suit such person may be confined, to pay a weekly sum to be applied for the support of such person, which sum shall be paid weekly, and the first payment to be made at the time such Judges, Court or Commissioners may in such order direct, and shall be paid weekly thereafter, on such day as such order shall direct, and from the first day of November until the last day of March, shall be Five Shillings per week, and the remainder of the year Four Shillings per week, and after such order made, it shall be the duty of such party, without any further notice, to pay such weekly support, agreeably to such order, such allowance to be paid to the Jailer of the County in which such Debtor may be confined, at any time during the day (between sun-rise and sun-set) such allowance becomes due, for the use and support of such confined Debtor; and in case of failure thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such Judges, Court or Commissioners, on such failure being made known to them, on affidavit of the Debtor and the Jailer of the County, in which such Debtor may be confined, to make an order under their hands, directed to the Sheriff or Jailer or by Rule of Court, to discharge the said person out of confinement by reason of such suit: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent any Plaintiff from prosecuting his or her suit, if on Mesne process to final Judgment, or from taking out *Fieri Facias* or Statute Execution, against the Goods and Chattels Lands and Tenements of such Defendant, or from recovering in any other manner the amount of the Judgment obtained in the suit, so always that the person of any Debtor so discharged shall be freed from arrest in any proceeding or action upon such Judgment. Provided also, that when two or more Creditors shall detain any Debtor in prison as aforesaid, the said weekly allowance shall be paid in proportions following, (that is to say) when there are only two detaining Creditors, then each shall pay half of the said allowance, and when there shall be three or more such Creditors then each shall pay Two Shillings per week; such payment to be made in like manner as payments may at the time be made from the Public Treasury of this Island, and in case any such detaining Creditor or Creditors shall not make due payment of his, her or their proportions of such allowance, then the Debtor upon proof thereof, made on oath, before any Judge or other person by this Act having authority for that purpose, shall be discharged, on oath being made by the Debtor and Jailer as

hereinbefore prescribed by this Section, by order of such Judge or other person from further imprisonment at the suit of such detaining Creditor or Creditors, so making default in payment of the allowance as aforesaid, but such discharge shall not affect the right of any other detaining Creditor or Creditors, to continue such Debtor in Prison, unless such other Creditor shall, after Eight days' notice in writing, to each of them or their authorised Agents or Attorneys, of such default having been proved, and order of discharge thereon, made as aforesaid, neglect duly to pay their proportion of such allowance, or the whole thereof as is required by this Act."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendments, be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Anderson</i> .	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Swabey* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Young* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young's* excuse be received.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act for the better preventing accidents by Fire within Charlottetown."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors" was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence:

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Honorable Mr. Coles, with a Bill intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Grain, Meal and Potatoes, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act in addition to the Act regulating Fire Engine Companies," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Irving* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion that the Bill intituled, "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Grain, Meal and Potatoes, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be now read a second time.

It was moved in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Six months.

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

CONTENTS :

Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Irving*,
Mr. *Anderson*,

NON-CONTENTS .

Mr. *President*,
Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Rice*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

So it passed in the negative.

The Question being put on the original Motion, the House divided and it passed in the affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Birnie*, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Mr. *Solicitor General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the summary punishment of persons trespassing upon Crown Lands.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act in addition to the Act regulating Fire Engine Companies.”

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After sometime the House was resumed, and Mr. *Birnie* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Two o'clock.

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SATURDAY, April 15, 1848.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Swabey*,

The Hon. Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly, immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly, with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to the following Bills, viz :—

An Act to prohibit the exportation of Grain, Meal and Potatoes and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal certain parts of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labor on the Highways, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways, for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown.

An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

There not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, April 17, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Friday last.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act relating to Treasury Warrants, and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Also—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled “ An Act to amend the Act for the better preventing Accidents by Fire within Charlottetown,” without any amendment.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Rae :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled “ An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,” and have appointed Mr. Rae, Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. H. Conroy, and Mr. Fraser, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

Resolved, That a Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That Mr. Young and Mr. Swabey be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had met the Managers on behalf of the House of Assembly, who delivered to them the Bill intituled “ An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,” and also a Paper, containing as follows :

“ The House of Assembly disagree to the first amendment made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill for amending the Insolvent Debtor’s Act, for the following reasons :—

“ Because the House of Assembly desired only to remedy an imperfection in the provisions for carrying the Act into operation, but not to change its spirit, and still less to diminish the alleviation thereby afforded to the hardship of imprisonment, when suffered by those willing to surrender to their creditors, the whole of their property.

“ Because the first amendment of the Legislative Council imposes on all Debtors when incarcerated for a sum exceeding Fifty Pounds, a liability to be obliged to plead for liberation, not only before the Commissioners, but also before the Chief Justice, and not only in the County wherein they may have been imprisoned, but in another County, both which circumstances would probably subject them to expence, and to be detained in Jail for a much longer period.

“ Because the House of Assembly conceive, that such expence and detention could in no way conduce to the ends of justice, as the property of the Debtor, whether real or personal, whether acquired previous or subsequent to his discharge from confinement remains liable to be made available for the debts for which he may have been attached, and that the amendment purposed by the House did not diminish this liability, and that the amendment proposed by the Council does not increase this liability, or in any way facilitate the measures necessary to make it effectual.

“ Because the right of Appeal is given only to the Creditor.

“ Lastly, Because there is no provision for recovering the expences of the Appeal.”

On motion, Ordered, that this House do not insist on the said amendment.

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the said amendment.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instant.

Read a third time the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled "An Act in addition to the Act regulating Fire Engine Companies."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Read a first time the Bill intituled "An Act relating to Treasury Warrants, and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes."

Pursuant to order, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Read a second time, the Bill to provide for the Summary punishment of persons trespassing upon Crown Lands.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the title be "An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons trespassing upon Crown Lands."

Read a second time, the Bill to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers Attorneys, and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—after some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled “ An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the title be “ An Act to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.”

Mr. *President*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, a List of persons to whom Land has been granted on the two Escheated Townships Numbers Fifteen, (15) and Fifty-five, (55) with the date of grant, and number of acres to each individual, also a Plan of each Township, showing the locality, of each Grant thereon—Certified by the Surveyor General.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 18, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> .
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the Summary punishment of persons trespassing upon Crown Lands."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled, "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly" After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House the following written Message, signed by His Excellency:—

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor has the gratification to lay before the Legislative Council, a Copy of a Circular Despatch, from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, announcing the intelligence, that Her Majesty the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess on the 18th ultimo.

Government House, 15th April, 1848.

The said Message and Despatch were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

See Appendix No. 14.

A Message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Coles.

"House of Assembly, Monday 17th April, 1848.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty,

congratulating Her Majesty, on the auspicious event of the Birth of a Princess, as announced in the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the 15th inst., to this House, and that the Legislative Council be requested, by Message, to join in such Address.

“*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. Rae, Mr. F. Longworth, and Mr. N. Conroy, be a Committee on the part of this House to prepare the said Address.

“*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message, to the Legislative Council.”

Resolved, That this House do agree to join the House of Assembly, in an humble Address to Her most Gracious Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty, on the auspicious event of the Birth of a Princess.

Ordered, That Mr. Young, and Mr. Hensley, be a Committee on the part of this House to prepare the said Address.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Holl reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled “An Act to authorize the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Hon. Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Rice* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Irving* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving's* excuse be received.

Read a third time as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of William Henry Nelis, Master of the National School, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money, to reimburse him for certain repairs done at the National School House.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer :

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled " An Act to provide for the Summary punishment of persons trespassing upon Crown Lands," without any amendment.

Also—

With a Bill intituled " An Act to provide for re-printing the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled " An Act to authorize the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Island."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read and are as follow :

Folio 52, line 20.—After the word “ person,” insert “ or not being duly qualified to vote and be polled according to Law, shall wilfully and knowingly vote, and cause himself to be polled.”

Folio 55, last line.—After the word “ proper,” insert the following :

“ And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall prevent any Sheriff, Under Sheriff, or the lawful Deputy of such Sheriff, from closing the Poll previous to the expiration of the time fixed by this Act, in any case where the proceedings at any Election shall be interrupted, or obstructed by any riot or open violence, in which case the Sheriff, Under Sheriff, or the lawful Deputy of such Sheriff, shall not for such cause finally close the Poll ; but in case the proceedings shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particular polling place or places, only until the following day, and if necessary, shall further adjourn the same, until such interruption or obstruction shall have ceased, when the said Sheriff, his Under Sheriff or lawful Deputy shall again proceed to take the Poll at such place or places, and any day wherein the Poll shall have been so adjourned, shall not, as to such place or places, be reckoned one of the two days of polling at such Election, within the meaning of his Act, and whenever the Poll shall have been so adjourned by any Under Sheriff, or the lawful Deputy of the Sheriff, he shall forthwith give notice of such adjournment to the Sheriff, who shall not finally declare the state of the Poll, or make Proclamation of the Member or Members chosen, until the Poll, so adjourned, at such place or places as aforesaid, shall have been finally closed, and delivered or transmitted to such Sheriff or Returning Officer, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Folio 83, line 3.—Strike out the words “ or value.”

Folio 85, line 1.—After the word “ land,” insert “ not less than Fifty acres.”

Same folio and line.—Strike out the word “ yearly.”

Same folio, line 2.—Strike out the word “ five,” and insert “ one hundred.”

Folio 88, line 5.—Strike out all after the word “ exclude,” to the end of the Section, and insert, “ the Sheriff of any County in this Island, from being elected Member of the Assembly, for any Town or Electoral District within this Island, not being within the County for which he shall be such Sheriff, as aforesaid, nor shall extend, or be construed to extend, or prevent any person, who shall or may be nominated and appointed Presiding Officer from being elected a member of Assembly, for any Town or Electoral District within this Island, other than the Town or Electoral District for which such person shall be appointed to act as Presiding Officer.”

Folio 92, line 9.—After the word “ Liquors,” insert “ or Porter, Ale, Beer or other intoxicating Liquors.”

Folio 94, line 3.—After the word “ Liquors,” insert “ or Porter, Ale, Beer or other intoxicating Liquors.”

The said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill, with the amendments be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly," was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House the following written Message, signed by His Excellency:—

DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor is desirous that the Legislative Council, at its rising to-day should adjourn until Saturday, the Twenty-second instant.

Government House, 20th April, 1848.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for re-printing the second Volume of the Laws of this Island."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments and an alteration in the title.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read and are as follow :

Folio 1, line 5,—Strike out the word “requires,” and insert “require.”

Folio 3, line 8,—Strike out the word “Acts,” and insert “Statutes,” and before the word “Assembly,” insert “General.”

Same folio lines 8 and 9,—Strike out the words “to be comprised in the said Second Volume.”

Folio 4, line 5,—After the word “directed,” insert “after such Report as aforesaid, has been approved of by the Legislature.”

Same folio, line 8,—After the word “print,” strike out the words “the said Volume of.”

Same folio, line 13,—Strike out the word “thereof,” and insert “for Tenders for such Contracts.”

Folio 5, line 3,—Strike out the words “Volume of.”

Same folio, line 11,—Strike out the words “of the,” and the whole of the Twelfth line.

Folio 6, lines 1 and 2,—Strike out the words “of the said Volume.”

Folio 8, line 1,—Strike out the word “Volume,” and insert “Statutes.”

Same folio, line 4,—Strike out the word “Volume,” and insert “Statutes.”

In the Title,—Strike out the words “the Second Volume of.”

The said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill, with the amendments be read a third time on Saturday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Holl*, a Member of Her Majesty’s Executive Council, laid before the House, the statements of the several Contracts connected with the erection of the Colonial Building, together with various documents and accounts relative thereto.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Resolved, That the Bill intituled “An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” be read a second time on Saturday next.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “An Act for raising a Revenue.”

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered,* that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

In accordance with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor’s Message, the House adjourned until Saturday next,—at one o’clock.

SATURDAY, April 23, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> ,
Mr. <i>Anderson</i> .	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Thursday last.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for reprinting the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island," was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Read a third time the Bill intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue."

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Mr. *Young* from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to prepare an Address to Her most Gracious Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the auspicious event of the Birth of a Princess, presented to the House, the Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee, and the same was read and agreed to, and is as followeth:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, humbly approach the Throne with sentiments of sincere and affectionate attachment to Your Majesty's Person, to offer to Your Majesty, our congratulations upon the birth of a Royal Princess, and upon Your Majesty's restoration to health.

We sincerely trust, that the Almighty Disposer of events, will continue to bless Your Majesty, Your Royal Consort, and Your Royal Family, with every happiness; and that Your Royal House may continue to preside over the destinies of the Mighty Empire, of which, happily, we form a portion.

Mr. *Anderson* by leave, presented a Petition of Philips F. Irving of Tryon River, setting forth that Petitioner has been entrusted with the Contract for conveying the Foreign Mails in the Winter Season, and that in consequence of the last Winter being one of unusual severity, he has been obliged to incur considerable expense in constructing a new Ice Boat, and that the trips had all been accomplished under circumstances of extreme danger, and therefore praying the favourable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," was read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Coles :

" House of Assembly, Thursday 20th April, 1848.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to transmit to Her Majesty, the Joint Address of both Houses, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of a Princess.

"*Ordered*, That the same Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty, be a Committee on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address to His Excellency.

"*Ordered*, That the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council."

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare the said Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty, be a Committee on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address to His Excellency.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Adjourned until Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, April 24, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Saturday last.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Also, with the following written Message—

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly desire a Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for a re-printing the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island," and have appointed Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. N. Conroy, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And also—

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly desire a Conference with the Legislative Council on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly," and have appointed Mr. Palmer, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. J. Longworth a Committee to manage the said Conference."

Resolved, That a Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for re-printing the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island."

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Young* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had been at the Conference, and had met the Committee of the House of Assembly, who had acquainted them that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments made by this House to the said Bill, with the exception of the fifth amendment.

Resolved, That a Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General* and Mr. *Young* be a Committee to manage the the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at Two o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Resolved, That this House do not insist on the fifth amendment made to the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for re-printing the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island."

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the said amendments, and that upon such Conference, the Committee of this House be instructed to state to the Committee of the House of Assembly that this House do not insist on the said amendment.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Palmer* :

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for re-printing the Second Volume of the Laws of this Island," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws

for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had been at the Conference, and had met the Committee of the House of Assembly, who acquainted them that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments made by this House to the said Bill, with certain amendments.

The said amendments were then read and are as follow :—

Folio 1, line 9.—After the word " Law," insert " and owning and possessing no House or Land in the Polling division, for which he shall vote."

Folio 2, line 16.—Strike out from the word "And," to the word "Act," in folio 3, line 2, both inclusive.

The said amendments being read a second and third time, were agreed to by the House.

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter of the said amendments, and that upon such Conference, the Committee of this House be instructed to state to the Committee of the House of Assembly, that this House have agreed to their amendments.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer :—

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled " An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Mr. Young from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of a Princess, presented to the House, the Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee, and the same was read and agreed to, and is as followeth:—

To His Excellency SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency :

The Legislative Council, and Assembly having agreed to an Address, congratulating Her Majesty upon the Birth of a Royal Princess, and upon Her Majesty's restoration to health, respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Council and Assembly avail themselves of this opportunity to express to your Excellency, their continued desire to co-operate with your Excellency in promoting any measure that may tend to advance the best interests of the Colony.

Read a first time, the Bill intituled " An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education."

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 25, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

The Honorable Mr. *Holl*, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House a copy of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the 11th Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled " An Act to make further provision for One year, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament for the carriage of Passengers by Sea, to North America."

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of Peter Scott, of York River, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money, as a remuneration for work performed by him at Pownal Street Wharf.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled " An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Colles :

"House of Assembly, Tuesday 25th April, 1848.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses, to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of a Princess.

"*Ordered*, That the same Committee who prepared the Address be a Committee on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

"*Ordered*, That the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council."

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

Adjourned until To-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Irving*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter thereof; and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Thornton :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," and have appointed Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. F. Longworth, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Mr. *Young*, from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of a Princess—reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer :—

GENTLEMEN ;

I shall have much satisfaction in transmitting the loyal and dutiful Address, from the Legislative Council and Assembly, congratulating Her Majesty upon the Birth of a Royal Princess, and upon Her Majesty's restoration to health.

I am gratified by the expression of the continued desire of the Council and Assembly, to co-operate with me in promoting measures, tending to advance the interests of the Colony—a desire which I cordially reciprocate.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Haviland :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors, and to make other provisions

in lieu thereof," with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council."

The said amendment was then read and is as followeth :

Folio 3, line 11,—After the word "College," insert "within Her Majesty's Dominions."

On motion, the said amendment was read a second time.

On motion, the said amendment was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said amendment do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House have agreed to their amendment.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Fraser, with a Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Le Lacheur, with the Bill intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots," agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth :

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly have passed the Bill intituled " An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," with certain amendments to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council."

Read a second time the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Solicitor General* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

The amendments made by the House of Assembly, to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," were read a first time and are as follow :

Folio 5, lines 3 and 4.—Strike out the words "during his continuance as a," and insert "incurred during that year while he continues a."

Same folio, line 7.—After the word "Board," strike out the residue of the Section, and insert, "and such Bond shall be renewed yearly and shall be a lien on the real estate of the persons executing the same so long as they shall continue to be members of the said Company."

Folio 9, line 9.—Strike out the word "Fifty," and insert "One hundred."

Folio 11, line 3.—Strike out the word "at least," and insert "Members."—*Same line.*—Insert words "or a majority."

Folio 22.—Strike out the suspending Clause.

On motion the said amendments were read a second time.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the First, Third and Fourth amendments, and that the Second and Fifth amendments be disagreed to.

Resolved, That a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the said amendments, and that at such Conference the Committee of this House be instructed to state to the Committee of the House of Assembly, that this House have agreed to the First, Third and Fourth amendments, but that they have disagreed to the Second and Fifth amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General* and Mr. *Young* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer :—

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and have appointed Mr. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. D. Maclean, and Mr. N. Conroy, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council

on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

Also—

"Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room to-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, the substance thereof to the House.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 28, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Coles, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz:—

"An Act relating to the Charlottetown Ferry."

"An Act for establishing the Rates in Currency, at which Rents reserved in Sterling, shall henceforth be paid in this Island."

Read the said Bills a first time.

On motion of Mr. Young, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to call the special attention of Her Majesty's Government, to the urgent necessity there exists of giving the Royal Allowance to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," at as early a period as practicable.

Ordered, That Mr. Young, and Mr. Swabey, be a Committee on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address, and also to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Holl, Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to take under its consideration, during the Recess, the expediency of establishing a Poor Law for this Colony, and to report thereon, at the next Session of the Legislature, by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Holl, Mr. Swabey, and Mr. Hensley, be a Committee for that purpose.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Charlottetown Ferry."

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Swabey reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Holl reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further, that he was directed by the Committee to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, together with Mr. *Solicitor General*, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room To-morrow, at half past Eleven o'clock.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, with Mr. J. Longworth, and Mr. Jardine, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

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SATURDAY, April 29, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Birnie</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Coles:

“ House of Assembly, Friday 28th April, 1848.

“*Resolved*, That a Committee of this House be appointed to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Go.

vernor, requesting that he will be pleased to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government, to the urgent necessity there exists of giving the Royal Assent to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," at as early a period as practicable.

"*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth, the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. Macintosh, and Mr. Fraser, do compose the said Committee, and also a Committee to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

"*Ordered*, That a Copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Message, to the Legislative Council."

Resolved, That the Second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act for establishing the Rates in Currency, at which Rents reserved in Sterling, shall henceforth be paid in this Island," do stand as the Order of the Day for Monday next.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter thereof; and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room on Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Adjourned until Monday next at Twelve o'clock.

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MONDAY, May 1, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,
 Mr. *Solicitor General*,
 Mr. *Holl*,
 Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,
 Mr. *Swabey*,
 Mr. *Hensley*,
 Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of Saturday last.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Palmer :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council on the Bill intituled “ An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,” and have appointed Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Macintosh, and Mr. Montgomery, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

Also—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a free Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conferences thereon, a Committee to manage this free Conference.”

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled “ An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,” having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Resolved, That a free Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island.”

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the former Conferences thereon, be a Committee to manage this free Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at half-past One o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Mr. *Macdonald*, by leave, presented a Petition of James and Hugh M'Kenna, setting forth, that Petitioners, early in the last Summer, entered into an agreement with the late Central Board of Health, to furnish the Emigrant Hospital and Infirmary, with necessary articles for the use of the sick, which they accordingly did, and that subsequently they continued to furnish supplies, under the sanction of the present Board, but that after furnishing their Account, they were informed by the Secretary of the present Board, that the sum of Eight Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven Pence had been deducted therefrom, as disallowed, and praying the favorable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the necessity of giving an early consideration to the Bill intituled “ An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire

Insurance Company," presented the Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee, and the same was read and agreed to, and is as followeth :—

To His Excellency SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency :

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have, during the present Session, passed a Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and have inserted a suspending Clause therein, that no proceedings thereunder shall have any force or effect, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, in relation thereto. And as the persons that contemplate belonging to the said Company are desirous that the Company should go into immediate operation, the Legislative Council and Assembly respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to call the special attention of Her Majesty's Government, to the urgent necessity of giving the said Bill an early consideration, and of transmitting to your Excellency, as soon as practicable, the decision of Her Majesty's Government thereon.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly, immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly, with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to the following Bill, viz :—

An Act for raising a Revenue.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Charlottetown Ferry."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered,* that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter thereof ; and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Young and Mr. Swabey be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at Two o'clock.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the Population of this Colony, and to obtain other Statistical information therein mentioned."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

The time appointed for holding the free Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Fraser :—

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council on the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight," and have appointed Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. J. H. Conroy and Mr. Jardine, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other Statistical information therein mentioned."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Macdonald reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with an amendment and an alteration in the title.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments were then read and are as follow, viz:

Strike out from the word "Whereas," in the Preamble, to the word "and," and insert the following, "it is deemed necessary to repeal the Sixteenth Section of the Act before mentioned."

Folio 3, line 3.—Strike out from the word "Assembly" to the end of the clause, and insert as follows, "that the Sixteenth Section of the Act of the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a Company called the Bank of British North America, to sue and be sued in the name of any one of the Local Directors, or of the Manager or Agent for the time being of the said Company in this Island,"—be, and the same is hereby repealed."

In the Title, folio 1, line 1.—After the word "repeal," insert "a certain clause of."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed.

Resolved, That a further free Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island."

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last free Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further free Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instantan.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly do agree to a further free Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last free Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further free Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Fraser :

" Mr. President,

"The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight."

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instantan.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Solicitor General* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

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TUESDAY, May 2, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Mr. *Young*,

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America," was read a third time, with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other Statistical information therein mentioned."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Macdonald*

reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a further free Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last free Conference a Committee to manage this further free Conference.”

Also—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conferences thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

Resolved, That a further free Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled “ An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island.”

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last free Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further free Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “ An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education.”

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at One o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

The names of the Managers on the further free Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island,” being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,” having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

The order of the day for the Second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act for establishing the Rates in Currency at which Rents reserved in Sterling, shall henceforth be paid in this Island," being read.

Ordered, That the same be discharged, and that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Three months.

DISSENTIENT—

Mr. Young.

Resolved, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education."

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland :

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony and for the encouragement of Education," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Palmer :

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly desire a Conference with the Legislative Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America," and have appointed Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Haviland, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

Resolved, That a Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That Mr. Holl and Mr. Swabey be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned they reported the substance thereof to the House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other Statistical information therein mentioned."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Macdonald reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the amendments be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,
Mr. *Macdonald*,
Mr. *Solicitor General*,
Mr. *Holl*,
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,
Mr. *Swabey*,
Mr. *Hensley*,
Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other statistical information therein mentioned," was read a third time with the amendments.

Resolved, That the said Bill with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill with the amendments, be sent down to the House of Assembly, for their concurrence.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act relating to Treasury Warrants, and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Cancelling of Treasury Notes."

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter thereof; and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Swabey* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth :

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “An Act relating to Treasury Warrants, and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes,” and have appointed Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. F. Longworth, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland, with the Bill intituled “An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the Population of this Colony, and to obtain other statistical information therein mentioned,” agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

Also, with the Bill intituled “An Act to repeal the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America,” agreed to as amended in Conference.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island.”—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had come to Three Resolutions, which they recommend to the adoption of the House.

The said Resolutions were then read, and are as follow:

Whereas it appears that the House of Assembly considers that, it “cannot, with a due regard to the public interest,” adopt the suggestions of the Council, on the Currency Bill, submitted in the late free Conference;

And whereas, this Committee believes, that the Council has exhibited the best proofs of its attention to the public welfare, by the careful consideration it has bestowed upon the enactments contained in the Bill, and by the numerous alterations and improvements it has suggested at the several Conferences it has held with the House of Assembly;

And whereas, the Committee considers, that this will be most clearly and satisfactorily shewn, by a review of the whole of the proceedings which have been taken upon this Bill, since, at a very late period of the Session, it was sent down to the Council to be forwarded through the necessary stages;

The Council, at the first Conference, submitted to the House of Assembly, no less than Fourteen suggestions, several of them of the gravest import, and of stringent necessity to the security of the public credit, whenever the proposed measure should be carried into operation.

The first of these suggestions has reference to a most abstruse and difficult point, and endeavoured to arrange for the time, on equitable principles, some of the embarrassments which invariably arise out of the admission of a circulation of inconvertible paper.

This suggestion was agreed to.

The second was a verbal alteration, and was not agreed to, to strike out the words “have been” and insert “hereafter be.”

The third was merely the substitution of the word "debts" for "payment," and was agreed to.

The fourth was another verbal correction, and was disagreed to.

The fifth was a revision of the preamble of a clause, and was adopted by the House of Assembly.

The sixth suggestion, made provision in its final clause, for the appointment of an officer of the Currency, and for the establishment of an office altogether separated and distinct from the Treasury. It detailed the duties this Officer would have to perform, and recommended that a salary should be provided, and securities taken for their proper performance.

This clause was agreed to, and the salary of the Officer filled up by the insertion of £200.

The second clause of this suggestion, made provision for rendering the present amount of inconvertible paper, payable on demand, so soon as one-half of the Gold and Silver requisite to their liquidation, should be accumulated in the Treasury, and afterwards transferred to the keeping of the Currency Officer; thereby proposing to commence the intended further issue of Government paper upon the basis of £200 of Notes, for every £100 of Specie, lodged in the Currency Office.

The above clause was met by a proposition from the Assembly to commence the operation by the immediate issue of £3500 of Notes, in addition to those already in issue, so soon as £5000 should be placed in the hands of the Currency Officer, thereby making the proportion of £300 of Treasury Notes in circulation, for every £100 of Gold and Silver Coins in the Office of the Currency Officer.

Another part of this clause pointed out the mode in which the Notes of the Government hitherto *entitling* the holders to receive the several amounts at the Treasury, should be made payable on demand, at the Currency Office of the Island.

This was agreed to.

The third clause instructed the Treasurer to pay over on the last day in each week, or oftener, if need be, all the Gold and Silver coins received by him, to the Currency Officer, receiving from him, in lieu thereof, Notes to *double* the amount. This part was corrected by the House of Assembly, by the insertion of *treble*.

The clause then proceeded to enact a regulation, having for its object the preservation or restoration of the due proportions between the Gold and Silver deposited in the Currency Office, and the amount of Notes in issue, by directing the Currency Officer, whenever in the progress of the double issue, the proportions intended to be preserved, should be interrupted by the withdrawal of Specie to the amount of £500, to restrict the issue of Notes to Pound for Pound, until the equilibrium be restored.

This part was accepted by the House of Assembly.

The latter part of this clause restrained the total issue to £35,000, except for replacing those cancelled or destroyed. This the House of Assembly amended, by inserting 'save and except in exchange for an equal amount in Gold and Silver coin.'

The seventh suggestion proposed, that the Currency Officer should be directed to pay and satisfy in Gold and Silver coins at the respective rates and values established in a previous section, all Notes now in circulation, or hereafter to be issued by virtue of this Act, so as the amount be not less than £50, and looking forward to the time when the whole amount of Notes intended to be put out into circulation should be completed, it renewed the caution, that Notes paid into the Currency Office for Gold and Silver, must

be redeemed from thence by the same amount of Specie, whether presented by the Treasurer or any indifferent party.

The eighth suggestion related to the opening an account with some Bank either in one of the neighbouring Colonies, or with some Bank in England, for depositing any sum over and above that which might be deemed necessary to be at all times retained in the Currency Office, to meet the ordinary exigencies of the Colony. It was believed by the Council, that some arrangement of this nature might be made both profitable to the Government, and generally convenient to the commercial interests of the Island.

This the House of Assembly disagreed to.

The ninth suggestion restrained the Treasurer from receiving in payment any coin not legalized by this Act, or any Notes not issued by the Government of this Colony. Agreed to.

The Tenth suggestion was withdrawn, as provided for in a separate Bill.

The eleventh, proposed to insert after the word 'tender,' the addition 'of money,' which was agreed to.

The twelfth suggestion was intended to limit the existence of the Notes as a legal tender, to the time in which the Currency Officer should continue to pay them on demand, in legal coin, to which the House of Assembly added 'but nothing in this Act contained shall extend to, or be construed to extend to prevent such Treasury Notes being a legal tender to pay any debt or demand due to, or on account of the Government of this Island, whether or not the said Notes, at the time of such last mentioned tender continue to be paid by the said Currency Officer, in legal coins.

The thirteenth suggestion, entrusting to the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of his Council, the carrying out and giving effect to the provisions of this Act, for the further issue of Treasury Notes, under the several restrictions and limitations, was agreed to by the House of Assembly, as forming the first clause with some verbal amendments.

The second clause of this suggestion, directing the Treasurer to send in a weekly report to the Governor, of the total amount of Bonds and Cash remaining in his hands, was altered by the House of Assembly to, 'a monthly return.'

The third clause directed the Currency Officer, in like manner, to make a weekly report to the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government, of the total amount of Gold and Silver coin, as also the amount of Notes, as well as of the sum placed to the credit of the Government, and deposited in any Bank, either in Great Britain or in any one of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, at interest. The part of this clause relating to the return of the sum deposited in some Bank, was struck out by the Assembly as superfluous.

The fourteenth suggestion, repealed the Act to enable the shareholders of a Company, called the Bank of British North America, to sue and be sued; this was not agreed to by the House of Assembly, which proposed that the Sixteenth Section of that Act should only be repealed.

The Committee believe that this is a correct statement of the material points of the proceedings upon the Bill up to this point.

Upon communicating to the Council the particulars of the amendments made by the House of Assembly to the suggestions of the Council, every disposition to modify and accommodate unimportant enactments to the present opinions and views of the House of Assembly, was shewn by the Council, but the Council believed it to be its duty to insist upon

its views, with respect to the proportion of Gold and Silver to be kept in the Currency Office, with a modification as stated in the paper marked (*H.*) delivered at the last conference to the House of Assembly.

To this the House of Assembly responded in the following memorandum:—

“That the House of Assembly, with every disposition to meet the views of the Council, regret that it cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, consent to adopt the suggestions of the Council on the Currency Bill, to a greater extent than previously communicated at the last Conference, which met the unanimous approval of the House.”

Resolved therefore, That this Committee is abundantly satisfied that, in admitting the gradual extension of the paper circulation of this Island to the amount of £35,000, upon no available resource beyond a reserve of Gold and Silver amounting to one-half in value of the Notes to be issued, leaving, when the Specie is exhausted, no assets for the liquidation of the remaining half; and taking into view the fact, that no provision is made in the Bill for funding or redemption of a due proportion of the Treasury Warrants, amounting to £25,000, it has gone to the utmost admissible extent.

Resolved, That by examination of the machinery of Banks of issue, it will be found, that for every Note in issue, there is available security of Specie to meet it. There is in fact actual capital upon which the credit of the paper is based. The liabilities and assets present an equal amount. In the opinion of the Committee the Council reluctantly consented to depart from this strict rule, observed in similar institutions, from their earnest desire to meet the expected views of the House of Assembly.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Committee, and they recommend to the House, that the further consideration of this Bill be deferred until this day Three months.

The question of concurrence being severally put on the said Resolutions, they were agreed to by the House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth:

“Mr. President,

“The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “An Act relating to Treasury Warrants and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned, relating to Treasury Notes,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conferences thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

Resolved, That a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned they reported the substance thereof to the House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act relating to Treasury Warrants, and to repeal a certain part of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee recommend that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred for Three months.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to repeal so much of the Land Assessment Act now in force, as relates to the cancelling of Treasury Notes," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the said Bill was read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Resolved, That the Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the Currency of Prince Edward Island," as suggested to be amended by this House, be published once in each of the Newspapers printed in Charlottetown, and that Two hundred Copies thereof be printed for distribution.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey*, be a Committee to superintend such printing and distribution.

Adjourned until To-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1848.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Birnie*.

Prayers.

READ the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young*, from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address requesting His Excellency to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government, to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company," reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the same, as desired by the Council and Assembly.

The House took into consideration, the Incidental Expenses of the present Session, and allowed the same as follow :

The Reverend Dr. Jenkins, Chaplain to this House,	£40 0 0
Clerk of the Council, including his Account for Stationary, and printing performed by order of this House,	185 19 11
Henry Palmer, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, 82 days, at 10s. per diem,	41 0 0
John Rider, Messenger to this House, 85 days at 7s. 6d. per diem, including his Account for sundry disbursements,	79 9 7
Patrick Furlong, Doorkeeper to this House, 85 days, at 7s. 6d. per diem,	31 17 6
<i>Resolved</i> , That there be allowed and paid to Mr. Henry Douglas Morpeth, Reporter to this House, the sum of Fifty Pounds,	50 0 0

Resolved, That the Deputy Clerk of this House be directed to prepare an Index to the Journals of the present Session, and that a remuneration of Thirty Pounds be made to him for his extra trouble in preparing said Index, and for superintending the Printing of the Journals, the same to be paid to him when he shall have obtained from the Committee of this House, appointed to revise the Journals, a Certificate of his having prepared the said Index, and superintended said Printing to their satisfaction.

Resolved, That the Account of the Printer, for Printing the Journals of this House, this Session, be certified by the Committee of this House, for revising the Journals, before being paid.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain during the Recess, to whom belongs the right of appointing the Printer of the Journals, and other Documents of this House; and further, to ascertain in what manner such Appointments are made in other North American Colonies, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report thereon to this House in the next Session.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald*, Mr. *Young*, and Mr. *Swabey*, be a Committee for that purpose.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's Commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly, with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased in Her Majesty's name to give his assent to the following Bills, viz:

An Act to continue the Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse.

An Act to render perpetual an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Sheep and Goats in the Town of Charlottetown."

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force, authorising the appointment of Coal Meters, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.

An Act further to amend An Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a mode of obtaining compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby, to contribute towards their formation."

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly.

An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author.

An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the population of this Colony, and to obtain other statistical information therein mentioned.

An Act for the punishment of Drunkenness.

An Act for vacating the Seats of Members of Assembly in certain cases therein mentioned, and to repeal a certain Act formerly passed for that purpose.

An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to authorise the Commissioners of Small Debts in their respective Courts to appoint Bailiffs to execute the Processes of the said Courts, and to take Security from such Bailiffs for the due execution of the same, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

An Act to repeal the Laws for constituting Boards of Health, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act in addition to the Act regulating Fire Engine Companies.

An Act to amend an Act for the better preventing Accidents by Fire within Charlottetown.

An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

An Act to repeal the Acts for the admission of Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to provide for re-printing the Laws of this Island.

An Act to repeal a certain part of the Act incorporating the Bank of British North America.

An Act relating to the Charlottetown Ferry.

An Act to provide for the summary punishment of Persons trespassing on Crown Lands.

An Act for suspending for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

After which, the Speaker of the House of Assembly addressed His Excellency as followeth:—

May it please your Excellency :

On behalf of Her Majesty's faithful Commons of Prince Edward Island, I have now to present the several Bills of Aid and Supply, voted to Her Majesty, during the present Session, to which I have humbly to request your Excellency's assent.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Seal Fishery.

An Act to explain and amend an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to make new provisions for the support of Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons."

An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education.

An Act to authorize the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Island.

An Act to repeal so much of the Land Assessment Act now in force as relates to the cancelling of Treasury Notes.

An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight.

To each of which, His Excellency was pleas'd in Her Majesty's name to give his assent.

And then His Excellency was pleas'd to make the following Speech to both Houses:—

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

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

After a long and close attendance upon your Legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to release you from the labors of the present Session.

The various subjects of public interest which I deemed it my duty to bring before you at the commencement, and during the progress of the Session, have been responded to with an unanimity of action,

alike honorable to yourselves and gratifying to me ; and I cannot doubt that the several important measures which have been matured, will be productive of the happiest effects upon the future prosperity of the Colony.

Among these measures I must not omit to notice the Act for the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, which will facilitate the administration of Justice in the latter Court, and afford increased confidence to suitors in the Court of Chancery.

The Act to consolidate and improve the Election Laws will also be found beneficial in its operation, by securing to the Constituency the free and unreserved exercise of the Elective franchise.

The Act relating to Emigrants, although stringent in its provisions, has become necessary, in order to protect the community from the spread of infectious diseases, and to avert, as far as human efforts can avail, a recurrence of those distressing scenes which were presented last year in all the North American Colonies.

Although you have not been able to perfect a measure for effecting a reform in the Island Currency, the attention which you have given to this important question, affords me a confident expectation that efficient means will be adopted early in the next Session for placing the Currency upon a sound and wholesome basis.

I deeply regret the necessity which has arisen to prohibit the exportation of Agricultural produce for a limited period.

The distress which unfortunately prevails in certain districts, from a deficiency in the last year's crop will be alleviated by the liberal grant you have made for the service of Roads and Bridges, with the view of enabling the destitute Settlers to purchase Seed, and to earn the means of subsistence until the harvest, when I sincerely trust, that a kind and beneficent Providence will bless their labours with an abundant increase.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies for the Public Service.

You may rest assured, that they will be faithfully applied to the several purposes for which they have been granted.

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

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

The intelligence which has been recently received of the birth of a Princess, has afforded you an opportunity of renewing the expression of your solicitude for the health and happiness of her Royal Parent, and of your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government. Your dutiful and loyal Address has been forwarded for presentation at the foot of the Throne.

I have observed with satisfaction the zeal and ability with which you have applied yourselves to the public business ; and I sincerely hope, that the harmony which has so happily subsisted between the three branches of the Legislature at the commencement of my Administration of this Government, may continue so long as I have the honor to preside over the Colony.

In resuming your private avocations, I beg you to be assured, that you carry with you my best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

After which, the President of the Council said—

Gentlemen ;

It is the will and pleasure, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday the Third day of July, to be then here held, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the Third day of July next.

END OF THE SECOND SESSION.

APPENDIX

TO

THE JOURNAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**FOR THE SESSION COMMENCING THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, AND ENDING
THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY,**

1848.

APPENDIX

TO THE JOURNAL

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 1.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BARONET.

No. 2.

Downing Street, 12th November, 1847.

Sir ;

“ Among the subjects which will require the early consideration of yourself and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, are several of very great importance to the welfare of that Colony, and to which my attention has been more especially called by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and Mr. Palmer, in an interview which I lately had with those gentlemen.

“ Of these subjects, the state of the Island Currency is one of the most pressing.

“ From the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Sir Henry Huntley, to examine into the state of the Currency of the Island, dated the 9th February last, it is obvious that a most erroneous system has hitherto been pursued by the local Government on this subject, and that a reform of the Currency is most urgently required.

“ It appears to have been the practice of the local Government, up to a very recent period, to issue Treasury Warrants for small sums of money, and Treasury Notes for still smaller sums, for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenditure of the Colony. The necessary consequence of this practice has been greatly to depreciate the Currency below its nominal value.

“ In ascertaining the proper remedy for this state of things, two courses present themselves for consideration. First—Whether it would be proper to endeavour to restore this depreciated Currency to its original value ; or, Secondly—Whether it would not be better to fix its value at its present rate, taking the necessary measures for preventing its further depreciation.

“ Upon the whole I incline to think the latter course the most desirable to be adopted, and I would recommend it to the consideration of yourself and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island for the following reasons :

“ The restoration of the Island Currency to its original value would not be accomplished without a severe pressure upon the Finances of the Colony. It must further be considered, that in all monetary transactions between individuals of recent date, debts and engagements have been contracted with reference to the present and not to the original value of the Currency. If therefore, the Currency should now be raised above its actual value at the time when such debts and engagements were contracted, injustice would be done to all those parties who would have money to pay under such Contracts; and, as in practice it is found, that among the unsettled accounts of individuals, a large proportion are generally of no long standing, it follows that more injustice is usually done by restoring a depreciated Currency to its original value, than by fixing it at the value which it may actually bear.

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“ Assuming this latter course to be adopted, the measures by which the Currency of Prince Edward Island may be protected against any further depreciation appear to me by no means difficult. All that would appear to be necessary, is, that the Legislature should pass a Law, enacting that the existing Treasury Warrants should be exchanged for Treasury Notes to the same amount, and that these Notes should be declared a Legal Tender ; that it should not be lawful to make any further issue of Treasury Notes except in exchange for the precious metals, the coins of different Countries being taken at the value they now actually bear in circulation, and that the Treasury Notes should be made exchangeable at the pleasure of the holders, for Coin at the same rate, in order to enable the Colonial Treasurer or such other Public Officer as might be charged with the management of the Currency Account, (which I think should be kept entirely distinct from the Ordinary Treasury Accounts,) to meet any demands which might be made upon him for Coin in exchange for Treasury Notes, it would be probably necessary to raise a moderate sum by loan, or otherwise, to place in his hands for this purpose. As it would be desirable that such Treasury Notes should continue to circulate in the Colony, and that Coin should only be required in exchange for Notes when wanted for remittance to other countries, I see no objection to a restriction being placed upon the holders of such Notes from demanding specie in any less amount than £50.

“ The effect of adopting such a measure as I have indicated, would be, that the Colony would retain the full benefit of the cheapness of a Paper Currency as a medium of exchange, while at the same time it would have the same uniformity of value which distinguishes a metallic circulation. The amount of Paper Currency in circulation (and which amount really determines its value,) would fluctuate precisely in the same manner as the amount of Specie Currency. If the advance of the Colony in wealth and population and the consequent increase of its commercial transactions should require an extension of the Currency, it would be the interest of individuals to import Coin into the Colony, and to obtain Paper in exchange. If on the other hand it should happen at times, that the Currency in circulation should be in excess of the wants of the Colony, and require to be contracted, such contraction would be accomplished by the holders of Treasury Notes presenting them for payment, and thus obtaining Specie, which it would then become profitable to export to other Countries.

“ If the measures which I have thus suggested should be adopted by the local Government it would become necessary that no Paper money except Treasury Notes should be allowed to be issued or circulated in the Colony.

“ If Banks should at any future time, be established in the Island, they should [only] be at liberty to carry on their business with the Currency of the Colony.

“ In further explanation of my views on this subject, I enclose for your information an extract of a Despatch which I have recently addressed to the Governor of New Zealand on the subject of the Currency of those Islands.

“ It will be your duty to impress these views upon the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island. Should those bodies, contrary to my expectation, not think proper to enter upon a reform of the Colonial Currency in the manner I have now suggested, I have to desire that you refuse your consent to any further issue either of Treasury Notes or Treasury Warrants.”

Extract of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Grey, Dated Downing Street, 2d February 1847.—No. 35.

“ Amongst these subjects, there is one which seems to me to require very early attention ; I allude to that of the regulation of the Currency of the Colony.

“ Since the recall of the Debentures which were issued by Captain Fitzroy, I am not aware that any description of Paper money has been in circulation in the Colony, but judging from what has taken place in other British Colonies, I can entertain no doubt that with the increase of trade, a demand for such a cheap and convenient medium of exchange will speedily arise ; nor do I see any objection to the cre-

ation of a paper Currency. On the contrary, provided it is properly regulated, I am of opinion that such a mode of economizing capital, where capital is so greatly wanted, must be exceedingly advantageous.

“ The discussions which have taken place of late years, and more especially the proceedings of Parliament upon the occasion of the last renewal of the Bank Charter, have, I apprehend, in the judgment of those, whose authority is of most weight on this subject, finally settled the principles upon which a paper Currency ought to be regulated.

“ Although a regard for existing interests has prevented these principles from being acted upon in this country to their full extent, there is no longer much difference of opinion as to the general nature of the system, which an adherence to them would prescribe. In New Zealand, I believe that no such interests have yet grown up, though they would not fail speedily to do so ; it is therefore, I trust, still possible in that Colony to secure the great advantages which could not fail to result from the establishment of a Paper Currency, regulated upon the most correct principles. The view which I take of these principles is as follows : The business of banking, or of dealing in money, and that of issuing paper money, I consider to have, not merely, no necessary, but no proper connexion with each other. The former is a branch of commercial business, which should be left like every other, to private enterprise ; but to issue money—that is, to furnish the authorised medium of exchange—is one of the peculiar and not the least important functions of the Government. With respect to the coinage, this principle has always been recognized, nor is there any attribute of sovereignty which has been more strongly insisted upon, and more rigidly guarded from invasion by the supreme authority of almost every state, whether of ancient or modern times, than the exclusive right of coining money for the use of its own subjects.

“ As to the issue of Paper money, a different rule has generally been followed, but as experience has proved, with the very worst results.

“ By allowing the issue of Paper money to become a commercial speculation, the amount issued from time to time, has been made to vary, not according to the real wants of the community, but according to the interest of the issuers ; the value of this description of Currency has been rendered uncertain ; and all the evils have been entailed upon the community, which result from the want of uniformity in the measure of value, and general medium of exchange.

“ The value of a metallic Currency is not liable to injurious fluctuations, simply because the amount in circulation cannot be arbitrarily varied, but is self regulated by the exchanges, of which the operation is too powerful to be controlled by Law. In order therefore to unite the advantages of cheapness and convenience which belong to a Paper currency, with those of steadiness and uniformity of value which belong to a Metallic currency, one of the former description ought to be so regulated that the amount in circulation should vary according to the same laws which govern the latter. This is to be accomplished by providing, *that Paper money beyond some fixed amount clearly within the wants of the country in which it circulates, shall only be issued in exchange for the precious metals, and that it shall always be payable in the same.* Under this system, the circulation can only be increased, when it is in the interest of private individuals to import bullion, which they may exchange for paper, and can only be contracted in like manner, when it is their interest to demand bullion in exchange for paper. The system now established in this country by the authority of Parliament is founded upon this principle, to which it conforms as nearly as the necessity of having regard to vested interests could permit, at the time that the arrangement was made. In New Zealand, a simpler and more perfect system, may, I hope be adopted. I would suggest that a law should be passed, authorising the issue of a Colonial paper Currency, which should be a legal tender in payment of all sums exceeding Forty Shillings ; for sums under Forty Shillings, British silver coin should be received, as in this country.

“ This Colonial paper should be made payable either in gold at the English Mint price, or in silver, receiving the coins of different nations (except British silver) at the rated values assigned to them in the Proclamations from time to time issued under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

“ All persons should also have the right on tendering gold and silver at the same rates, to receive Colonial paper in exchange. You are aware that in this country, gold is the standard of value, and that the silver coins merely circulate as tokens at a nominal value, which is considerably higher than their real worth. By the regulation I have suggested, gold would also be the standard of value in New Zealand. But considering how largely silver dollars circulate in the countries nearest to New Zealand and

with which it would be likely to have the most frequent commercial intercourse, it would I think be convenient that such silver coin should be used in common with gold for the payment of the Colonial paper money, at the value assigned to them by Proclamation with reference to the pound Sterling Notes for £1, but not for any lower amount, should, I think, be issued. Should you find it practicable to establish such a paper Currency, the mode of bringing it into circulation would be a very simple one. An office for the exchange of paper for gold or silver should be established at Wellington, and another at Auckland.

“ To these offices all money of the description now in circulation received by the Government (except small silver reserved for minor payments) should be sent to be exchanged for Colonial paper money, and private individuals should be invited, but not required to do the same. The Colonial Government, by not re-issuing specie which came into its hands, would have no difficulty in speedily substituting the new paper money for the coin now in circulation. The issue of the new paper currency being complete, it would be advisable that one fourth of the specie received in exchange for it, should be retained to meet any demands for payment which might be made, and that the remainder should be invested so as to produce some return to the Colony. With this view the best arrangement would probably be, that it should be transmitted to Sydney, and deposited on sufficient security, with one of the principal banking establishments in that Town; the interest which it would produce, should go, in the first place towards paying the expenses of managing the paper currency, and the surplus, if any, toward the general expenses of the Colony.

“ The same law which established this currency, should also strictly prohibit the issue of any other description of paper, payable on demand in New Zealand.

“ In suggesting to you the creation of a paper currency, thus regulated, I am far from meaning to prescribe to you, that such a measure should be adopted, if there should exist reasons with which I am unacquainted, which would render it unsafe; for instance, if there should be ground for apprehending that it would give rise to difficulties, with the natives, who might not improbably be unwilling to give up the use of the kind of money to which they are accustomed, for one which it might not be very easy for them to understand. Any such difficulty as this might probably be obviated by making the substitution of the Colonial paper money for specie more gradual, than I have in the preceding part of this Despatch, recommended. It would of course be easy to make the process of change from one system to the other, as gradual as might be desired, by allowing a given proportion of the specie which might be received by the Government, to be for a time re-issued, so that it might not entirely be withdrawn from circulation, until the use of the substitute provided for it can be understood.

“ These are however points which I may, with the utmost confidence, leave to your own judgment. All I wish earnestly to press upon you, is, the importance of occupying, if possible, the ground by some government paper, before private banking companies shall have taken possession of it.

“ If this is neglected, I am persuaded that it will practically be impossible to prevent such companies from being formed, and from issuing Notes for circulation, it will be equally impossible to confine the privilege to any single private Company. Such a monopoly would be sure to create too much dissatisfaction amongst all excluded from sharing in its profits, to be long maintained; the consequence would be that rural Banks of issue would be established, and that in seasons of commercial prosperity the competition of these Banks, would unduly extend the amount of paper in circulation, thus raising prices, and stimulating, precisely when it ought to be moderated, the spirit of speculation; thereby ensuring whenever the re-action came, as come it must, a more than corresponding depression, and wide spreading ruin and distress.

“ This is the course of events which has been witnessed in the last few years in Australia, in the United States, and—though with less severity—in this country. Like causes would infallibly produce like results in New Zealand, and those causes therefore, while there is yet time, I wish you to remove.

APPENDIX No. 2.

(COPY.)

Government House, Montreal, 28th August, 1847.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Copy of a Despatch with an enclosure addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 31st December, 1846.

This Communication treats of several matters which have a very important bearing on the existing and prospective interests of British North America, but I am induced to bring it under your Excellency's notice at the present time chiefly with the view of calling your attention to the suggestions which it contains, with reference to the future management of the Post Offices in these Provinces.

You will observe from the tenor of the Documents herewith enclosed, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities the control of this department, so soon as by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

With a view to the more speedy attainment of an object to which the inhabitants of these Provinces attach much importance, it appears to me, to be desirable that one or two members of each of the Executive Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, should meet at Montreal, where the subject may be fully discussed and a plan matured for submission to the several Legislatures at their next Session.

Should it be in the power of your Excellency and of the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to act on this suggestion, I shall be prepared to appoint one or two Commissioners on behalf of the Council of Canada to confer with those from the other Provinces on the arrival of the latter in this place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Lieutenant Governor Sir H. V. Huntley.



No. 10.

(COPY.)

Downing Street, 31st December, 1846.

MY LORD;

Your Lordship is about to assume the Government of British North America, at a time when a change of Policy is in progress, which is of no ordinary importance to the interests of every part of the British Empire; and perhaps of none more than of that large portion of the Queen's dominions, in which Her Majesty has been pleased to select you to act as Her Representative. I need scarcely say, that I refer to those Commercial changes which in the last Session, after long and anxious deliberation, received the sanction of Parliament. By the Acts then passed, it has been provided that with respect to some of the chief articles of national consumption, there should be a considerable immediate reduction, and an eventual abolition of those Duties upon Imports from Foreign Countries which have hitherto been imposed, not for the purpose of raising Revenue, but with the avowed object of giving an advantage, in the Markets of this Country, to the domestic, or Colonial producer, over his Foreign competitor. It has been enacted that after a brief interval, the Canadian, in common with the British Farmer, (and in common also with the Sugar Planters of the British Colonies) must encounter in the sale of his produce in this

Country, the unrestricted competition of the Foreign grower. The same relief from the burthen of differential Duties which has thus been granted to the British consumer, one of the Statutes to which I have alluded (the 8th and 9th Victoria, Cap. 94) has enabled their respective Legislatures to extend to the British Colonies, by empowering them to repeal the differential Duties in favor of British Produce imposed in these Colonies by former Imperial Acts. This is not an occasion upon which I could with propriety enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which this change of Policy has been adopted, but without doing so, I may express my firm conviction that eventually the welfare of the Colonies, even more than that of the Mother Country, will be promoted by the abandonment of a system of artificial restrictions upon Trade. Looking to the great natural advantages possessed by the British Colonies, and especially by the fine Provinces of North America, I cannot doubt, that adopting a Policy of which the object is to render industry productive, by leaving it to follow its natural channels of employment, and by affording every possible facility to Commerce, must lead to their rapid advancement in wealth and prosperity. But with a view to this result, it is of the utmost importance that the Provincial Legislatures should strenuously co-operate with the Imperial Parliament. So far as the repeal of the differential Duties hitherto imposed upon Imports into the Colonies from Foreign Countries, for the purpose of favoring the British Producer, I can have no doubt that the Colonial Legislatures will gladly avail themselves of the power conferred upon them, by at once putting an end to these Duties; indeed so obvious does it appear, that this measure ought to be the consequence of repealing differential Duties imposed in this country, to favor the Importation of Colonial Produce, that Parliament instead of merely enabling the Colonial Legislatures to abolish the Duties alluded to, would probably have at once proceeded to do so by its own authority, had it not been for the late period of the Session, at which alone it was possible that the subject should be considered, and the difficulty of determining without more information, than could at the time be procured, how far the simple repeal of these Duties, unaccompanied by any precautions, might have effected the finances of some of the Colonies.

I assume, therefore, that these Duties will be speedily put an end to, but it does not appear to me that this is, by any means, the whole of what is required, in order to give to the Commerce of British North America, all facilities it ought to enjoy. At present each of these Colonies has its distinct scale of Custom House Duties, and its distinct establishment of Officers for levying them, the Trade between one Province and another being burthened by Duties like that between Countries entirely unconnected with each other. From their Geographical position, relatively to each other, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, being divided only by arbitrary and in some points still unsettled lines of boundary, and Prince Edward Island, being separated from them only by a narrow strait; it is obvious that this state of things must be attended with very great inconvenience. While different rates of Duty are levied upon the same articles in Provinces thus bordering upon, and closely connected with each other, and while one Province imposes Duties upon the Produce of another, it is obvious that a considerable expense must be incurred in maintaining inter-Colonial lines of Custom Houses, that much encouragement must be given to Smuggling, and what is of still more importance, that great difficulties must be thrown in the way of the mutual intercourses of Provinces so well fitted by nature for carrying on with each other an active and beneficial Commerce. The correspondence recorded in this Office proves this to be not merely a speculative inconvenience, but one which has been practically and very seriously felt, nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained that if the Duties levied in the different Provinces of British North America could be assimilated, if the Establishments for collecting them could be consolidated, and the net Produce of the Duties, after defraying the cost of collection, then divided upon some equitable principle, and placed at the disposal of the several Legislatures, the result would be, in the highest degree advantageous to these Colonies, and materially contribute to enable them successfully to meet the difficulties which for a time are not unlikely to arise from the removal of Commercial restrictions hitherto maintained in this Country for their supposed advantage. Your Lordship will not fail to perceive that the original idea of the Policy I have now suggested, is derived from the German Customs Union, or Zoll Verein. It is true, that in many very important particulars the circumstances of the German States, which formed this union, were altogether unlike those of the British North American Provinces; and that therefore, what was done in the one case, forms no precedent for the other, but still the example of Germany proves that there is no insuperable difficulty in affecting an arrangement by which not merely

different Provinces of the same Empire, but a large number of independent States may combine together for the purpose of establishing a common system of Custom House Duties, and dividing the Revenue which these Duties produce. And further, this example also proves, that in spite of no inconsiderable faults in the mode of affecting such an arrangement, and above all the great one of having adopted a scale of Duties far higher than is consistent with sound Commercial and financial views; this Union is admitted to have exercised a highly beneficial influence upon the Trade and industry of the States which belong to it. Information with respect to this remarkable Institution, will not therefore, be without its value to Your Lordship, and I have accordingly the honor of transmitting to you with this Despatch, a Copy of a Report upon the subject which was a few years ago laid before Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

I do not anticipate that the intelligent Inhabitants of British America will differ from me as to the advantages which would arise from the adoption of such a measure. They will readily perceive that by moderate Duties upon Imports thus levied, the Revenue required for the Public Service in the several Provinces, might be raised at a less cost of collection, and with infinitely less of obstruction to Commercial enterprise, than by the existing system; and I am convinced they will fully appreciate the importance at this particular time, of giving such a stimulus to Industry and to Trade. But though the importance of the object to be effected, will no doubt be universally recognized, I fear that there will be much practical difficulty in accomplishing it. Such a change can only be carried into operation by the authority of the Provincial Legislatures, since that of the Imperial Parliament could not be made use of for this purpose, without an amount of interference with matters of purely internal concern in the several Provinces which would be utterly inconsistent with the principles upon which they are now governed. But to obtain the concurrence of four separate Legislatures in passing a Law involving the arrangement of many details upon which no doubt great diversities of opinion will arise, and upon which a complete agreement of these different authorities would be indispensable for the success of the measure seems hardly to be looked for. Even though persons should be appointed by each Province to meet and consider the arrangement it would be proper to make, and should agree upon a Report containing a Draft of a Bill which should be recommended to the several Legislatures, it seems to me rather to be hoped than expected that they would all concur in passing such a Bill without amendment, and unless they did so, the whole labour which had been incurred would be fruitless.

In considering how this difficulty may be surmounted, it has occurred to me, that the best course which could be adopted, would be for the different Legislatures to pass Acts recognizing the principle of consolidating their Custom House Establishments, but which instead of entering into detail as to arrangements to be for that purpose adopted, should give by anticipation, the force of Law to such arrangements as might be agreed upon by persons empowered to act for them in that behalf.

I purposely avoid expressing any opinion as to the manner in which the persons empowered to represent and act for the different Provinces should be appointed—whether they should be Committees from the two branches of the several Legislatures, or Commissioners named in the Acts which would require to be passed, since these are questions upon which, if the suggestion I have made should be entertained by the Legislatures, they are more able to form a judgment than myself; but I think it right to point out that in whatever manner they may be appointed, the Representatives of the several Provinces should meet together at Montreal, where their deliberations could be conducted with the benefit of Your Lordship's advice and assistance, and that it would be indispensable to provide in the Acts from which they would derive their authority, that no arrangements to which they might agree, should come into force without the previous confirmation of Her Majesty in Council.

In what manner this important subject should be brought under the consideration of the different Provincial Legislatures, and how it would be expedient to submit to them the question of delegating to some central authority, a portion of their constitutional powers, I must leave it to Your Lordship's judgment to determine upon the spot. I may, however remark, that should such an authority be created, its functions need not be confined to the single subject to which I have already referred, there are two other subjects at this moment requiring attention, and with regard to which the co-operation with each other of the different Provinces is highly desirable. Of these, the first is that relating to the service of

Sir W. Colebrooke,
26th April, 1845.
Lord Stanley, 1st Oct., 1845.
Sir W. Colebrooke,
27th April 1846.
Mr. Gladstone, 23d June.
Lord Cathcart, 5th June.
C. O. 3d July, to Treasury,
Treasury, 10th September.
Post Office, 18th August.

the Post in the North American Provinces. From the various Despatches and other Documents enumerated in the margin; Your Lordship will learn how extreme, and in fact insuperable is the difficulty of placing the affairs of the Post Office in the British portion of that Continent, on any secure and convenient footing, without the aid of some central body competent to arbitrate between the various Provinces, and to establish regulations extending over and throughout them all. I especially refer to the Report of the Post Master General, to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, dated on the 18th August last, and to the letter which on the 10th of September last, communicated to this Department the views of their Lordships on that Report.

You will thence perceive how willing Her Majesty's Government are to abdicate the powers of the Postmaster General in British North America, in favor of any competent local authority, to be legally constituted for the purpose. But Your Lordship will also perceive that the creation of any such authority by the separate act of any one Province, or by separate and unconnected Acts of the several Provinces is virtually impossible. We have no solicitude to retain any control over the details and management of this service; but the reverse. A body of the kind I have already described representing and acting for all the Provinces, might make an arrangement for the future, which would relieve the Post Master General of this inappropriate function. Without such aid, I do not see how he could be exempted from the duty to which from inevitable and insuperable causes, his department always must be unequal.

The other subject to which I have referred, as requiring the co-operation of the different Provinces, is that of the formation of a great line of Railway communication from the seat of the Government of Canada to the Atlantic.

The execution of such a work would, I am persuaded, be of the greatest advantage to the whole of British America; but the difficulties to be surmounted in so vast an undertaking, are of no ordinary kind, and are only likely I think to be overcome by the united and energetic exertions of all the Provinces. Should the delegation of authority by the different Legislatures to some central body representing them all, be assented to, I should consider it highly desirable that advantage should be taken of this, to arrange the mode in which the Provinces should co-operate with each other, and with Her Majesty's Government, in promoting the construction of the proposed Railway.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers, 10th September, 1846.

Sir;

With reference to your letters of the 27th June and 3d and 23d of July and to the previous correspondence relating to the Postal arrangements in the American Colonies, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a communication from the Post Master General, dated the 18th ultimo, upon that subject, and I am to request that you will lay the same before Earl Grey and observe to his Lordship, that with the view of facilitating arrangements for a compliance with the wishes urged at various times, for a reduction of Colonial Postage, the Postmaster General proposes to abandon the central control of this Country over the establishments in the various Provinces of British North America; and it is needless to point out to Lord Grey, the important considerations involved in this proposition.

You will also state to His Lordship, that before my Lords entertain this project, they would wish to be favored with the opinion which he may form upon it, after such communication as he may deem necessary, with the different Colonies which would be affected by the proposed arrangements.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

James Stephens, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick which were forwarded to this Office on the 3d, 14th and 31st ult., respectively.

During the last two or three years propositions of a similar nature, from the North American Provinces for reduction of Postage, have reached this country, and have been referred to this Department ; but my predecessor, from an apprehension that any considerable diminution in the rates of Postage must occasion such a loss of Revenue as would leave an amount insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Department, have not felt themselves justified in recommending the adoption of any of the measures suggested. That there were reasonable grounds for this apprehension, I have little doubt, especially as the Commissioners of Post Office enquiry in British North America, in the report which they made in December, 1841, unequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in the existing rates, " must necessarily bring the receipts far below the expenditure of the Department."

Looking however to the anxiety which is so generally felt, throughout the North American Colonies, for a reduction in the present rates of Postage chargeable upon Inland letters, I do not think it advisable longer to withhold the measure so strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the Colonists express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post Office revenue from the general taxation of the Provinces.

Whether the higher rates mentioned in the Address from the Canadian Legislature, or such as are at present in force in the United Kingdom, and which Sir William Colebrooke thinks ought to be extended to New Brunswick shall be adopted, in either case, the reduction will be very large, and as it must inevitably occasion a serious deficiency in the Postage revenue, I deem it my duty to point out to your Lordships, the conclusion at which I have arrived, that under the existence of such a deficiency the attempt to retain by this Department the control of the Post Office in the North American Provinces would be productive of much inconvenience, and of irritation, and that it would be preferable to place the management of the Postal arrangements, at once in the hands of the local Governments.

It is true, that in one case, the Provincial Legislature has offered to guarantee the payment of the sum required to meet the expenditure of the Department, and it is not improbable that a similar undertaking might be obtained from the other Provinces. But however excellent and sincere may be the disposition of the Colonial Assemblies, to carry such guarantees into execution, I cannot shut my eyes to the probable consequences of a dependance upon them by this Office.

In a Department like the Post Office, differences of opinion must necessarily arise between the Colonies and the authorities at home, as to the regulations upon which it should be conducted, the extent of accommodation to be given, the amount of the salaries to be paid, and above all, (in a new country in which the Post Office is expected to afford the means of extending civilization, instead of as at home, following in its train,) as to the principle upon which new and frequently expensive Posts should be established. There is no more fertile source of contention in the North American Assemblies than the establishing of new Posts, and if the means of extending such Posts throughout the Colonies were provided by funds, not of the Post Office, but granted from the general Colonial revenue; however well administered

the Department might be, I fear it would constantly be subjected to accusations of favoritism and of undue influences.

Even now the disposition to call in question every arrangement made by the Post Office in the North American Provinces is so strong, that virulent terms of abuse, are employed against the Deputy Post Masters General, for carrying out measures which have been expressly authorised by this Department.— But with a deficiency of revenue, this feeling would be much strengthened. It would be only reasonable to expect that the Legislative Assemblies would endeavour to ascertain whether by a re-arrangement of the Posts, and other alterations in the administration the deficiency could not be diminished, and whether greater economy could not be introduced, with respect to salaries. Under the influence of the same feeling, the emoluments of one Post Master, might be raised, those of another diminished, and the whole administration of the Post Office would practicably be made dependent on the annual scrutiny and vote of Assemblies jealous of the powers of a Department, nominally exempted from their control, nor should it be overlooked that each member would have the strongest local interest as regarded the extension of the Post in his own County or Township, as well as the amounts to be expended for Post Office purposes in his own section of the Province.

I entertain, therefore, the conviction that any measure producing such a deficiency in the Post Office Revenue as would need to be provided for by a vote in a Colonial Legislature, would be tantamount to a surrender of the Administration of the department by the Postmaster General, and as I think that a large reduction of rates ought to be granted, I am of opinion that it is better the Postmaster General should resign his control over the Post Offices in those Colonies at once. I deem it however practicable and very expedient to accompany this surrender by certain conditions, and by a demand that the Colonial Post Offices shall be conducted on such principles as will still retain in effect, a great portion of the advantages of a central Government.

I beg leave to suggest that the North American Post Offices should be Administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislature which are not conformable with them, should receive the assent of the Imperial Government.

First, That no transit Postage shall be chargeable on Letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any one of those Provinces.

Secondly, That the uniform Internal Colonial rate of Two-pence the half-ounce shall remain in operation as regards Letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom, and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform Rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those Countries, with which we have Postal Conventions, in case such countries should establish Packets of their own, and Her Majesty's Government should demand in their favor, concession of such a privilege. Of course, in the event of an uniform Internal Rate of less amount than Two-pence being adopted for Provincial Letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom, and the Foreign Countries alluded to. This Rate should be collected according to the British scale.

Thirdly, That the pre-payment or payment on delivery of Postage, shall still remain optional with respect to the correspondence transmitted between each of the Provinces respectively, but that each Province shall keep, as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts and heavy expenses for exchanging Offices, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual Revenue to which each is entitled for the *unpaid* Letters which it transmits to either of the other Provinces, and for the *paid* Letters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the North American Provinces and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall still remain wherever it is practicable, but the existing modes of account shall be retained both with respect to the British Packet Postage, and the uniform Internal Colonial Rate of Two-pence.

These three are in my opinion the main conditions which should be insisted upon, if the control of the Mother Country over the North American Post Offices is surrendered. I take leave also to suggest that the maintenance of an uniform system and Rate of Postage throughout the North American Provinces, is highly desirable. Under the present arrangements this great advantage is enjoyed in those Colonies, and great inconvenience may result from the introduction of different systems, although upon this point

we can hardly expect unanimity on the part of the different Provinces. As regards the Rates, it is obvious that an uniform Rate throughout the four Provinces must be the most equitable, and by far the most convenient that could be adopted.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine whether these questions shall be decided at Home, and at once, or shall be left to the discretion of the Colonial Governments. I hope however, that the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional Rates are calculated, will in no case be abandoned.

Under the arrangements which I have proposed, the Packet Postage belonging to the United Kingdom, and which in the Lower Provinces has been applied towards the general expenditure of the Department, will of course be remitted Home to the Mother Country, and it will become necessary to settle with Canada, the principle upon which the transit Postage due to the United States for the conveyance of the British Mails through that Territory, should be defrayed, although it seems to me the most eligible course would be, that it should be paid in equal proportions by Canada, and by the United Kingdom, as I am not prepared to recommend that an additional Rate should be levied upon the correspondence, to cover the charge for transit.

Arguments may be adduced to show that the Administration of the Colonial Post Offices by the Department at Home, is that best calculated for the interests of the Colonies, and for those of the Mother Country, but for the reasons I have ventured to state to Your Lordships, I am of opinion that, with a large deficiency of Revenue, it would be difficult to continue the control of the Post Offices of the North American Provinces, in the hands of the Post Master General of the United Kingdom, and I take leave to recommend the subject to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, as being of very great importance.

(Signed)

CLANRICARDE.

General Post Office, 18th August, 1846.

Halifax, 19th November, 1847.

Sir ;

The Commissioners appointed under authority of His Excellency the Governor General on behalf of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to deliberate on measures suitable for giving effect to the desires expressed by the Legislatures of the British North American Colonies for a reduced system of Postage, in connexion with the suggestions of the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, have agreed on a Report, subject perhaps to some unimportant modifications, a copy of which, I have the honor, on behalf of my Colleagues in that duty, and myself, to transmit herewith to your Excellency.

The Commissioners not having had the benefit of the assistance of a Commissioner for Prince Edward Island would be happy to learn your Excellency's sentiments, and the prospect of the concurrence of your Legislature in the opinions expressed in the Report.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

To His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Lt Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

We, the undersigned, in obedience to the instructions of your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to enquire into, and report upon the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office system, throughout the British North American Colonies, based upon the views entertained by their Lordships Earl Grey and Lord Clanricarde, and communicated to your Excellency by Despatch, dated the 31st December 1846, have given our best consideration to the various important points embraced in the subject of enquiry, and have now the honor to submit our Report.

On entering upon the duties assigned to us, we directed our attention to the representations and Addresses which had from time to time been presented to the Imperial Government by the several Colonial Legislatures, in reference to the subject of the Post Office, as well for the reason assigned by Lord Clanricarde, that these appeals had induced his Lordship to make the suggestions contained in his letter of the 18th of August, 1846, as from the fact that these representations set forth in a prominent light the various disadvantages under which the British North American Colonies labored and for which a remedy has now to be sought. A very cursory examination was sufficient to satisfy us, that the Provinces in their remonstrances against the transfer of assumed surplus receipts to the credit of the Imperial Government, were not actuated by any desire to convert the Postal imposts into a source of revenue, or to call in question the prudent management of the Imperial Government, but were prompted by a growing conviction that the social and commercial interests of the Colonies were intimately connected with the extension of their Postal intercourse, and that they truly regarded it as Lord Clanricarde has justly observed as the means in a new country of extending civilization. The elaborate report drawn up by the Canadian Commissioners in 1841, the address from the Legislature of that Province, dated the 2d June 1846, in which it is prayed that if a reduction of the rate of Postage to the extent enjoyed by the Mother Country, could not be conceded, at least the rates now obtaining in the United States might be adopted, the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, dated 11th April, 1845, the Report of a select-committee of the latter dated 11th April, 1846, and more recently still, the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, of the 29th March, 1847, in which are contained pledges for defraying any deficiency that might be created in the Post Office revenues from the establishment of a low and uniform rate of Colonial and inter-Colonial postage ; these and the several representations from the other Provinces, clearly indicate the unanimous desire entertained by the British possessions in North America, to have extended to them, a share of those benefits, intellectual, social and commercial, which have, in so large a measure, been conferred upon the Mother Country, by the establishment of the penny postage.

Each day's increasing experience has attested the wisdom that prompted the adoption of a measure which was not at the time more characterised by its boldness than it has subsequently become by its success. The example of cheap postage thus set in Great Britain, has recently been followed in the United States, in a modified form, adapted to a more widely scattered population and extended limits. The success which has attended these reductions, has relieved the experiment of much that appeared hazardous, in a financial point of view, and promises to support the Commissioners in the assumption that any serious diminution in the Provincial Post Office revenues, arising from an effective reduction in rates, would prove but of short duration and would be more than balanced by the attainment of the many advantages so ardently sought for by the Provinces and which such reduction would confessedly confer.

In this view, we have more particularly directed our attention to that branch of the subject adverted to in the Post Master General's letter, which refers to the establishment of an independent management within the Provinces, and the several conditions considered by his Lordship as essential to the efficient

working of any well digested scheme. And we have engaged in the duties committed to us, under a deep sense of the importance as well as the delicacy of the task of presenting to your Excellency, a plan, which it may be hoped will meet the approval of the Legislatures of the four Provinces.

Hence, we have aimed to adapt our suggestions to the attainment of that concurring Legislative agreement through which alone the people of these Colonies can hope to enjoy the great benefits of cheap and extended Postal communications, rather than to frame an organization which however promising in theory, should contain elements of uncertainty, hesitation, or disagreement, endangering its adoption by any of the Provinces.

At the threshold of our enquiry lay the consideration of the relative advantages of a system of united Revenue, and management for the Four Provinces, or of one that would leave the management of the Postal arrangements in the hands of the Local Governments of each Province, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde, with no greater central control than shall be necessary for securing the Imperial and inter-Colonial Postal interests.

We have decided on recommending the latter system although we have not been insensible to arguments that might be adduced in favor of the former.

The objections that His Lordship the Post Master General has anticipated, would result from the control being continued in England, after the Provinces shall have assumed the pecuniary responsibilities of the Department, may in great part, be applied against a control of equally extended authority and functions established in any one of the Colonies. To these, may be added, the fact that the most efficient practical security against an imprudent excess in Postal accommodation will be found in the consideration that undue encroachments on the General Revenue, for that service, would abridge the means of other, and not less valued benefits. But this motive, powerful when confined within the limits of a single Province, might lose much of its force, were the Postal Revenues of the Four Provinces gathered into one Fund, and the Post accommodations dispensed from one common centre, subjecting the Provinces to a rateable contribution for making good the general excess of expenditures over the Receipts: Such an arrangement would afford room for jealous comparisons, and in the apprehension that might arise in one Province that economical forbearance on its part, would not find kindred practice in others, new incentives would not unnaturally be presented for seeking the utmost benefit out of the common Fund, by urging an excessive extension of Postal accommodation, and the most effectual check against extravagant expenditures, be thus repressed by weakening the inducement for economy, to which we have alluded: Independently however of the arguments to be advanced on the merits of either side of the question, we believe the scheme by which each Province will be left to the disposition of its own Revenues, and the extension of its own Postal benefits, to be that which is most likely to secure the acquiescence of all the Provinces: It presents, especially to the smaller Colonies, the aspect of less hazard as regards Finance, and less uncertainty as regards Postal accommodation, and therefore as a first step, we conceive it will prove the more practicable and attainable measure, nor will it close the future against a more enlarged and combined system should experience warrant the extension.

The conditions and usages suggested by His Lordship the Post Master General, in his Letters of the 18th August, 1846, as necessary and valuable under any system of Provincial management next demanded, and have received our careful consideration.

The following propositions comprise every thing His Lordship has deemed necessary.

Concurring in their appropriateness, and believing they will meet the approval of the Provincial Legislatures, we adopt them as part of the scheme we have the honor to recommend in this Report, subject to some explanations which we have subjoined.

1st.—That the British principle of weight and the scale by which additional rates are calculated should in no case be abandoned. We also recommend that the system of accounts, checks and audits, as now used, should be preserved unaltered as far as practicable.

2d.—That there should be maintained throughout the British North American Colonies, one uniform system and rate of Postage, with no greater modification than their circumstances may demand.

3d.—That no transit Postage should be chargeable on letters forwarded between these Provinces for the cost of conveyance through any of them.

4th.—That the uniform internal Colonial rate of Two-pence sterling, the half ounce, should remain in operation as regards Letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, to be extended to Countries having Postal conventions with Great Britain, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde.

5th.—That the prepayment of Postage as well between the Provinces as between the United Kingdom, and the Provinces shall remain optional.

6th.—That to avoid complicated accounts, each Province shall retain the amount of Postage it collects: A stipulation that involves the understanding of unrestricted freedom and uniformity of principle, in respect to the prepayment of Postage.

7th.—The Packet Postage of One Shilling Sterling per half-ounce, we understand will be collected in the four enumerated Provinces, and be remitted to the Post Master General in England, after the deduction of any just claim in behalf of the Provincial Postal Departments. The internal Colonial Rate of Two-pence Sterling, chargeable on Letters by the British or other packet Mails, stands on a different footing, and will, we assume, remain at the credit of the respective Provinces, where it may be collected; while in the case of prepayment in England, it will be passed to the credit of the Province to which the Letters shall be addressed for delivery.

It is also understood that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not chargeable out of their several Postal Funds for the transmission through either of those Provinces, of the Packet Mails passing to Colonies lying beyond them respectively.

While this stipulation is advanced by those Provinces as just in itself, it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties, as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened whilst in transit to their destination, and the service may be, (and is understood to be now chiefly, if not solely) performed under distinct contracts, leading to no complication of Accounts. This service we assume, will be provided for out of the Shilling Sterling Packet Postage, and that Her Majesty's Government out of that Fund, will continue to transport the Packet Mails to the Provinces for which they are destined as formerly was done by the "Unicorn" to Quebec, and subsequently through the Territory of the United States.

To select the rate of Postage best adapted to promote the objects in view, with a proper regard to the effect of the change on the Revenues of the Colonies, was not the least important part of our duty: We are happily however not without guides for our direction in its performance.

We have agreed to recommend Three-pence Currency per half-ounce, as the primary rate; and in suggesting its restriction to distances of 300 miles, and an additional Rate to be superadded for distances beyond that limit, we have been alone actuated by considerations of Revenue as influencing the probable concurrence of the several Legislatures.

Your Excellency will perceive that we have followed the scale adopted in the United States of America, to which reference was made in the Address of the Canadian Legislature, 2d June, 1846, (quoted in an earlier part of this Report,) and which while it strictly coincides with the Rates selected by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, promises to meet the views expressed on the 11th April, 1845, by New Brunswick. Much that now complicates the Post Office system, would be removed, and the benefit of Postal intercourse more widely diffused, were this single Rate made applicable to *all* distances within the Four Provinces.

Least however any of the Colonial Legislatures should conceive a higher charge for greater distances to be necessary for the increase of the Postal Revenues, we would suggest that the scale we have quoted should again be followed, and the Rate of Six-pence per half-ounce imposed for all distances over 300 miles. It only remains that we should state the leading provisions which we think may be necessary or convenient in preparing a system under which the management of the Post Office Departments may be transferred from the Post Master General to the Provincial authorities.

These are comprised in the following suggestions which (subject to our previous explanation) we offer for Your Excellency's consideration.

1st.—That there should be an Office of central audit in Canada, of which the Post Master General of that Province shall be the head. The Duties of this office shall be to audit the Accounts quarterly, of the several Provinces—returns of which shall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to collect and transmit to England the balances due from the Four Provinces on the Packet Postage, and in concert with the chief Officer of the Post Office Department in each Province, to enter into Contracts and make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of the Mails along the chief or central route from Canada to Halifax, and between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The expenses of this Office with the exception of the Salary of the chief Officer, from which the Three lower Colonies are to be free, shall be borne by the several Provinces in proportion to their gross collections exclusive of Packet Postage.

2d.—That the Post Office Departments in the several Provinces shall be separate and distinct, subject to the authority and control of, and bound to account to their respective Governments in which shall be vested the power to appoint the chief and subordinate Officers, and to extend or contract (subject to the reservations in the preceding clause,) the various Postal routes, Offices, &c. within their own limits. And that each Province shall defray the cost of its own Post Office management and Postal routes, stations, Couriers, &c., and shall retain all its collections including prepaid Letters. The balance due on Packet Postage to be excepted which shall be transmitted quarterly to the central Office.

3d.—That One shilling Sterling per half-ounce be accounted for to Great Britain for British Packet Letters, to cover all charges of transport by Sea and Land, between Great Britain and the limits of the several Provinces for which the Mails may be carried, and that Two-pence Sterling per half-ounce be the Provincial charge on Packet Letters for all distances within the Province receiving or Mailing such Letters, as has been explained in considering Lord Clanricarde's suggestions.

4th.—That one uniform Rate of Three-pence currency per half-ounce for all distances under 300 miles, and if thought necessary for the purpose of Revenue, Six-pence Currency for all distances over 300 miles, be established throughout the four Provinces, and that no transit charge for Letters be made. The Four Provinces in the operation of this clause are considered as one, and no reference is made in it to Packet Mail Letters.

5th.—That Newspapers, Parliamentary Documents and other Printed Papers be transmitted at present Rates: But in each Province the Government on application of the Legislature, may direct that Newspapers and other Printed matter shall be sent through the Post Office within such Province, free of charge.

6th.—That the pre-payment of Letters, as already explained, shall be optional in all cases when not interfered with by Foreign Regulations.

7th.—That all franking privileges be abolished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. CALEY.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

(Signed)

R. L. HAZEN.

October, 1847.

The Deputy Post Master General of Canada has estimated the number of Letters sent through the Post Office during the last Year, for distances over 300 miles, at 210,000, which at 3d per Letter would yield a Revenue of £2625, or at the increased Rate of 6d. would yield £6250 × £5250.

Taking the Postal Revenue of Nova Scotia, the next in point of amount, at one-seventh of the Revenue of Canada, and estimating its Postage for distances over 300 miles in the same proportion, which may be considered as an over estimate, her Revenue would by the double Rate be improved £375. If however it may be assumed that correspondence will increase with every reduction of charge, the above calculation will be naturally effected by maintaining throughout the Rate of 3d, and the apparent advantage in favor of a second or increased Rate proportionately diminished.

(Signed)

W. C.

J. W. J.

R. L. H.

APPENDIX No. 3.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, December, 1847

MY LORD ;

I have purposely deferred answering your Despatches of the 28th of June, and of the 13th of July, transmitting Addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and from the Corporation of Montreal, on the subject of the Immigration into Canada, of the present year, until the termination of the Season for Emigration, had enabled me carefully to review all that had taken place during its progress.

I have now to inform your Lordship, that I have had the honor of laying these Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive them very graciously, and I have further to instruct your Lordship to acquaint the Public Bodies from which these Addresses proceed, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Commands, Her confidential Servants have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet the just wishes therein expressed by guarding so far as human precautions may avail to do so, against the recurrence of calamities so deeply to be deplored, as those which during the Year now about to close, have befallen not only the Emigrants who have left our Shores, but through them the Inhabitants of the British North American Colonies.

I need scarcely assure Your Lordship that these calamities as described in your Despatches, and in the Public Journals of the Colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow, but upon looking back at the melancholy History of these sufferings, it is at least some consolation to us to reflect that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures, or by our having neglected any precautions it was in our power to adopt. It is no slight gratification to us now to remember that strongly as we are urged in the beginning of the present year, to take measures for carrying Emigration from Ireland to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to add to the multitudes who flocked unaided to America, by providing at the Public expense, for the conveyance across the Atlantic, of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in Ireland, we steadily refused to do this, and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to the tide of Emigration, while at the same time, we took such precautions as were in our power to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings to which we foresaw, that even this spontaneous Emigration would most probably give rise.

As it is highly important that the People of Canada should clearly understand both what were the measures which Her Majesty's Government really adopted, in order to meet the difficulties which were anticipated from the Emigration of so large a body of persons from Ireland, and also, why those measures were not carried further, I have called upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to draw up a Report, not for my own information, but for that of Your Lordship, and of the Public both at Home and in the Colonies, explaining fully the Policy which had been pursued, and the obstacles which stood in the way to any more effectual interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of averting those calamities which have unfortunately occurred.

I have now the honor of forwarding to your Lordship a Copy of the Report which in compliance with the Instructions I had conveyed to them, has been furnished to me by the Commissioners. In this very able Document Your Lordship will find it to be shewn that it would have been practically impossible, and that if possible it would have been inhuman and unjust to have interfered by any exercise of the authority of the Legislature, or of the Executive Government, to detain at home the multitudes who during the past year have endeavoured to escape from misery and starvation by Emigrating from Ireland to America, and also, that the Emigration of so large a number of persons who had previously suffered so severely from the consequences of that visitation with which it had pleased Providence to afflict us, inevitably led to the breaking out of disease which could not be prevented from spreading itself from the Emigrants to the Inhabitants of the Colonies to which they flocked.

The latter have however in this respect only suffered in common with Liverpool, and various other places in Great Britain, to which the Natives of Ireland have brought the Fever which raged in that Country.

I need scarcely inform you, that the evils to which these Towns have been exposed from the Immigration from Ireland of vast numbers of persons, suffering from destitution and disease, have been the most serious, and have been the subject of very great complaint. It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government or of Parliament, to prevent the effects of the calamity by which Ireland has been visited from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire on both sides of the Atlantic.

I must refer you to the Report itself, for the facts and reasonings, upon which are founded these conclusions as to the past, and I now proceed to the more important question, as to what are the measures which from the experience of the present year, may be considered best adapted to improve the mode of conducting Emigration for the future. Upon this subject, after having maturely considered the different suggestions of the Commissioners, I am not of opinion, that it would be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, that Parliament should pass a new Passengers' Act, enforcing the various additional regulations which they have proposed. It may be expedient that the Passengers' Act should be thus amended, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail very carefully to consider whether any proposal to that effect should be submitted to Parliament, but I am of opinion, that even if this should be done, it would not supersede the necessity of other measures which may best be adopted in the Colonies. Looking to the results of the Emigration, not only of the present, but of former years, it will be found that the health and comfort of Emigrants during their voyage, depend less upon the regulations established by law, than upon the care and humanity of those by whom their conveyance is undertaken. When the Owners and Masters of Ships, and the Brokers to whom Emigrants apply for passages have exerted themselves to perform their several duties effectively, and in the spirit of the existing Law, the Regulations of that Law, have proved sufficient to protect Emigrants from any serious amount of suffering except that arising from the attacks of disease, against which it was impossible to guard. On the other hand it is equally proved by experience, that it is extremely difficult to ensure by detailed regulations, enforced by Penalties, that treatment of Emigrants which is necessary in crowded Ships, in order to prevent their health from being injured. The most perfect Rules which could be devised with regard to the maintenance on board of Emigrant Ships of proper ventilation, cleanliness and regularity, would be of little avail, unless in each Ship there were placed some Public Officer to see that they were obeyed, and this I need hardly observe, the very large number of Ships employed in this Trade would render practically impossible. Hence, it seems to follow, that while some general regulations, the breach of which can easily be detected and punished, may with great advantage be established by Law, the requisite attention to the health and comfort of Emigrants, may best be secured by making it the obvious pecuniary interest of those by whom their conveyance to the Colonies is undertaken, that they should arrive without having suffered from sickness. Nor does it appear difficult to devise the means by which this may be accomplished—a very simple alteration of the Colonial Law, under the authority of which the Emigration Tax is levied, would answer the purpose. I would suggest for the consideration of yourself and of your Council, that the Provincial Legislature might with great advantage be invited to enact, That in case a ship is placed in Quarantine for more than such a brief specified period as would merely suffice for observation or cleansing, the Tax on every Emigrant on board should be doubled, and that if detained so long that the double Tax would not cover the consequent expenditure, the surplus shall also be charged to the Ship, provided that the whole amount levied on this account is not to exceed the rate of £1 per head.

The enactment of a Law of this kind, would render it so manifestly the interest of the Owners and Masters of Ships to avoid receiving on board Passengers, labouring under infectious diseases, and to enforce the cleanliness, ventilation and attention to diet, on which the health of large bodies of persons at sea, so entirely depends, and so much is in the power of those, whose interests would thus be engaged in preventing abuse, that such a measure would supersede the necessity of a multitude of minute

regulations, which it would be extremely difficult to enforce. The same principle might also be applied in attempting to check another evil which has been the subject of much and of great complaint. I observe it is stated in the Reports now before me, that there have arrived both in Canada and in New Brunswick during the present season, a large number of persons totally destitute, and at the same time incapable of labour, and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both Provinces, by the maintenance of Emigrants of this description, consisting of Widows and Children, and of the aged and infirm. It is impossible to deny the justice with which the Colonies complain of this burthen, and in order that they may not in future be exposed to it, I am of opinion that it would form a very proper provision in any new Law to be enacted by the Provincial Legislatures, that in every case in which the local authorities of the Port at which an Emigrant Ship arrived, saw reason to apprehend that any of the Emigrants might become a burthen upon the Colony, they should be empowered to require from the Captain before the Vessel should be permitted to clear out on her return voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary on account of such Emigrants within one year after their arrival. This would be a provision somewhat similar to that which exists in the Law of New York upon this subject, but that Law requires the Master of a Ship to give security for all his Passengers, at the same time giving him the option of avoiding this obligation, by passing one Dollar a head as Commutation Money, and practically this payment is always preferred. The effect consequently of this arrangement, is merely to impose an additional Emigrant Tax of a Dollar a head, without giving to the Ship Owner any motive for preferring Passengers, likely to be able to maintain themselves by their own labor to those who are not so, it would be advisable in order to discourage the introduction of helpless Paupers into Canada, that the Ship Owner should be required to give security only for those of his Passengers who might obviously come under this description, but that on the other hand he should only be entitled to avoid this obligation by the payment of 10s. a head on all such Emigrants, should it be considered that it would be found practically difficult for the local authorities to determine in what cases to call for this security from the Master of Ships, the object in view might be partially attained by imposing an additional Tax of 5s. upon Women and Children, and Men appearing to be 60 years of age and upwards.

I am aware that an indiscriminate increase of the Tax upon Women and Children, would be less directly calculated to attain the end in view, than the regulation, I have first suggested, and it might not be altogether free from objection, still I am of opinion, that such an increase of Tax, without at all preventing able bodied Emigrants from carrying with them their Wives and Children, would tend to discourage the arrival of too large a proportion of the Class of Emigrants most likely to become chargeable to the Province, while looking to the purposes to which the money raised by the Tax is applied, it would be only reasonable that as being the most likely to become chargeable, such Emigrants should pay more than others.

With a similar object, I should suggest, that the Tax otherwise payable, should further be doubled in respect of all Emigrants who should arrive later in the season than the 1st of September, and should be trebled on those arriving later than the First of October in each year. There is no doubt that the arrival of Emigrants so late in the season greatly increases the probability of their becoming a burthen on the Province during the Winter, and the Tax to which they are liable should be augmented in proportion.

It might also be expedient to add a clause imposing a Penalty upon the Ship if it should appear that during the voyage the Passengers had not been supplied with a proper amount of Provisions.

You will find it explained in the enclosed Report that the ration of Bread which the Act of Parliament requires to be supplied to Emigrants by the Master of the Ship, was not intended to be their only food, but that in the scarcity of last year many of those who embarked for America were induced to trust entirely to the Ship's provisions, which afford by no means a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of health, it would therefore seem highly expedient that in any Provincial Act which may be passed, the Masters of Emigrant Ships should be required to take care that their Passengers should either put on board a stock of Provisions for themselves, or that such an addition should be made from the Ship's stores to the ration of Bread now required by Law, as to guard against the consequences of an inadequate allowance of Food.

The enactment of such a Law as I have now described, would be calculated to relieve the Province both by diminishing the expenses which would likely to be thrown upon it on account of the Emigrants who arrived, and also by increasing the amount of the Tax now levied upon them, and applicable to these expenses. To such a measure therefore, not carrying the restrictions to be imposed upon Vessels engaged in this Trade further than I have suggested, Her confidential Servants would be prepared to advise that Her Majesty should assent, but I must remind you, that while it is proper for the reasons I have stated that some such regulations as I have recommended, should be enforced, the true interest of the Province no less than that of this Country, requires that these regulations should not by their over severity throw needless obstructions in the way of an intercourse between the Queen's Dominions on this and on the opposite side of the Atlantic, which is of the utmost importance to both. Not only has Emigration been the means of adding largely in the last Twenty years to the industrious Population, and, therefore, to the wealth of Canada, but also it is to be recollected that the profit derived from the conveyance of Emigrants in the outward voyage, enables the Ships, which carry them, to bring back the produce of Canada, at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible.

With regard therefore to any Bill for the regulation of Emigrant Ships which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature, it will be your duty carefully to consider its provisions before your assent to it, and to decline doing so, if you shall judge that it is of too rigorous a character. It is the more indispensable that you should perform this duty with caution and with firmness, on account of the obvious inconvenience which would arise from its being necessary that Her Majesty should disallow an Act upon this subject, to which your own assent had been given, while at the same time, it would be impossible, that Her Majesty should be advised to permit an Act imposing needless or improper restrictions upon so important a Trade to remain in force, I should further recommend that the operation of any Act of this description should be limited to two years, this would remove much of the difficulty of permitting it to continue in force if it should contain any provision of a questionable character.

I have also to instruct you, if any such Act shall be passed, to forward it to me by the very earliest opportunity, in order that Her Majesty's final decision may be pronounced upon it with the least possible delay.

Before I close this Despatch, I have only further to direct your Lordship in bringing this most important subject under the consideration of your Council, and of the Legislature, to remind them, that although the enactment of such a Law as I have suggested, might be of great service in checking abuses and preventing the recurrence with the same intensity as before, of the evils which have just been so seriously felt as arising from Emigration, it would do nothing towards the accomplishment of such an improvement as I believe to be no less practicable than it is desirable in the existing mode of settling upon the soil of Canada the Host of Emigrants which annually lands in her Ports. Upon this subject I have in former Despatches so fully stated my views, that it is only necessary for me now to repeat my firm conviction, that there is nothing in the situation of Canada, which renders it impossible by judicious regulations to provide for the occupation of her vacant territory, in a regular and systematic manner instead of leaving this to be effected as heretofore by the desultory and too often ill directed efforts of individuals.

The saving of labour and of Capital which would result from such a system, would cause the increase of the numbers of her Inhabitants by Emigration, to be the means of advancing the Province yet more rapidly in wealth and in civilization. The powers necessary for establishing such a system, are by the constitution of Canada vested in her own Legislature and people, to them therefore, I must commit the consideration of the subject, only assuring them through your Lordship, that any measures they may adopt for this purpose, will meet with the best encouragement which it is in Her Majesty's power to afford.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 2d December, 1847.

SIR;

With reference to the unfortunate sickness and distress which occurred amongst the Emigrants from Ireland last year, I have the honor to transmit for your information, the enclosed Copy of a Despatch addressed by me to the Earl of Elgin, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government on that subject.

You will see that I have instructed his Lordship to propose to the Provincial Legislature, the enactment of a Law which will, I trust, afford some additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes; and in order that Vessels may not be diverted by that Law to other Ports, to which it will not extend, I have to direct you to suggest the enactment of a similar measure to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. As however it will for obvious reasons be desirable, that there shall be as little difference as may be in the regulations established in the several British Provinces in North America, I have requested Lord Elgin to take the first opportunity of communicating to you, the heads of any measure which may be introduced by the Government in Canada, in order that so far as you see no reason to suppose that any objection will be felt at the seat of your own Government, you may cause similar provisions to be submitted to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.

APPENDIX No. 4.

No. 37.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 25th August, 1847.

SIR;

An Act passed by the Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in the month of April last, and entitled "An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, so far as the same relate to this Colony," having been submitted to Her Majesty for her assent, I transmit to you herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 10th instant, assenting to the said Act, and ordering that such Assent shall be proclaimed in the said Island of Prince Edward Island, as soon as may be.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir H. V. Huntley.

APPENDIX No. 5.

No. 54.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 1st November, 1847.

SIR;

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, in the month of March last, entitled "An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Potatoes, for a limited period:" As this Act is no longer in force, being limited to the 1st August, 1847, it is of course superfluous that any Order of the Queen in Council should be made upon it; but as the enactment of a similar Law may

not be improbable. I have to instruct you to bring under the notice of the Legislature, the objections which appear to me to exist against prohibitions of this nature.

A permanent prohibition against Exportation operates as a permanent discouragement of production, and this leads to the evil which it is designed to remedy. Temporary prohibitions of the nature of that now under consideration, though not injurious to this extent, are however open to two serious objections. First, the fact of the prohibition creates alarm, induces holders to expect, and forces consumers to submit to a rise in prices, beyond what the actual scarcity renders necessary. Secondly, a prohibition against Exportation, operates as a discouragement of importation, since Merchants will not bring their Goods to a Market, from which they cannot withdraw them, if it is found to their advantage to do so. These considerations, the truth of which is capable of numerous and satisfactory illustrations, will, I trust, induce the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, to abstain from the renewal of similar Acts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Officer Administering the Government of Prince
Edward Island, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 6.

(Copy.)

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 10th DAY OF AUGUST, 1847.

(L. S.)

P R E S E N T :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
Lord Chancellor,
Duke of Norfolk,
Earl Grey,
Earl of Auckland.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Lord John Russell,
Viscount Palmerston,
Lord Campbell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the Ninth and Tenth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable the Legislatures of certain British Possessions, to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs," it is enacted, that if and whenever the Legislature or other proper Legislative authority of any of the British Possessions in America, or the Mauritius make or pass any Act or Ordinance reducing or repealing all or any of the Duties of Customs imposed by a certain Act therein referred to, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," upon any Articles imported into such Possession, and if Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council assent to such Act or Ordinance, such Duties of Customs shall upon the Proclamation of such assent in the Colony, or at any time thereafter, which may be fixed by such Act or Ordinance, be so reduced or repealed in such Possession as if such reduction or repeal had been effected by an Act of the Imperial Legislature.

And whereas an Act has been passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, intituled:

No. 699.—"An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the Eighth and Ninth years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," so far as the same relate to this Colony."

And whereas the said Act has been submitted to Her Majesty for Her Assent.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby Assent to the said Act, and doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that such Assent shall be proclaimed in Her said Island of Prince Edward, as soon as may be.

And the Right Honorable the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honorable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively may appertain.

(Signed)

C. GREVILLE.

APPENDIX No. 7.

(Copy.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1847.

(L. S.)

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
 Lord President,
 Duke of Norfolk,
 Marquis of Clanricarde,
 Lord Chamberlain,
 Earl Grey,
 Earl of Auckland.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
 Lord John Russell,
 Lord Campbell,
 Mr. Labouchere,
 Sir George Grey, Bart.
 Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward Island, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did in the Months of March and April, 1847, pass Eighteen Acts which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 701.—“ An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries.”

No. 702.—“ An Act for raising a Revenue.”

No. 704.—“ An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

No. 705.—“ An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown.”

No. 706.—“ An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown.”

No. 708.—“ An Act for the Encouragement of Education.”

No. 709.—“ An Act to abolish Deodands.”

No. 710.—“ An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the Sale by Licence of Spirituous Liquors, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.”

No. 711.—“ An Act to authorise the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of the amount thereof, from Plates of a new design, and to explain and amend the Acts therein mentioned.”

No. 713.—“ An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled an Act to alter and amend an Act for the Establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown.”

No. 714.—“ An Act relating to Treasury Warrants.”

No. 715.—“ An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market.”

No. 716.—“ An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and the evidence produced in support thereof.”

No. 717.—“ An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.”

No. 718.—“ An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by accidents.”

No. 719.—“ An Act for suspending for a limited period certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty’s Reign, intituled “ An Act for ascertaining and Establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

No. 720.—“ An Act for doing away with the Oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics.”

No. 721.—“ An Act for appropriating certain Monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven.”

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty’s Island of Prince Edward, and all other Persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

W. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 8.

(Copy.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1847.

PRESENT:

The Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty,
 Lord President,
 Duke of Norfolk,
 Marquis of Clanricarde,
 Lord Chamberlain,
 Earl Grey,
 Earl of Auckland,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
 Lord John Russell,
 Lord Campbell,
 Mr. Labouchere,
 Sir George Grey, Bart.
 Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHEREAS the Governor of Her Majesty’s Island of Prince Edward, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did in the Month of April, 1847, pass An Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 712.—“ An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the Establishment of Township Boundary Lines.”

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty’s most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Act should receive Her Majesty’s special confirmation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted accordingly. Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty’s Island of Prince Edward, and all other Persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

W. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 9. SCHOOL VISITERS' REPORTS.

KING'S COUNTY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

GENTLEMEN;

As the Visiter of Schools for King's County, I beg to lay before you the customary Annual Report, on the state of Education in the different Districts under my superintendence; and also to add such statistical information thereto, as I have been enabled to acquire during the period that I have had the honor of holding the office.

The Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature "for the encouragement of Education," imposes upon the School Visiter of each County, the duty of visiting and examining—twice in every year, the different District Schools in his County, and orders him "under the direction and control" of your honorable Board, to "prescribe the system and course of instruction to be adopted in such Schools," to call "meetings of Trustees" when necessary, and to report the state of the different Schools which he visits—the method of instruction practised—the number of Scholars—the state and description of the School-houses, and such other information as he may see it necessary to give, or that any branch of the Legislature may require from him."

In conformity with the requirements of the Act, I have recently visited the different District Schools within the limits of King's County; and feel gratified in being enabled to state, that the majority of them are as ably and efficiently conducted as could reasonably be expected, considering the numerous and evident disadvantages under which Education in distant and remote settlements must necessarily labor.

At the time of my visit, the number of Schools in King's County was Twenty-four, exclusive of the Infant School in Georgetown. Since that period I regret to state, that changes have taken place, which have had the effect of closing several of the County Schools, while on the other hand three new ones have been opened. To these facts I shall refer more at length in the concluding part of my Report.

I have ascertained the number of pupils under instruction in the different District Schools, to be Eight hundred and four, divided as follows:—

LOCALITY.	CLASS.	TEACHER'S NAME.	NO. OF PUPILS.
Three Rivers, Lot 59	1st.	James Stewart	60
Sturgeon, Lot 61	"	Patrick Fitzgerald	48
Little Sands, Lot 64	"	Alexander Beaton	53
White Sands, Lot 64	2d.	John Brooks	45
Murray Harbour, South side	1st.	Peter Ross	35
Erudenell River, Lot 52	"	Elizabeth Stewart	35
do. do. Lot 51	"	Margaret Owen	27
Scotch Settlement, Lot 51	"	Duncan Campbell	30
St. Peter's Road, Lot 53	"	John Stewart	25
Savage Harbour, Lot 38	"	James Douglas	36
St. Peter's, Lot 39	"	Barbara Collins	23
do. Lot 40	"	Sarah Holland	18
Head of St Peter's, Lot 41	"	Sampson Farquharson	32
do do. do.	"	John Keenan	25
St. Margaret's, Lot 43	"	John M'Kay	35
Colville Bay, Portage } Cross Roads, Lot 47 }	Primary	Michael Dean	19
East Point,	1st.	Edmund Shea	22
Bollo Bay, Lot 44	"	John Sweeney	27
Bay Fortune, Lot 43	"	John M'Neill	42
Grand River, North side	Primary	Anthony M'Cormack	19
do. South side	"	John Walker	19
Launching place, Lot 55	1st.	Donald M'Donald	60
Head of Cardigan, Lot 52	"	Charlotte A. Alley	23
Georgetown, Grain School	2d.	John Ross	46

Of the Schools above enumerated, it will be observed, that only two are of the second or principal class, namely, the Grammar School at Georgetown, and one at the White Sands, taught by Mr. Brooks.

The "system and course of instruction" adopted in the District Schools, is the next subject that I beg leave to bring under the consideration of the Board.

The Education Act states, that the Visiter is to prescribe the "system and course, under the direction and control of the Board of Education." On this point I would observe, that no instructions have as yet been given by the Board, for the guidance of the Visiter. I have therefore been compelled to follow the precedents which have hitherto prevailed, and in the absence of precise "instructions," content myself with making those suggestions to the District Teachers which appeared most calculated to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, and to advance the interests of general Education.

SYSTEM.

The system generally adopted of imparting instruction, is that which is called explanatory, *i. e.* by question and answer. The Teachers in some instances, read with and to their pupils, and I beg leave respectfully to suggest, that if this plan were more universally adopted, great benefit to the scholars would result therefrom; inasmuch, as by it, the pupil is not only taught a more correct method of pronunciation, but also of accent, elocution, and style of reading. In Grammar, tasks are given to the younger scholars, exercises to their seniors, and examination in both as a matter of course follows. Memory as well as judgment is thus taxed to perfect the learner.

Writing and Arithmetic are taught upon the usual and most approved systems in use; and the higher branches of Education—although but too rarely imparted, are conducted with reference to those universally approved standards which seem to be scarcely susceptible of improvement.

BRANCHES OF IMPROVEMENT.

In the Georgetown Grammar School under my own charge, in addition to the elementary branches of Education, Grammar, Geography, Navigation, Algebra, and the Mathematics are taught.

In the District Schools generally, I should thus subdivide scholars receiving instruction: In Geography and English Grammar, in addition to the elementary branches—5 schools—24 pupils. In English Grammar, in addition to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—15 schools—77 pupils.

Writing and Arithmetic are taught in nearly all the schools, on an average to about one-half of the whole number of scholars.

BOOKS IN GENERAL USE.

In addition to many approved works in the higher branches of Education, where they are taught, I may state, that in Geography—Stewart's modern Geography and Chambers' Primer are principally used, Gray's Arithmetic and Murray's Reader, Introduction, and Spelling books, are almost universally the works from which elementary Education is imparted.

I also feel gratified in being enabled to state, that the Scriptures are generally read in our District Schools.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

There are five Female Schools in King's County, which are not only well conducted, but of great service in the Districts in

which they are established. Sewing and ornamental Needlework are taught in them, and they appear to exercise a most beneficial influence in the communities where they exist.

INFANT SCHOOL IN GEORGETOWN.

This School, though in no manner under my superintendence, as School Visiter, deserves most favorable notice. I, of course, speak from general information, but having had excellent opportunities for observation, I am enabled to state, that the Infant School is well attended, and of great benefit to Georgetown and its vicinity.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Generally speaking, the School Houses are somewhat larger than the dimensions prescribed by Law, but many of them are indifferently lighted and furnished. There is also a great want of proper seats and desks in some of them, and I regret to observe, that these facts appear rather ascribable to negligence, than the poverty of the particular Districts to which I refer.

Having thus complied in my Report with the particular requirements of the Act, I now beg leave to lay before the Board the following

GENERAL REMARKS.

There appears to me to exist in King's County as well as in other places, a strong necessity for impressing upon the minds of parents, all the advantages as well as utility of securing for their children the benefits and blessings of Education. This can only be done by constant and unceasing efforts on the part of those who possess influence among them, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon the District Teachers, as a body, that they have in this respect an important duty to discharge, not only to the residents in their Districts, but to the cause of Education generally. If the active co-operation of the parents with the instructor be insured, there will not only be a much larger number of children in the Schools, but also a greater regularity in their attendance, and consequently more rapid improvement. Since the period of my former visit, several Schools have been discontinued, and this in places where exists particular necessity for them, and where apparent means of conducting them are to be found. I particularly allude to Brudenell River, Launching Place, Sturgeon, and Lot 59 Schools. I should also observe, that a number of School Houses are vacant where the inhabitants are quite able to support a School, though from the fact of the time required by Law not having expired, I have not as yet called meetings of the Inhabitants for the purpose of reviving them. I am well aware, that the pressure of the times, caused by the late partial failures of the crops, prevents many parents from sending their children to School, and there is also a scarcity of Teachers; but the latter circumstance is, I fear, but too easily accounted for, by the plain fact, that but little inducement is offered to competent persons to engage in the laborious duties of educating the young in the distant settlements of the Island, even where the parents are in a condition fairly to remunerate the person to whom they entrust those most arduous and onerous duties. The teachers throughout the County appear to be not only willing, but anxious to do all in their power, faithfully and diligently to discharge their obligations; and on my recent visit, I was much gratified to observe, that they all appeared eager to ask for, and communicate information on all matters connected with their profession.

Before I close these remarks, I beg to bring under the consideration of the Board, the fact, that no precise regulation exists, either in the Act, or by order of the Board, as to the hours of attendance to be observed in the Schools, and on this

point, differences occasionally arise. I would also respectfully suggest, that the District Teachers being required by Law to keep a Journal, for the purpose of entering the "names and ages, with notes of the progress and attendance of the pupils, for the inspection of the Visiter, Trustees, or Members of the Board of Education," some printed form should be provided for filling up, in order at once to secure with uniformity and simplicity, the duty of the Teacher in this respect.

This being the first Report that I have had the honor of submitting to the Board, I feel that every indulgence will be shewn to any omissions which may appear, and that the Board will perceive from the foregoing statements which are the result of careful and anxious enquiry and inspection, that I have endeavoured to the best of my ability, faithfully to discharge the duties which as School Visiter devolve upon me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN ROSS,
School Visiter.

PRINCE COUNTY.

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
GENTLEMEN;

In commencing my Report of the state of the Schools in Prince County, I must premise, that being appointed late in the season (10th October,) it has been out of my power to pay such attention to the duty devolved upon me, which is absolutely necessary to complete the effect designed by the House of Assembly. The travelling has been bad, and the ice, on which great part of the Winter tour of the Visiter of Prince County has to be made, has been so dangerous, caused me to put off my visitations until the last day. And, having made but one course through the County, I cannot report upon the state of the Schools with that precision which I might have done, had I visited them twice, or more times.

Lot Eight (8) School is taught by Andrew Johnson. There are 31 Scholars upon his list, and 23 were in attendance. Some of the pupils of this School come from Lot 7, about a mile from the School-house. This Teacher, who seems to be very popular among his supporters, evinces a good deal of talent, and a large amount of industry in conducting his School. A new house has been built during the past Summer, which is not yet finished, but which will be an excellent building, and very creditable to the settlement.

Lot 4, Sebastian Davidson. Mr. Davidson has been about 14 months in charge of this School. I found 19 Scholars in attendance, 7 of whom used Humphreys' Reader; 14 were writing; 9 in various branches of Arithmetic; and 4 in English Grammar. Mr. Davidson is an old Teacher, having been in charge of different Schools, on this Island, for the last 15 years. He practices the analytic method, and is very successful. In looking over his journal, I observed that there had been no corporal punishment for about two months. The School-house is capacious, but not very comfortable.

Lot 13, Neil McLean. On the journal I found the names of 34 pupils, 26 of whom were in attendance; 4 were learning English Grammar, 3 Geography, 1 Geometry, and 1 Book-keeping; 22 were writing, and 11 studying Arithmetic.

This Teacher shows a great talent in imparting information, and his pupils answered many apparently difficult questions with great ease. The house, I am sorry to say, is not good; but the people are about building another, and in such a wealthy settlement they ought to have a good one.

Lot 11, A. C. Beckford, Teacher. There are 28 Scholars on the Teacher's list. He keeps a very regular journal of the attendance and progress of his pupils. The attendance is very irregular, and the Teacher complains much about it. There is scarcely a school in the County worse supplied with books. I found one boy learning Geography, Mensuration, &c.; 3 studying Grammar, and the remainder in various branches, from the Alphabet upwards, to the above-mentioned studies. The house is 16 feet by 18, and not very good.

The next is Roderick McDonald, at Lot 16. He has 35 upon his list, most of whom were present. 17 of his pupils read in Humphreys' Reader—the largest class I found in any School. There are 4 in English Grammar, 9 in Arithmetic, 10 in Writing, and the remainder in the lower branches. This School was vacant from the 1st of December until the 10th of January, when the present Teacher again assumed his duties. This Teacher also complains much of the irregular attendance. The house is pretty good, but unfinished.

At Township 25, Freetown, Donald R. Stewart is Teacher. I found very few present, but the day was stormy. There were 20 upon his list; 3 of those present were in the English Reader, and several in the Introduction. From inquiries in the Settlement, I think the people are pleased with their Teacher. The house is pretty good.

The Central School at Bedeque, Lot 26, is taught by Angus McLeod. This Teacher has an admirable method of inculcating information. He acts entirely upon the analytic method. I visited his School in rather an unhappy time, owing to the bad roads, and a stormy day; but those who were present, were well grounded in the different branches taught. English Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Geography, are taught with eminent success. I can say little else of this School, than that I believe it to be the best in the County. The people appear to spare no expense in furnishing their School with books. The house is pretty good.

Alexander McDonald teaches at Tryon, Lot 28. His average attendance is 30, but there are 52 on his list. This Teacher has a peculiar method of teaching Grammar, which however appears to be successful. He is very industrious and persevering, and the people appear to take a good deal of interest in the School. He also practises the analytic method, and his School is pretty well supplied with books. The house is very comfortable.

James Gillenders is at Lot 28, Tryon. Mr. Gillenders is an old Teacher, but his present School had only been in operation about 10 days previous to my visit. I have no doubt but it will do well. The house is rather old, but pretty comfortable.

R. Beot, Esq., teaches at Tignish. The difficulty of travelling prevented me attending his School; but from inquiries, I believe his School to be well conducted, and very successful.

At Mascouche, Lot 17, F. Gaudet teaches. I cannot bestow too much praise upon the diligence this Teacher displays towards his pupils. French and English are read in his School with great propriety, and Arithmetic, Writing, and English Grammar, are well taught. He had 20 pupils present. I cannot well avoid saying, that the house is not good, and the people ought to be ashamed of it. I hope this filip will do them good.

Princetown Royalty, Allan Fraser, 2d Class. This is an old School, and Mr. Fraser exerts his utmost endeavours. He has had three pupils learning Latin, and their progress was good. When I visited his School the last time, there was only one learning Latin, but he is an industrious youth. Some of Mr. Fraser's pupils have made considerable proficiency in Geography, and in English Grammar; there is a large number whose acquirements do great credit to themselves and their Teacher. I consider Mr. Fraser to be an excellent Teacher, and his

School, which is one of the best in the County, is, I believe well supported. His subscribers think highly of him, and he deserves their approbation. The School-house might be made a good one with a little expense. It is, however, pretty comfortable, being well finished on the outside; but, like many others in the County, quite unfinished on the inside.

At Lot 16, I called to see a female School taught by Mrs. Muirhead. None of her pupils are much advanced, but show her activity and industry in imparting information.

There is a School at Lot 14, taught by Thomas Keys, I accidentally, owing to wrong information, omitted to call upon him, but will (D. V.) attend to his and some other Schools during the Winter, with the report of which I shall trouble the Board of Education.

The only remaining School is my own. I have 50 names on the list, but many of them do not attend in the Winter. About 20 are studying Arithmetic and Writing, and I have had one boy a short time learning Latin. The House is pretty good; indeed it is as good as any District School-house in the County.

John McLauchlan, is at Lot 19, Barret's Corner. The teacher was not at home when I called, but from one of the trustees I learned, that there are 45 names upon his list. The daily attendance is about 30. His School commenced about the middle of December, and the progress of the pupils since that date gives great satisfaction. The House is pretty good. The trustee from whom I derived my information, is quite sure that the School is in a very prosperous condition and likely to do well.

I cannot well conclude this Report without stating, that there are at least 15 Schools vacant in the County, and in many of the Districts the people seem to be quite indifferent about them. If a teacher offers his services, they would probably be accepted; but they take no trouble to secure one.

In conversing also with many intelligent persons in different Districts of the County, I find that the general opinion is, that the establishment of Boards of Education in the different Counties, would tend much to advance the interests of Education. It is contended, that the watchful supervision which a Board, comparatively in the immediate vicinity of the School could exercise, would much exceed that of the Board whose great distance from many of them, prevents such watchfulness and care. Besides, such an establishment would tend greatly to relieve many teachers from the expense of coming to Charlottetown, to get licenses and transact other business connected with their Schools.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

GENTLEMEN;

Having been appointed under the "Act for the encouragement of Education," passed in the last Session of the Legislature, Visitor of Schools for Queen's County, I have the honor to present to you this my first Report, under the existing law, embracing as much general and accurate information as I could obtain on the progress of Education, and the management, discipline, and mode of instruction pursued in the different Schools which, came under my inspection during the past year.

In comparing the present condition of the District Schools with what they were a few years since, I feel warranted in stating, that they will be found in a comparatively prosperous state, although many of them are yet far from what they are susceptible of being, and the community is consequently not receiving that full benefit, which it is the object of the Government and the Legislature, that these Schools should confer.

When your Board shall have matured and completed the instructions and regulations now in progress for the internal management of the District Schools, I feel assured, that a more fully organized system of instruction will be established, concentrating in a greater degree the efforts of all engaged in the administration of the elementary Education of this Island.

Although circumstances beyond my control have rendered it impracticable for me to visit once, since the date of my last appointment, the whole number of Schools in this County, yet in several instances, I have made two visits to some Schools where peculiar circumstances seemed to require extra-attention—to these I shall hereafter refer.

The following is a list of the Schools open up to the first of January, in the present year.

STATION.	NAMES.	CLASS.
1. Charlottetown	John Le Page	1st. class
2. Charlottetown Royalty	Colin Campbell	do.
3. do. do.	Alex. M'Lean	do.
4. South West River } New London	John M'Donald	do.
5. New London Dis- } trict, Lot 20	Alexander Rae	2d or high- est Class
6. Campbellton, Lot 20	Allan M'Phee	1st Class
7. New London, Lot 21	Charles A. Crosby	do.
8. Hope River, Lot 22	John M'Kay	do.
9. St. Ann's, Lot 22	Edward Roche	do.
10. Princetown Road	G. W. Carson	do.
11. New Glasgow Road	Ciriac Buote	Acadian
12. New Glasgow, Lot 23	Malcolm M'Kenzie	1st Class
13. Wheatly River, Lot 24	W. H. Richardson	do.
14. De Sable, Lot 28	Allan Stewart	do.
15. Crapaud, Lot 30	John D. Thomson	do.
16. York River, Lot 32	Robert Barry	do.
17. Cornwall, Lot 32	Malcolm Darrach	do.
18. Brackley Point } Road, Lot 33	Strang Hart	do.
19. Brackley Point } Road, Lot 33	Daniel Scott	do.
20. Brackley Point Lot 33	Donald M'Kinnon	do.
21. St. Peter's Road, } Lot 34	Robert Robertson	do.
22. Mill Cove, Lot 35	Michael M'Wade	do.
23. St. Andrew's	Martin Ryan	do.
24. Fort Augustus, Lot 35	Michael M'Kenna	do.
25. Grand Tracadie	Patrick M'Quade	do.
26. Pisquid, Lot 36	John Stewart	do.
27. Fullarton's Marsh, } Lot 48	William Emery	do.
28. Cross Roads, Lot 48	John Butler	do.
29. Old Town Road, Lot 48	Hugh Martin	do.
30. Mount Mellick, Lot 49	Alex. M'Neil	do.
31. Lot 49.	G. W. Draper	do.
32. Vernon River	Mathew Redmond	do.
33. Orwell Head	Angus Martin	do.
34. Point Prim	Peter M'Donald	do.
35. Belle Creek	Alex. M'Donad	do.
36. Newtown & Montague	Wm. M'Phail, sen.	do.
37. Newtown,	Wm. M'Phail, jun.	do.
38. Murray Harbor Road	Miles M'Innis	do.
39. South Shore, Lot 65	Donald Shaw	do.
40. Nine Mile Creek	Neil M'Eachern	do.
41. Princetown Road, } Lot 67	John Sinclair	do.
42. Bedeque Road, Lot 67	John M'Innis	do.
43. Union Road, } Lot 33	John Beaton	do.
44. Little York	Malcolm M'Donaid	do.

Examined twice. Nos. 1, 2, 18, 43, 44.
Not examined, Nos. 14, 15, 23, 24, 26, 35, 36, 37, 38.

Passed the Board at last Examination, and not yet visited—but Teaching, Nos. 23, 31, 40.

Newly opened, (No. 3. and not examined.)

Newly opened—Examined—in all branches good Nos. 6 and 9.

School closed. Teacher absent on private business, on the day of my visit, No. 20.

The above, including five Female Schools, presents a total of 49 Schools open to my inspection, and deriving a support from the public purse, equal to Six hundred Pounds. Add to these Three Schools supported from the Glebe Land Fund 1 National, 1 Infant, and Four of private adventure, and the whole number of Seminaries in this County, exclusive of the Central Academy, will be found to be Fifty-eight, imparting instruction to 2420 children of both sexes.

THE GENERAL SYSTEM

Is that which has been thought to be the best adapted to the wants and circumstances of the Colony, and may be said to have necessarily sprung from these circumstances, and may be characterized as follows :

The appointment of Teachers and School Trustees, is uninfluenced by religious distinctions. The Scriptures are read without note or comment. In mixed Schools, Catechisms, and Books of religious controversy, are excluded. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and occasionally Grammar and Geography, are taught—if not in a thorough—at least in an expeditious manner; and the morals of the pupils, during School hours, are also attended to. Cleanliness, good order, and discipline, are enforced, partly by corporal punishment, partly by marks of disgrace, such as loss of place in the class, confinement during the recess, &c.; and experience has demonstrated the general popularity of this system, and its practical utility and efficacy may be said to be, in a great degree, commensurate with the support it has received from the public funds.

The general course of instruction, and method of teaching, in the majority of the above Schools, is gradually assimilating to that pursued in the Central Academy,—modified by local circumstances. The connexion between that Institution and the District Teachers, who are required by law to undergo a preparatory examination by the Masters thereof, very much contributes to bring about that desideratum—a greater uniformity of system. Yet, I would submit, that progress should not stop short, even at this standard of uniformity: to the intelligent Teacher who instructs children collectively, and judges of their general characteristics, a continual principle of improvement will be afforded, and the action of such a principle must be encouraged, so as to keep the Teachers of our Schools up to the level of that rapid progress and diffusion of knowledge, which require a proportional improvement in every branch of instruction.

Under the following heads will be found, more precisely, the nature and extent of the instruction given, and the relative character of the different Schools.

Orthography, or Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, are taught in all the Schools: Grammar in 30 Schools, to 180 Scholars; Geography in 16 Schools, to 80 Scholars; Book-keeping in 10; Mensuration, or some other branches of Mathematics, in 9; and the French language in 3 Schools.

THE FEMALE SCHOOLS

Are in all instances conducted with credit to the Teacher and advantage to the pupils. Were the restrictions which surround these Schools, under the present law, gradually removed, I feel assured that the cause of Education would thereby be benefited. The idea entertained, that females cannot manage the larger boys, will be found to be groundless. There will be found a

delicacy in this class, generally speaking, which will induce subordination, while the same individual will be found troublesome and refractory under the authority of a man. In Charlottetown, Three of these Ladies' Schools are established—dispensing the benefits of an excellent education, both useful and ornamental, to about 45 young persons in the whole. In the Country Districts they are yet scarce. Besides one very recently opened, (as I hear at New London,) another is established at York River Point. On my visit to it last Autumn, I was agreeably surprised and gratified at the admirable manner in which it was managed, at the progress of the pupils, and the numerous attendance.

SPELLING.

Until very recently, the methods of teaching this very important branch, were various; and the frequent change of the Teacher, precluded steady perseverance in any one course which had received the sanction of competent authority, and failure consequently followed. Wherever I found the exercises confined to the columns of the Spelling-book alone, I found the spelling to be deficient and unsatisfactory; but where continued exercises from the *Readings*, and early instruction in *Writing* obtained, there I found Spelling to be best taught. It is not unusual to hear children glibly spell columns of four or five syllables, yet unable to put together the letters of common monosyllables. I have on every occasion suggested the advantage of teaching this branch to the junior classes by the black board, and to the senior, by dictation, and the constant composition of exercises, which shall be reciprocally corrected by the pupils, and then revised by the Master. If what is used in *Writing*, be best taught by writing, orthography will then be best taught by written forms, and not spoken sounds exclusively. I call your attention to this head, the more especially, as the mode of teaching this branch continues to be one of the greatest defects observable in the generality of the Schools, and it is too often overlooked, both by Teachers and Pupils, whose ambition is to step at once into higher branches, to the neglect of this, which forms the best foundation for future improvement.

READING.

This Branch is occasionally taught on a plan which has been designated as "unintellectual or mechanical," and but ill adapted to form a basis for future self-education.

I have done what I could in encouraging Teachers to a perseverance in a more thorough analytical course of instruction herein, by training the mind to habits of attention, and to the scope and meaning of the passages read,—that no word should be taught unaccompanied by the idea, while proper attention should still be paid to distinct enunciation, and correct emphasis. All Teachers should be awake to the importance of this branch; it is in the course of instruction in this, that the Scholar first forms intelligent apprehensions of the subject of his lesson, and comprehensive views, and living ideas. While on this head, I may add, that in two Schools, to my surprise, I found the plan to be to hear each Scholar read separately; and in a School of thirty Scholars, each would receive ten minutes instruction in the course of three hours, or twenty minutes a day, spending the rest of their time in listlessness at their seats. These Branches are very fully taught, on the principles alluded to, in Schools. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 39, 41.

WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.

The majority of the Schools inspected by me, do not exhibit fair or neat specimens of Writing; every Teacher whose attention was called to this, invariably attributed the deficiency to the cold and open state of the School-houses in Winter, and to the want of suitable Desks and Benches at all seasons. It must

be confessed that there is too much truth in this description: yet, under every disadvantage, I saw that the Teacher's own style of writing gave a corresponding character to the performance of the pupils. I would further remark, that the lessons on this branch, are not brought into such daily practical use, in the employment of the Scholars, as could be wished. Nothing is learned so soon, or retained so surely, as knowledge, the practical relation of which is perceived. Were the pupils occasionally trained in the business of writing simple letters on business, and exercised in writing abstracts of oral lessons from memory, the power of writing on the actual events and business of their future lives, would thus be acquired. I would add, that the instruction is too much confined to transcribing set lines; and the proper use of Capitals, beginning of paragraphs, and punctuation, have to be learned after leaving School, which might at once and efficiently be taught in connection with this Branch of Education.

Celerity in Arithmetical operations, and perception of the principles on which these operations are based, I found to be uniformly the greatest in those Schools where *classes* were formed for general *exercise* or *review*. The proficiency in these branches was ascertained to be also good in the Schools above enumerated, and in addition, in Nos. 4, 7, 10, 16, 25, 32, 42, 43. In No. 44, the Teacher ascribes the absence of due improvement in Writing and Arithmetic to the irregularity of the children's attendance; one half of the subscribers attribute it to the Teacher himself.

GRAMMAR.

It is not unfrequently a matter of complaint, that many who have "gone through the Grammar," have left School unable to express their thoughts correctly, either in conversation, or in ordinary business letters. This arises from the practice yet existing, of repeating unexplained and unapplied rules, instead of instructing the pupil by his blunders, and making him infer rules for himself, and teaching him by examination, direct and elliptical, the exact acceptation of terms. A very important branch required by the present law, is a knowledge of the derivation of words, or English Etymology, as based upon its parent languages; and nothing struck me more forcibly, on my late visit to several Schools, than the readiness with which the pupils could tell the etymological composition, and literal sense of words, with their roots, prefixes, and affixes; but I am not yet prepared to report what bearing these exercises have upon the general improvement of the pupils. The above branch is most efficiently taught—or rather, the advancement of the Scholars is greatest—in Schools Nos. 1, 7, 8, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30. The attendance on these Schools, I found to be the best, and the duration of the Scholars at School, generally the longest.

At the other Schools, omitted in this classification, the frequent changing of the pupils, precludes the possibility of the Teachers either forming or sustaining advanced Grammar classes; especially in Nos. 2, 5, 16, 22, 25, 32, 39, 41—which Schools are taught with approbation and success.

GEOGRAPHY.

With the exception of two Schools, Geography is not fully or efficiently taught; for this reason, that the Schools are not provided with the requisite Maps. Experience has shown that the acquisition of Geographical knowledge, which is dependent on the text book alone, must be meagre and imperfect. I have in every case recommended to the School Trustees the purchase of the large-sized Map of the World, recommended by your Board; and several have already forwarded orders for the purchase of the same, in the ensuing Spring.

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Among the improvements effected during the last four or five years, I would beg to draw your attention to the introduction

of the Black Board. A good sized Black Board is as indispensable to successful teaching, as books. It is in use in only seven Schools in this County. In teaching Orthography, Arithmetic and Geography, I have recommended the use of the Board for practical and visible illustrations, and the Teacher who neglects its use, in my opinion, performs but half his duty.

DISCIPLINE.

Although order is the first law of a School, many methods are tried to enforce it; in most instances, corporal punishment is resorted to, in order to subdue refractory boys, where milder means will not answer the desired end. I have invariably found those Schools to be the most efficiently conducted, so far as regards discipline, where the parents and School Trustees are in the habit of approving and justifying the course of the Teacher; and I find those Schools to be the best conducted, where the discipline is mild, but decisive and uniform. The most incompetent Teachers are those who punish their Scholars the most.

BOOKS.

Several Teachers are enquiring for a cheaper series of Books than Murray's—which are the reading text books yet in general use. The prevailing complaints are, the tardiness with which parents furnish the necessary Stationery, the irregularity of

attendance, and the absence of that co-operation and sympathy necessary to encourage and strengthen the hands of the Teacher in the discharge of his arduous duties.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

About one half of the School-houses are comfortable and convenient; the remainder deficient in the necessary accommodations, although all within this County are of the dimensions required by law.

I have nothing further to add to the special Report on the School at Little York, which I transmitted to you some time since, and although in this semi-annual return, I may fail in presenting to your view any features either new or striking, I yet hope that the foregoing remarks—which you have been awaiting before completing your code of Rules—may prove of some use to that end; and, with due apology for the delay,

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN McNEILL,

Visitor for Queen's County.

APPENDIX No. 10.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened;

The Members of the Board of Education beg leave to bring under the Notice of your Honors, that the objects which the Legislature had in view in the supply of such Books, as from time to time, can be purchased with the limited fund at their disposal, would be more efficiently carried out if they had the means of introducing for the use of Schools, the Series of Books adopted by the Board of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, the cheapness of which Books (about two-thirds less in price than those now in use,) together with the propriety of the Selection, adapt them in a peculiar manner to the wants of this Island. The Board farther observe that the money now left of the last grant will not enable them to put this improved system into operation without a Legislative grant.

The list accompanying this communication will exhibit the great saving that the adoption of the recommendation of the Board would occasion.

The Board of Education would also respectively remark, that the requirements of the 41st Section of the Education Act have not been complied with (with one exception only, in the case of the Depository at Charlottetown.)

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM CUNDALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Fredericton, N. B. February 22d, 1848.

Sir;

The Legislature of this Province having made provision for the Survey and Exploration of the line of Country between the city of St. John and the Port of Shediac, with a view to the construction of a Branch Railway, to join the Main Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, upon the line recommended by

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Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, the Officers appointed by Her Majesty's Government for that Exploration, I take the earliest occasion to inform your Excellency that the Officers who have been selected to conduct the Survey and Exploration of the Shediac and St. John line, will commence their operations without delay, after the opening of the Spring, and as the undertaking is one of importance to the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island—the Legislature of that Island may be desirous of co-operating in it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. COLEBROOKE,

His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.,
Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 12.

(Copy.) AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 11th AT FEBRUARY 1848.

(L. S.)

P R E S E N T :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Archbishop of York,

Earl Aukland,

Lord Chancellor,

Lord John Russell,

Lord President,

Viscount Palmerston,

Duke of Norfolk,

Lord Campbell,

Marquis of Abercorn,

Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.

Lord Steward,

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Earl Grey,

Mr. Hayter.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island did in the month of March, 1847, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 707.—“An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling,” and whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Act should be left to its operation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said report, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

Wm. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 13.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION TO
THE BRITISH PROVINCES
 IN NORTH AMERICA.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE, 20th November, 1847.

SIR;

In compliance with Earl Grey's directions, we have carefully perused the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick on the sufferings which have attended the immigration of this year. We now proceed to furnish the Report required from us upon them; and in so doing, we shall not confine ourselves to proceedings belonging to this Board, but shall equally mention in their place the measures of Government, and any facts requiring to be generally known, in order that, as we understand Lord Grey to desire, the whole subject may be brought under review together, in a convenient shape for the information of the Provincial Legislatures, and for consideration in this country.

Colonial Land and
 Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes,
 Esq.
 November 1847.

Representations on the sickness and distress in British America have been received from public bodies, which, even if the gravity of the occasion was not in itself apparent, must have commanded attention from the weight due to their own authority. The Crown has been addressed by both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, as well as by the Corporation of Montreal. In Newbrunswick the Legislature was not sitting during most of the immigration, but an earnest appeal has been received from the Common Council of St. John, the great port of arrival in that province. All of these addresses agree in representing, that not only has the recent immigration introduced disease which has spread to the resident population, and in various ways swelled the amount of distress, but also that it consisted to a large extent, of destitute, vagrant or helpless classes; and while every disposition is expressed by the authorities to receive their fellow-countrymen hospitably, they insist upon the necessity of devising means to prevent the recurrence of this year's sufferings.

Representations from
 the British Provinces.

We trust we may be permitted, at the outset, to express the deep concern with which we have read these accounts of the ravages of disease amongst bodies of people about whom our duties had necessarily engaged us in much correspondence, and for whose protection we can truly affirm that, during the trying season which has elapsed, our time and thoughts were constantly occupied in endeavouring to secure a faithful and vigorous exercise of such powers as the law affords. But, instead of dwelling on sentiments of regret, which must be shared by every person of humanity, we shall proceed at once to the practical questions which arise out of the subject.

Two topics, it will be observed, have to be considered; viz., the sickness, and the destitute or helpless condition of the people who emigrated. These grounds of complaint appear distinct from one another. For should the former admit of being more effectually opposed in future years by any new regulations, it might still remain a question whether persons of unsuitable age or habits could be successfully prohibited from effecting, or proprietors be prevented from assisting them to effect, their removal to the Colonies. Both evils, we believe, to the extent to which they prevailed in the recent season, will be found traceable to the extraordinary state of suffering in Ireland. The

Two distinct evils;
 viz. the sickness, and
 the class of the emi-
 grants.

chief questions that will suggest themselves are probably, what were the causes of these misfortunes, whether they could have been averted this year, and whether they admit of prevention hereafter.

Enormous extent of the emigration.

Before proceeding to more general considerations, there are two preliminary statements which appear to us essential to remove misconception. In the first place, we would point to the enormous extent of the emigration. In 1846, which was a year of larger emigration than any that preceded, it amounted to 129,851 persons. But in the first three quarters of the present year the emigration has extended to no less than 240,732 persons, almost the whole of them consisting of Irish emigrants to North America. Whether the probability of this vast efflux of people ought to have led to any special legislative measures, is a question which we by no means propose to pass over or neglect. It will be considered in its proper place. But in the meantime, it is important to bear in mind, that the very fact of the departure of such enormous and totally unprecedented multitudes, and still more the cause by which it was produced, could not fail, with the best arrangements, greatly to augment the probability of suffering and distress.

Not selected by the Government.

In the next place, it is necessary distinctly to remember that none of the people were in any way selected or sent out by the Government. Nor does there even appear reason to conclude that any very large proportion of them were sent out by their Landlords. On the contrary, we are assured on high authority, that long beforehand, the people were engaged in their preparations to escape from the want and misery of their own country. All the money that could be spared was laid by, and the Saving Banks were laden, as is well known, with deposits, which the best informed persons did not doubt to be destined to this purpose. No emigration could have been more thoroughly spontaneous. Whether it would have been right or possible to stop it, is a question which may be asked, and on which we shall be ready to submit a few remarks before we close this Report. But for the purpose of forming any clear judgment on what actually occurred, it is essential to understand that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the emigrants, but that they consisted of people who, seeing starvation impending at home, used the pecuniary means they possessed to provide themselves with a passage to a country where they thought that they would be able to live.

Having thus endeavoured to guard against two misapprehensions which we believe are not of infrequent occurrence, we would observe that, although it has not hitherto been deemed that Government could interfere with the kind of people who go out to the Colonies, it has always been considered part of its duty to seek from the Legislature, and duly to enforce, such general regulations as might tend to protect the passengers against frauds on shore or disasters on the voyage. We proceed, therefore, to mention how far there was ground, from previous experience, to suppose that sufficient precautions existed for these objects; what would appear most obviously to have been the causes of the change which occurred this year; and especially how far there is any reason to suppose that it can be ascribed to any neglect of duty in the officers entrusted with enforcing the law.

State of health in emigration of previous years.

The annual returns show that in no earlier period of five years had so many people emigrated as in the five years ending with 1846, and yet the whole of this large emigration was effected healthily and prosperously. We annex a return, by which it will be seen that the deaths on the voyages to Canada did not exceed one-half per cent. or five in every 1,000 persons embarked, and that the deaths in quarantine did not exceed $1\frac{1}{3}$ for every 1,000 persons embarked. And as evidence of the state of health and efficiency in which they landed, we annex a summary of the successive statements of the emigrant agents in Canada, showing that the people found no difficulty in getting employment, and had become readily absorbed in the mass of the population. The Government, therefore, at the commencement of the present year, was in possession of this

fact, that in the preceding five years a greater number of persons had emigrated to North America than had ever done so before, and had emigrated, under existing arrangements, without sickness and without any serious difficulty or disaster.

But in 1847 a famine having occurred in Ireland, followed by fever, it appears by some of the latest returns from Canada, that the deaths on the voyage have increased from 5 in every 1,000 persons embarked to 55, or to eleven times their previous rate, and that so many more having arrived sick, the proportion of deaths in quarantine to the numbers embarked has increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to no less than 60 in the 1,000, making a total mortality of nearly twelve per cent. One example is even mentioned where, by extreme care, the fever having been averted during the voyage, it broke out after arrival, so deeply laid were the seeds of disease. Can there be any doubt of the reason why, all public arrangements remaining the same, so sudden a change had occurred? How violent had been the disease in Ireland may be seen from a part of the Poor Law Commissioners' Annual Report. The number of inmates in the workhouses having increased from 50,000 in April 1846, to upwards of 100,000 in April 1847, the number of deaths among those inmates had increased from about 160 per week to no less than 2,700 or from 3 in a thousand to 25. It appears, that in the first four months of this year, 54 officers connected with workhouses, including 7 clerks, 9 masters, 7 surgeons and 6 Chaplains, died out of the number of 150 who had been attacked by disease taken in the discharge of their duties.

Rate of mortality this year ascribed to the fever in Ireland.

We have seen it mentioned as a matter of reproach to Government, that whilst British emigrants have this year suffered so much, no unhealthiness appeared amongst foreign emigrants. But this very fact points to the true cause of the evil. German passengers have made the voyage healthily, because there has been no fever in Germany. In like manner it is a remarkable fact, that the ship returns after arrival do not exhibit great sickness amongst vessels sailing from the majority of Scotch or English ports, nor even from several of the Irish ports. But from Liverpool and from Cork, where the fever which had been produced by the famine was most extensive, the disease amongst the passengers has been the greatest; and the other principal cases will be seen by the returns to have occurred in vessels sailing from ports where the fever was the most severe.

No sickness in common ships from uninfected ports.

Another fact to which we would draw particular attention is, that whilst ships quite filled with emigrants from healthy places made the voyage successfully, there are instances (as will presently appear) of vessels sailing under the most favourable circumstances from Cork, carrying military pensioners well fed, and under the care of their own surgeons, who suffered quite as much as the other emigrants from the same locality. Thus the most ordinary arrangements were enough if ships sailed from places where no pestilence prevailed; the best arrangements were fruitless, if they sailed from infected ports.

Great sickness in the best ships from infected ports.

The question of the sickness in this year's emigration has been discussed in a letter to the "Times" from the late Dr. Coombe, not less temperate in its tone than judicious and humane in most of its suggestions; and, in the sequel it will be found that we have not failed to bear several of them in mind. But our object here is to notice one point which appears to us to require explanation. Dr. Coombe's letter quotes a remark reported to have been made by Earl Grey in the House of Lords, that the emigrants had "embarked in such a state of health that in some cases the very change to a better diet on board of emigrant ships had caused fever to break out amongst them." And the letter then points out the limited and inadequate sustenance which the ship's ration could afford, and suggests that Lord Grey must have been misinformed.

Remarks on the ship's allowance of bread-stuffs.

We are anxious to explain that it has never for an instant been supposed that the ship's allowance of bread constituted, without other food, a sufficient and proper sustenance for passengers to North America. As a security against actual want, the vessel

is bound by law to furnish daily a pound of bread to each passenger; but it has always been enjoined upon emigrants that they ought to furnish themselves with other kinds of food; and so they always have done, until this year's scarcity. But the present question is not whether the ship's bread is enough for the whole support of a passenger; it is whether, when a man had previously been starving, the change even to that diet might not in some instances have been one of the causes which brought on fatal disorder. Whatever may be the true answer to this question, the authority for Lord Grey's remark is to be found in a statement, to which we had drawn attention, by Dr. Douglas, who has for several years visited and examined the vast multitudes of emigrants who have arrived in Canada, and than whom no man is better entitled, both by knowledge and by the humane interest he takes in the subject, to have his opinion cited. In a letter, in which it is impossible not to see that every expression is dictated by genuine feeling, he says, "all the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead" from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change "of food, finishes them without a struggle."

Opinions of the principal officers in America on the causes of sickness.

We shall conclude our notice of the apparent causes of this year's sickness, by quoting the opinion of some of the officers of the largest experience in British America. Mr. Buchanan, as Lord Grey is aware, has for several years discharged the office of Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec with much credit. Mr. Perley has had the same opportunities of observation in New Brunswick as Mr. Buchanan and Dr. Douglas in Canada. Now from Mr. Buchanan (who, we regret to say, has suffered from a dangerous attack of fever), we have not yet any general comments; and he merely remarks in one place that, as we have above said, the ship's allowance is not in itself a sufficient amount of food. In a letter which we have recently seen from Dr. Douglas, he writes as follows:—It has been said "by people not informed on the subject, that the frightful mortality and sickness was caused by the over-crowded state of the passenger-vessels, and the want of proper food and medical attendance. Now, however much these might have mitigated the evil, it could be easily proved that it was not caused by their want. The thousands of German emigrants who arrived this year, all came in good health, and they were more crowded in consequence of their greater quantity of baggage. The transports 'Blenheim' and 'Maria Somes, with pensioners and their families from Cork, were just as sickly as other vessels, yet these had plenty of room in well ventilated vessels, good staff surgeons, and were regularly supplied with good wholesome food, animal and vegetable, daily. The disease was in all cases brought on board the vessels (not generated there), and it found fit subjects in the half-starved miserable wretches who composed the mass." Mr. Perley, whose intelligence and zeal are favourably known to Lord Grey, also concurs in chiefly attributing "the greatly increased mortality to the debilitated state of the emigrants before embarking, and their inability to bear the fatigues of a sea voyage after long fasting and other privations."

Of course we do not mean that if the nature of the case admitted of putting the people under strict discipline and control, or if their circumstances were such that they could be better provided with clothing, more cleanly in their habits, and better fed, all these favorable elements would not greatly improve their chances of health. On the contrary, Sir William Colebrooke and some of the agents often justly point attention to the superior condition in which vessels arrive, when the masters have fortunately been able to enforce attention to any of these points. But this circumstance has been common to the emigration of every year. All we have wished to show is, that no serious misfortunes having occurred in former emigrations, the cause of the great difference between them and the emigration of this year, has been the state of Ireland.

Discharge of their duty by the emigration officers.

Next comes the question, whether there has been any neglect of duty by the officers employed to enforce the Passengers' Act. We trust that this will not be assumed against them merely because misfortunes have occurred, of which we have just shown

how comprehensive and how powerful were the causes. Circumstances beyond their control have this year produced the most deplorable sufferings, in the midst of which the only just question, as far as regards these officers, is whether they have faithfully discharged such powers as they have at their disposal.

In support of the hope we entertain that they will be found to have so acted, we might partly rest on the nature of the correspondence in which we are daily engaged with them. We might also refer to the opinions which we often find expressed by gentlemen of station who have occasion to pass through the places where these officers are employed, and to see the manner in which their duties are performed. And at some of the largest ports in the kingdom we have good reason to know the satisfaction felt by the merchants and resident public authorities with the conduct of the Government emigrant agents. But we will not dwell on any of these topics, because we think that the most direct evidence how the duty is discharged is to be found in the reports which arrive from the other side of the Atlantic.

Every emigrant ship is visited and examined immediately on reaching the British provinces by officers specially appointed for the purpose, who report each violation of the Act, which if it be of a kind that could have been prevented or detected beforehand, is then made a subject of inquiry in this country. Now we will not lay any stress on the circumstance that no returns have yet arrived from Canada, pointing out defects or reporting the necessity of prosecutions there, because under the extreme pressure of this year it is very possible that it may have been found impracticable to observe the usual rigour, or that the detailed returns may still be incomplete and may arrive at a later date. But we beg leave to point out, that throughout the more general official reports which have been received from Canada, there is not the remotest intimation that there appeared any signs of neglect of duty in the circumstances under which the ships have sailed. If there had been reason to suppose that there were indications that the fever was in any degree traceable to defects for which the Passengers' Act afforded a remedy, it is inconceivable that the principal officers in Canada, who were witnesses of such lamentable sufferings, would not have mentioned the fact. But, on the contrary, we have shown already that they ascribe the sickness to very different causes.

And from New Brunswick we are able to supply some information in detail. Returns have been received for 81 ships; in five of which there was a very limited excess in the number of passengers, mainly occasioned by differences in the mode of computation, and far too small to affect the people's health. With respect to two of the vessels, it was complained that they had only a deck on temporary beams; but many of the vessels in the North American trade have no permanent beams or decks, and it has been judged that the officers in this kingdom are not at liberty to object to the others, if they are securely fixed. We have ascertained that they attended to the subject in these two instances, and satisfied themselves, to the best of their judgment, with the fastenings, which we do not understand to have given away.

Setting aside the preceding instances, which are at any rate not of a kind directly to affect the people's health, we find that out of the 81 ships which have as yet been heard of, there are only three in which it has been detected that there was any defect in the quantity or quality of provisions laid in before sailing. One of these vessels (viz. the "Sea") was despatched by a firm at Liverpool, which had long been watched, and frequently prevented before from sending bad provisions. They escaped detection in the present instance, but their license will be opposed at the end of the year; and it may consequently be expected that they will be removed from the trade. In another case, the vessel (the "Bloomfield") had been driven back to Ireland, and the law which has since been amended, did not, at that time afford adequate means of compelling the provisions to be replenished. The third case is that of the "Magna Charta," in which we have no doubt that the quantity of provisions on board was too small. But it would

appear that some imposition must have been practiced before starting, as the receipts were produced for the full quantity necessary, and their sufficiency was attested by the master, who afterwards made the complaint. We may perhaps, here explain, that a defect now and then may be expected to escape the preliminary inspection in this country; but that for that very reason it is part of the system to rely also on the check supplied by the officers at the port of arrival. Having thus specially reported on three cases in which defective provisions were mentioned, we may observe, that, with respect to the great majority of the ships, it is common to find the goodness and sufficiency of the provisions especially noticed in the returns.

On an unfavorable remark made by Mr. Boyd, at St. Andrew's, without specifying instances, we have reported separately.

Special measures adopted in the course of the present year.

But while, for these reasons, we would submit, that there is no ground to assume that the enforcement of the ordinary law was neglected, we may be allowed also briefly to advert to the special measures which were adopted to meet the exigencies of this year.

Increase by the Government of Estimates and of Officers.

The emigration estimate was at once increased by Her Majesty's Government from £10,364 to £23,813. Five officers were appointed at new stations in Ireland. Lieut. Hodder, at Liverpool, whose energies were to be so severely taxed by the vast multitudes who pour through that town, was reinforced by some very efficient assistants. The vote taken for relief in Canada was increased from £1000 to £10,000, or to ten times its previous amount. These measures took place before any extensive sickness had yet become prevalent here, or been reported from the Colonies. And as soon as the sufferings among the emigrants became known, the Government forthwith sent large supplies of the disinfecting fluids recently invented, both to Canada and New Brunswick, and distributed them among the subsequent emigrant ships; besides despatching Colonel Calvert to Canada, at great expense, almost immediately after his experiments had been made known in Parliament. There has not been time to hear the result.

Disinfecting fluid.

Proceedings in Canada.

No sooner did the emigrant ships begin to arrive in the St. Lawrence with sickness amongst them, and Mr. Buchanan procured the appointment of a medical board, despatched large supplies of provisions to the quarantine station, and engaged a small steamer to act as a tender to the health officer, for the purpose of landing the sick, collecting provisions, and otherwise facilitating the service. Lord Elgin at once caused tents sufficient for the reception of 10,000 men to be issued from the Ordnance, which measure was immediately approved by Earl Grey. His Lordship also conveyed to the Governor General an intimation, which has since been repeated, that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to apply to Parliament to contribute an equitable proportion of the burthen thrown on the province in consequence of the distress and the calamities prevailing in this country. The same principle will, we understand, be also applied to New Brunswick; and we perceive by Lord Grey's despatch of the 4th of October, that £20,000 is already placed at the disposal of the provincial authorities in Canada.

Further proceedings in this country.

We have heard it imagined, that £50,000 had been destined to the relief of distress in Canada, which was afterwards withdrawn. This is a pure mistake. There was a project of offering loans to that extent to Canadian proprietors to assist in furnishing employment; but this would only have applied to healthy emigrants, and had nothing whatever to do with the relief of sickness.

At this Board we took an early opportunity of addressing a letter to all the emigration officers in this country, warning them of the momentous nature of the season which might be expected, and stating that we reckoned upon their exertions to meet the occasion adequately. One of our number repaired to Liverpool to inspect the manner in which the service was conducted at that great port, and to consult with Lieut. Hodder on the best means of securing an efficient discharge of the duty throughout the harrassing

months which were likely to ensue. Some additional suggestions and improvements in the Passengers' Bill, which has since become law, were the fruits of this visit.

We were authorised to expend a moderate sum in meeting the difficulties which might be expected from vessels driven back by weather, a fund which, in some cases, we found of great service in alleviating distress, and enabling people to supply themselves with the requisites for a renewed voyage.

Grant for ships put back in distress.

A short and simple notice for the information of emigrants of the humbler classes was drawn up, and we caused several copies to be put on board every passenger ship; and although there are no means of compelling the observance of discipline among the emigrants, we ought to mention, that the masters of all passenger vessels are furnished, by our desire, with certain tables of regulations recommended by authority of this Commission for the good of all on board. We have been assured that this is calculated materially to assist commanders who wish to promote cleanliness and good order.

Information and ship regulations distributed

Nor did we think it necessary to confine ourselves within the powers strictly belonging to us by the Passengers' Act. We authorised the several officers to call in medical aid should they suspect the existence of fever, and to insist upon the landing of any infected passengers before the ship should sail, even though the law gave no positive right to make such a demand. We felt sure that in such an emergency no one would blame our advancing beyond mere legal powers of interference; and in point of fact, the course we desired was acquiesced in by all concerned, from the obvious necessity of the case.

Instructions to land sick passengers.

But unfortunately the seeds of disease were so rife, that no mere casual inspection of large multitudes of people suddenly assembled together from a distance, and whom by the nature of the case, it was also necessary not to detain, could avail to bring the evil to light. In several of the ships which put back, fever had extensively broken out after the first day or two at sea, showing how widely spread must have been the beginnings of disease when the people started. We are convinced that in such a state of things no medical inspection could have been generally successful, unless the law and the habits of this country had been such that the people could be detained for some time for observation, whether or not they wished it, in places free from the danger of new infection. But we need scarcely say this would have been impracticable. At Liverpool alone, more than 8000 would often arrive and depart in the course of a week. Setting aside all other difficulties, barracks or tents would have been necessary for at least 10,000 or 12,000 persons.

Impossibility however of detecting the cases of incipient disease

We anxiously inquired amongst some of the most eminent members of the medical profession whether, if the ships were prevented from sailing without surgeons, it would be possible, for owners to procure them in sufficient numbers and with sufficient promptitude not to stop the emigration. We have always been favorable, as Lord Grey is aware, to the measure, if it could be shown to be practicable. But we found that no one well acquainted with the circumstances would venture to recommend the introduction of such a rule this year. The rate at which people were proceeding was such, that at least 622 surgeons would have been required in the course of the first six months. Nor would they all have been required at a few large towns where a considerable supply of surgeons might more reasonably be hoped for; but some of them must have been found, without delay, at each of the various ports and creeks of England, Ireland and Scotland from which emigrants may happen to proceed; and in cases where the condition could not be fulfilled, the consequence would have been, that poor people who had come from great distances to a strange port, and had parted with all their means, would have found the master of the ship unable to give them the passage for which they had contracted.

Inquiry made as to carrying surgeons in the ships.

But even supposing it admitted, that the existing law had not been neglected, and also that in ordinary years that law had been sufficient for its purpose, it may be asked whe-

Question whether special legislation should have been tried

State of this question at the beginning of the year.

ther the Government ought not to have proposed special legislation for the extraordinary circumstances of this year. This is a question which, in the main, must belong to higher authority than ours; but we will offer a few observations. We had proposed in the winter, as will be within Lord Grey's recollection, a Consolidated Act embodying some improvements which we thought desirable, and we afterwards selected from it, by his Lordship's desire, such clauses as appeared to us to be more immediately wanted; but we cannot for a moment say that we think that if either the longer Bill had been brought into Parliament, or the shorter one had been passed at an earlier stage of the Session than actually took place, either could have prevented the sweeping misfortunes of this season. The fact is, that at the commencement of the year, no fever whatever having yet appeared, and the existing law having been found sufficient in the greatest seasons of emigration—a starving people being at the same time about to fly from famine to a land which promised plenty—it is hardly to be conceived that any Government could have proposed, or that the public would ever have received, those stringent and almost prohibitory enactments which alone could have afforded even a chance of preventing the disease which appeared in the summer. The fever, as we mentioned before, frequently broke out almost immediately after departure. Plainly showing that it depended on no faults within the ship, but that it was taken out from the place of departure. We doubt whether any measure whatever would have been efficient except some one which either directly or indirectly compelled the great majority of the emigrants altogether to relinquish their purpose.

More power of control ascribed to the Government than would be possible.

In the expectations of efficacy from public measures on this subject, it seems too often to be assumed, as is remarked before, that emigrants to North America must in some way be selected by, or fall under the direct power of the Government. Complaints are expressed that so many poor people go, that so many weak people go, that they are not more effectually compelled to observe good order and cleanliness on board—all these remarks assuming some authority on the part of the Government in these matters; but no such authority exists. A large number of ships go to North America for timber and other cargo; a great number of people having the means at their command, pay the price for which the masters are willing to give them a passage, and, except in so far as any broad and general rules of protection may be laid down by law, it is difficult to see how the Government could interfere with this practice. No system of passports exists in our country. It would be contrary to all its usages that any of the Queen's subjects having the means of payment in their possession, should be prohibited from passing from one part of her dominions to another.

No means of selection.

No passports in this country.

No means of detaining and lodging such multitudes of emigrants.

And even if the principle were conceded, it is necessary to bear in mind, the immense extent of the operations which would have required to be dealt with, and the difficulty of controlling a people flying from starvation. From all parts of Ireland, during the second quarter of this year, nearly 150,000 persons were streaming towards the ports of embarkation, many of them having been for months preparing for the expedition, having thrown up any employment or lands which they previously had, and by an arrangement which in the main is very salutary, having already selected their ship, and paid for their passage. At what stage of their progress were these vast multitudes to have been arrested? Were they to have been sent back to the homes at which, if they had possessed any means of subsistence before, they must have parted with them in coming away? or, if they were to be detained at the ports for observation, could suitable buildings have been found apart from the risk of fresh infection, to lodge 40,000 or 50,000 people month after month? and would the public at large have undertaken to support during their detention those people, a large part of whom had expended their last means in providing merely for the journey and the voyage?

We confess that after reflecting on these difficulties, we are led to think, that when it had pleased Providence to afflict Ireland with a famine, and consequent fever, which could not be subdued even on the land, it was little likely that any human contrivance could have averted the same evil from the multitudes who had made their arrangements for a long passage by sea.

How far means might justifiably be adopted in the British provinces in America to endeavour to ward off great burthens or sufferings from this source, is a different question to which we shall advert in the sequel. Hitherto, it will be observed, we have only been discussing the causes of the sickness, and how far they could have been defeated by any precautions in this country. But since, even in respect of the voyage, it is commonly supposed that some of the measures adopted this year in the United States were of a very beneficial tendency, and since we believe that a good deal of misconception exists on this subject, it may be convenient that we should state, as far as we can learn, what those measures really were.

Question of Legislation in the Colonies reserved.

The Congress of the United States passed a law by which the number of passengers is limited to one for every 14, instead of one for every 10 superficial feet of the deck. This, we have no doubt, is conducive, so far as it goes, to the health of the people. We shall consider afterwards whether the example ought to be followed.

Review of the American laws on the subject.

At New York half a dollar a-head is payable as hospital money, and the master of each vessel is required either to give bond that his passengers shall not become chargeable within two years, or else to pay one dollar as commutation money: the master always prefers the latter. It is a mistake to suppose that the option on this subject has been withdrawn at New York. Unless we are misinformed by gentlemen who are daily dispatching large ships full of passengers to New York, the practice regularly is to pay the hospital and commutation money, which it will be observed is in substance neither more nor less than the emigrant tax of Canada and New Brunswick. There may be a question of amount, but the principle is the same.

In respect to Boston, we have had some difficulty in getting precise information. The practice used to be simply to levy an emigrant tax of two dollars a-head; but we believe that this year the authorities have in some instances, though not universally, put in force a new law, which empowers them to demand a bond of 1,000 dollars for each passenger apparently indigent, that he should not become chargeable to the state or the city for 10 years. But whenever this measure is put in force to any extent, it must simply become necessary that the ship and passengers should sail away, and go to some other country; and this has, in fact, occurred at Boston in the course of the present season. When it is remembered that a large ship will sometimes carry 400 passengers or more, and consequently that, under such a law as this, the master of a single vessel might be called on to give security for a sum approaching half a million of dollars, the effect will not be surprising. But in the British Provinces, where it could never be contemplated, nor, we are certain, be wished to get rid of immigration altogether, some more measured kind of precaution could alone be available.

We have nothing to add on the recent American laws. And having explained before some of the reasons why we should doubt the possibility of having introduced in England this year any Legislative measure which would have effectually averted the fever, we leave that topic.

Next we proceed to the subject of remedial measures. For although the evil when it raged to so fearful an extent might not have admitted of correction, we shall be most desirous not to miss any instruction which such heavy suffering may afford, and to consider how far it points to any additional precaution in ordinary years against similar disasters.

Remedial measures in this country.

We by no means overlook the caution with which it is necessary to interfere in the detail of such subjects by law. There is always the risk that such legislation must either be so general as to be easily evaded, or so minute as to be vexatious, and that while the sufferings caused by careless or extortionate dealers may never admit of being thoroughly prevented, the attempt to do so may deprive more respectable or judicious persons of the opportunity of conveying poor emigrants, in safety, with the cheapness which would otherwise be practicable. Bearing this in mind, we shall endeavour, before we conclude, to suggest one provision which shall give the dealers themselves a direct interest in bringing over the passengers in good health.

But although the price of conveyance will be unavoidably enhanced, yet, after the sufferings which have occurred, it may probably be deemed right towards the people, and just to the British Provinces, to adopt other precautions against sickness and want. Should this be the view adopted by Her Majesty's Government, the following appears to us to be some of the most simple and practical measures that could be adopted.

Reduction of numbers.

First, A reduction in the number carried would unquestionably tend to diminish very much the chances of sickness and mortality. It would somewhat compensate for evils of defective ventilation, and in various ways would improve the condition of poor people not of very cleanly habits. We should be inclined to suggest that only one passenger be allowed to every 12, instead of one to every 10 feet.

Addition to the ration.

Secondly, It was always intended, as we have explained before, that the ship should only find bread, and that passengers should find themselves in other kinds of food. On general principles, it seems best to leave them as much discretion as possible, because they could probably supply themselves more economically and could also suit their own taste and habits. But experience having shown the irresistible temptation, in a year of scarcity, to throw themselves exclusively on the ship's allowance, we are inclined to think it necessary that this ration should for the future, include the whole of what is necessary for their support. For this purpose, we think it might be enacted, that there should be an allowance of a quantity of about one pound and three quarters of solid food per diem, of which half a pound at least should consist of bread or biscuit, and half a pound of beef or pork, leaving the rest to consist of such articles as the owner or broker might fix, keeping within the kinds enumerated in the Passengers' Act. We, for the present, only propose the total of one pound and three quarters provisionally, not having been in a position to gain the general opinion of practical persons; but we feel little doubt that it is very nearly the right quantity.

Surgeons to be carried if practicable.

Thirdly, After the remarks made in the earlier part of the Report, we need not say how many are the doubts whether surgeons can be successfully required to be carried in every ship. But, although it may be thought that, even if procurable, many of the practitioners obtained in such vast numbers, could not reasonably be expected to be of other than very limited abilities, yet we must confess that were the measure practicable we should feel that the people gained security by having with them any man even of the most ordinary medical education. We have, in a former letter, suggested an inquiry from the heads of the profession, as to the number of surgeons whom merchants would be likely to find available, and as to the amount of cost; and upon the answer will, probably, depend Lord Grey's judgment on the present question.

Limitation of ports from which emigrant ships may sail.

Fourthly, We think that so much of the value of the Passengers' Act depends upon the efficacy of the inspection, that as it is impossible to provide satisfactorily for this object at all the numerous small ports and creeks of the United Kingdom, it would give great additional security for the due enforcement of the law, if it were thought allowable to enumerate all the principal ports from which emigration takes place, and to require that vessels should not sail from any other ports with passengers to North America. It is very possible that this may be open to insuperable objections; but we have felt bound to mention it as one means of guarding against the otherwise almost unavoidable escape of some bad vessels from places too remote and too inferior in consequence to justify the maintenance of an Emigration Officer.

These appear to us the simplest and most practical means which could be taken in this country for giving additional security for health. They agree with suggestions thrown out in an Address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada. Almost all of them also are included in Dr. Coombe's suggestions; and at the same time they had offered

themselves to our own minds as the readiest and most available measures before we had read his letter.

Dr. Coombe further suggested the use of a ventilating apparatus ; but although we have often inquired into different proposed methods, we have never yet found any which we are satisfied could at once be required by law, to be brought into universal use.

Another suggestion of Dr. Coombe's is, that more order and cleanliness should be enforced on board. We wish, indeed, that this result could be attained ; but in speaking of enforcing discipline, it must be assumed that in some quarter or other the power of coercion should be reposed, and in whom, on board of an ordinary British merchant ship, would the Legislature or the public deem it endurable to vest powers of coercing and punishing free people who had paid for their passage across the Atlantic ?

From this examination of the measures of a nature to be taken in England, we proceed to consider whether there are any which could be adopted with advantage in the provinces. In entering on this subject, the first point which attracts attention is, the universal complaint, that so many widows, with their children, and so many old and infirm persons, have been shipped off to America. It may be doubted whether all of these were sent, as appears to be supposed in the provinces, by landlords and persons of high station, or whether, in the general disposition this year to depart from Ireland, many of these unfortunate people may not have resolved by their own means to try their fate in a new country. But whatever may be the manner in which they got away, we cannot too earnestly represent that, far from the colonies being a fit asylum for the weak, an emigrant requires even more than the average of health and strength to succeed, and consequently, that when they are assisted to go, it is equally unjust to the British provinces, and cruel to the poor persons themselves, to send out those who are totally unable to live by their own industry.

Remedial measures in the provinces.

We have already shown, however, that it would be impossible for Government to exercise any control over the subject in this country. The next question that may suggest itself is, whether the provincial legislature could require that some heavy extra payment should be made on persons likely to become chargeable to the public. To the principle of such an attempt there probably will be no objection, but we fear that it would be impossible to carry it out with fairness. The shipowner ought to be able to know beforehand with certainty for which of his passengers he would have to pay more, and for which of them less, on arriving at their destination. This, we think would be impracticable, with such multitudes as go to Canada and New Brunswick. Ten or Twelve thousand pass through Quebec in a week. It is absolutely necessary on the one hand, that they should not be delayed ; it would also be necessary, however, if a discriminating tax were established, that there should be sufficient time to admit of its being levied with equity. On the whole we are disposed to give up this idea, as not admitting of being carried into effect successfully.

Question of a discriminating tax on unfit emigrants.

But we see no reason why the emigrant tax in both provinces should not be raised to two dollars, which would increase the available funds for relief, without making that difference which would do more than exclude the most indigent and worst provided class.

Proposal of a higher emigrant tax.

And beyond this it may be a question, whether, in order to give the shipowner an interest in taking over the people in good health, and to render the vessel liable for part of the burthen which sickness casts upon the public, the Governor may not be usefully empowered by the Provincial Legislature to exact an extra tax, if the vessel requires to be put into quarantine. The rule might be, that if placed in quarantine for any other purpose than merely cleaning or observation, the Governor should have discretionary power to

Subject to increase in case of quarantine.

require payment of double tax, for which the shipowner should be liable, and if detained more than eight or ten days (as may be thought fit) to impose payment of treble tax.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

(Signed)

T. FRED. ELLIOT,

FRED. ROGERS.

B. Hawes, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 1.

MORTALITY IN CANADA EMIGRATION.

Y E A R .	Number Embarked.	Number of Deaths.			Average per Cent.	
		On Voyage.	In Quarantine.	TOTAL.	Including Quarantine.	Excluding Quarantine.
1841	28,280	156	38	194	.69	.55
1842	44,692	264	54	318	.71	.59
1843	21,807	54	26	80	.37	.25
1844	20,245	86	17	103	.51	.42
1845	25,515	111	29	140	.55	.43
1846	33,025	204	68	272	.82	.62
TOTALS -	173,564	875	232	1107		

AVERAGE OF THE SIX YEARS.

Deaths on the Voyage - - - - - 0.5 per cent.

Deaths in Quarantine - - - - - 0.13 per cent.

0.63 } per cent on number embarked.

Enclosure No. 2.

REMARKS on the Means of Employment found by Immigrants into Canada since 1842, inclusive, collected from the Agents' Reports, as summed up in the Commissioners' Annual Reports.

IMMIGRATION OF 1842.

Although the emigration to Canada during the year 1842 exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 16,288 souls, there is reason to believe that few of the industriously disposed remained at the close of the year without employment. The number in the two years were as follows :

1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,086
1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,374

IMMIGRATION OF 1843.

This year the immigration was 21,727. It was as fortunate as remarkable a feature in the immigration of last year, that a very large proportion, about three-fourths of the whole, came out to their friends and relations; and it is gratifying to perceive, from Mr. Buchannan's annual Report, that there was no extensive distress among the immigrants.

IMMIGRATION OF 1844.

This year the immigration was 20,142. It is satisfactory to observe, that none of the industriously disposed have remained unprovided with work; at the same time, provisions and necessaries of all kinds are reported to be plentiful. The Agent points out the advantages to the immigrants on their arriving early in the year.

IMMIGRATION OF 1845.

The number of immigrants was 25,375. Several of them were possessed of moderate capital, and proceeded at once to purchase partially improved properties, or to enter into trade. A larger portion were small farmers, with sufficient means to enable them to establish themselves advantageously on wild lands, but the great bulk were agricultural laborers, many of whom had nothing even for their immediate support.—The means of employment in 1845 are described by Mr. Buchannan as very abundant.

IMMIGRATION OF 1846.

The numbers this year were much larger than in any preceding year since 1842; they amounted to 32,153. Yet the first part of Mr. Buchannan's Report, headed "Prospects for 1847," states, that "there is little, if any, distress among the emigrants of last year," and shows his confidence in the field which is open to enterprize and industry. He concludes by repeating Mr. Hawke's remark, that the province is capable of sustaining in comfort a large annual accession of laborers, provided they be transported to the places where their services are required.



APPENDIX No. 14.

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET, March 23, 1848.

Sir :

I have the honor to announce to you, that at Eight o'clock, on the morning of the 18th instant, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. It is very satisfactory to me, to be able to add, that Her Majesty and the Infant Princess have continued to do well, up to the present time.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Campbell, Baronet,
Prince Edward Island.

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Pilots, to extend the provisions of the Act relating to—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 36. Read a second time, *ib.* Committed, and agreed to with an amendment, 38. Read a third time and passed with the amendment, 39. Amendment agreed to by Assembly, 94. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Emigrants, to repeal the Laws in force relating to, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 40. Read a second time, 41. Committed, 45. Committed and Conference asked, 50. Held and reported, 52. Further Conference held and reported, 54. Further Conference asked, *ib.* Held and reported, 56. Committed and agreed to, 59. Read a third time and passed, *ib.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 76.

Controverted Elections, to amend the Act relating to the manner of proceeding upon &c.—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 40. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to, 43. Read a third time and passed, *ib.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Highways, Commissioner of, to authorize the appointment of, for Georgetown and Royalty—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 40. Read a second time, committed and agreed to 41. Read a third time and passed, 43. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 76.

Bills from Assembly, continued.

Books, to regulate the importation of, and to protect the British author—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 50. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to with an amendment, 53. Read a third time, and passed with the amendment, 54. Conference thereon asked by Assembly, 59. Held and reported, 60. Further Conference by Council, *ib.* Council do not insist on amendments, and further Conference, 60, 61. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Assembly, Members of, for vacating the seats of in certain cases, &c.—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 50. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to with an amendment, 51. Read a third time and passed with the amendment, 53. Amendment agreed to by Assembly, 54. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Statute Labour, relating to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, to repeal certain parts of Act regulating performance of, &c.—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 61. Read a second time, 62. Committed, 63. Committed, and Conference asked, *ib.* Conference held and reported, 66. Further Conference held and reported, 69. Committed and agreed to, *ib.* Read a third time, and passed, *ib.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 76.

Insolvent Debtors, to amend the Laws for the relief of—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 66. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to with amendments, 71. Read a third time, and passed with the amendments, 74. Conference asked, held and reported, 77. Assembly's reasons for disagreeing to the first amendment made by the Council, *ib.* Council do not insist on first amendment, further Conference held and reported, 78, 79. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Bills from Assembly, continued.

Population of the Colony, to enable the Government to ascertain, &c.—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 69. Read a second time and committed, 102, 104. Committed, and agreed to with amendments, 106. Amendments agreed to by Assembly, 109. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Currency of Prince Edward Island, to regulate—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 69. Ordered to be printed, *ibid.* Read a second time and committed, 87, 88, 91. Committed and Conference asked, held, and reported, 93. Further Conference by Assembly, 96. Held and reported, 97. Committed and further Conference asked, *ibid.* Held and reported, 98. Free Conference thereon, by Assembly, 100. Held and reported, 102. Further free Conference held and reported, 103. Further free Conference by House of Assembly, held and reported, 105. Committed and Resolutions agreed to, thereon, 109. Ordered to be printed, as suggested to be amended by Council, 113.

Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly, to consolidate and improve Laws for—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 69. Read a second time, 71. Committed, 78, 80, 81. Committed and agreed to, with amendments, 82. Read a third time and passed with the amendments, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 84. Conference thereon, asked, 88. Held and reported, and amendments agreed to, with amendments, Council agree to amendments, and further Conference thereon, 90. Further Conference thereon by House of Assembly, held and reported, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Health, Boards of, to repeal the Laws for constituting, and to make other provi-

Bills from Assembly, continued.

sions in lieu thereof—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 74. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time and passed, 78. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Grain, Meal, and Potatoes, to prohibit the exportation of, &c.—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 74, read a second time on a division, 75. Committed and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time and passed, *ib.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 76.

Fire Engine Companies, in addition to the Act regulating—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 74. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, 75. Read a third time and passed, 78. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Treasury Warrants, to repeal a certain part of an Act relating to, and the cancelling of Treasury Notes—Brought up from Assembly, 76. Read a first time, 78. Read a second time, committed and Conference asked, 108. Committed and further consideration deferred for three months, 113.

Master of the Rolls, and Assistant Judge of Supreme Court, to authorize the appointment of—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 81. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to, 82. Read a third time, and passed, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Laws of the Island, to provide for reprinting the second Volume of—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 82. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to, with amendments, and alteration in Title, 84. Read a third time and passed with the amendments, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 86. Conference asked thereon, 88. Held and reported, 89. All the amendments agreed to by As-

Bills from Assembly, continued.

sembly except the fifth, further Conference thereon, held and reported, 89. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Revenue, for raising a—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 84. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to, 85. Read a third time and passed, 86. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 101.

Assessment on Lands in this Colony, for levying further, &c.—Brought up from Assembly, 88. Read a first time, 91. Read a second time and committed, 92. Committed and Conference asked, 99. Held and reported, 100. Further Conference held and reported, 106. Committed and agreed to 112. Read a third time and passed, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Bank of British North America, to repeal the Act incorporating—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 93. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, with an amendment and an alteration in the Title, 102, 103. Read a third time and passed with the amendments, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 104. Conference on amendments held and reported, 106. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Appropriation Bill—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 94. Read a second time and committed, 95. Committed and Conference asked, 101. Held and reported, 102. Further Conference, 103. Held and reported, 104. Committed and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time and passed, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Ferry Charlottetown, relating to—Brought up from Assembly and read a first time, 97. Read a second time and committed, *ibid.* Committed and agreed to, 101. Read a third time and passed, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Bills from Assembly, continued.

Rates in Currency, for establishing, at which Rents reserved in Sterling, shall henceforth be paid—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 97.—Ordered to be read a second time in Three Months, 106. Mr. Young, dissentient.

Treasury Notes, to repeal so much of the Land Assessment Act as relates to the cancelling of—Brought up from Assembly, and read a first time, 113.—Read a second time, committed and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time, and passed, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Bills originated in Council.

Limits and Rules for Jails, declaratory of the Act relating to—Brought in by Hon. Mr. Young, and read a first time, 22. Ordered to be read a second time in Six months, 55.

Drunkenness, for the punishment of—Brought in by Hon. Mr. Young, and read a first time, 46. Read a second time, committed, and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 49. Passed by Assembly, 66. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.¹

Bailiffs, to repeal Act relating to the appointment of, &c. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Swabey, and read a first time, 50. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed, 51. Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 54. Agreed to by Assembly with amendments, 63. Amendments read a first and second time, and committed, 65. Agreed to, except the last clause of the fifth amendment, *ibid.* Conference thereon, 67. Held and reported, 68. Further Conference held and reported, 70, 71. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Bills originated in Council, continued.

Fire Insurance Company, to incorporate. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Young, and read a first time, 57. Read a second time and committed, 58. Committed and agreed to, 60. Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 62. Agreed to by Assembly, with amendments, 94. Council agree to first, third and fourth amendments, but disagree to second and fifth, further Conference thereon held and reported, 95. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Health, Boards of, to repeal the Laws for constituting, &c. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Solicitor General, and read a first time, 57. Read a second time and committed, 59. Committed and agreed to with amendments, *ibid.* Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 62.

Boundary Lines on certain Townships, to prohibit the Commissioners of, from taking proceedings for establishing.—Brought in by Hon. Mr. Holl, and read a first time, 57. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, *ibid.* Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 58, 59.—Agreed to by Assembly with amendments, and an alteration in the title, 66. amendments read a first and second time and agreed to 68. (Title altered) Assembly acquainted, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

Embargo on Agricultural Produce, to enable the Executive Government to impose an, &c. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Macdonald, and read a first time, 67. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, 68. Read a third time, passed and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 70.

Fire, to amend the Act for better preventing accidents by. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Young, and read a first time, 68. Read a second time, committed

Bills originated in Council, continued.

and agreed to, 70. Read a third time and passed, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 71. Agreed to by Assembly, 77. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, to repeal Acts for the admission of, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Young, and read a first time, 71. Read a second time and committed, 78. Committed and agreed to, 79. Read a third time, passed, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 82. Agreed to by Assembly, with an amendment, 94. Amendment agreed to by Council, *ibid.* Lieutenant Governor's assent, 115.

Crown Lands, for the Summary punishment of persons trespassing on. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Solicitor General, and read a first time, 75. Read a second time, committed and agreed to, 78.—Read a third time, passed, and sent to Assembly for concurrence, 80.—Agreed to by Assembly, 82. Lieutenant Governor's assent, 116.

BIRNIE, *Hon. George*, introduced as a Member, and takes his seat, 5.

CALL of the House, 55, 64.

Clerk of Council—Leave granted to, to be examined before Special Committee of House of Assembly, 63.

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- 3.—On the subject of the introduction of sick Emigrants, *ibid.*
- 4.—In reference to the Act for repealing certain Duties and Customs, 15.
- 5.—Relative to the Act prohibiting the exportation of Potatoes, *ibid.*
- 6.—Transmitting Orders of Her Majesty in Council, confirming various Acts, *ibid.*
- 7.—Announcing the intelligence of the Birth of a Princess, 80. (See Appendix 14.)

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 12. Of William Weeks, praying for a remission of Light Duty, 28.
 13. Of James C. Bullpitt, Teacher, praying favorable consideration, 29.
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No. 2.—Despatch from Earl Elgin, with Copy of Despatch, and Enclosure from Earl Grey, on the practicability of establishing an uniform Post Office System.

No. 3.—Despatch from Earl Grey, relative to sick and destitute Emigrants.

No. 4.—Despatch from Earl Grey, announcing Her Majesty's assent to Act for repealing certain Duties and Customs, &c.

No. 5.—Despatch from Earl Grey, relative to Act, prohibiting the exportation of Potatoes.

No. 6.—Order of Queen in Council, assenting to Act for repealing certain Duties and Customs, &c.

No. 7.—Order of Queen in Council, confirming Eighteen Acts, passed in Session of 1847.

No. 8.—Order of Queen in Council, assenting to Act relating to establishment of Township Boundary Lines.

No. 9.—Report of Visiter of District Schools, for Prince County. Do. do. for Queen's County. Do. do. for King's County.

No. 10.—Communication from Members of Board of Education, relative to a pro-

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- per selection of Books, for the use of Schools.
- No. 11.—Copy of Despatch from Sir William Colebrooke, to Sir Donald Campbell, on the subject of a Survey, with a view to the construction of a Branch Railway between Halifax and Quebec.
- No. 12.—Order of Queen in Council, confirming Act passed in the Session of 1847, for the better prevention of Smuggling.
- No. 13.—Papers relative to Emigration.
- No. 14.—Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey, announcing the intelligence of the Birth of a Princess.

